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THE RIGHT WORD
OR
THE RIGHT PLACE.

THE RIGHT WORD
=
IN
THE RIGHT PLACE:
A NEW
Pocket Dictionary
AND
REFERENCE BOOK:

EMBRACING

EXTENSIVE COLLECTIONS OF SYNONYMS, TECHNICAL TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND FOREIGN PHRASES; CHAPTERS ON WRITING FOR THE PRESS, PUNCTUATION, AND PROOF-READING; AND OTHER INTERESTING AND VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," ETC.

NEW YORK:
S. R. WELLS & CO., PUBLISHERS,
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George Arthur Thompson

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P R E F A C E.

THIS small but comprehensive volume forms an appropriate sequel to our series of Educational Hand-Books, "How to Talk," "How to Write," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business;" and carries forward another step our movement for popularizing and widely diffusing the various branches of useful knowledge.

We have here condensed into a small space, and made available to every writer, speaker, and reader, what can be found elsewhere only by consulting heavy volumes, which few private libraries contain. The collection of Synonyms, with which the body of our work opens, is alone well worth the cost of the whole volume. The Dictionary of Technical Terms is not less valuable, and our list of Foreign Phrases is comprehensive, reliable, and indispensable to the general reader; to say nothing of the additional valuable information contained in the closing chapters.

Originality, except in the general plan and arrangement of the work, is excluded by the nature of the case; but our materials have been selected with great care, and modified,

when necessary, with strict reference to this country and time. We can not hope that we have been able entirely to avoid error, but trust that we have approximated absolute correctness, and that the inaccuracies which have escaped our notice will not seriously impair the usefulness of our book. We shall be thankful, however, to any one who, in a proper spirit, shall call our attention to our errors, and will cheerfully correct them in future editions.

The series of Educational Hand-Books, already referred to, should have a place on every desk by the side of this kindred work.

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A DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

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PROOF-READING.

HARD WORDS MADE EASY.

SYNONYMS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN his admirable Lectures on the use of words, Mr. Trench well observes that, "It is the first characteristic of a well-dressed man that his clothes fit him : they are neither too small and shrunken here, too large and loose there. Now, it is precisely such a prime characteristic of a good style that the words fit close to the thought the power of saying exactly what we mean, and neither more nor less than what we mean, is not merely an elegant accomplishment ; it is this, and more than this : it is nearly allied to morality, inasmuch as it is nearly connected with truthfulness. . . . Ask these words what they mean, and learn to distinguish between them ; for you have the authority of Hooker, that the mixture of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error."

The collection of Synonyms here presented to the American public was first published in England, where it has had a wide circulation. We have added a few words and made other slight changes, and believe it to contain, in its present

form, a greater number of words having a general coincidence of meaning than is to be found in any previous collection ; the selections of Crabb, Whately, and others being incorporated in it. As a companion to the Desk, the Pulpit, and the Platform it will be found invaluable.

DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

[ABB]

ABANDON, *to*—desert, forsake, give up, quit, relinquish, renounce.
ABANDONED—corrupt, depraved, forsaken, profligate, reprobate, vicious, wicked.
ABASE, *to*—cast down, degrade, depress, disgrace, humble.
ABASH, *to*—confound, confuse, disconcert, shame.
ABATE, *to*—decrease, diminish, lessen, lower, reduce, subside.
ABBREVIATE, *to*—abridge, curtail, condense, compress, epitomize, reduce, shorten.
ABDICATE, *to*—give up, lay down, renounce, resign.
ABET, *to*—connive, encourage, help.
ABHOR, *to*—abominate, detest, hate, loathe. [main, stay.
ABIDE, *to*—bear, dwell, endure, resist.
ABILITY—capacity, power, riches, skill, strength, talent.
ABJECT—base, groveling, mean, servile, vile.
ABJURE, *to*—abnegate, recant, renounce, revoke.
ABLE—capable, clever, efficient, powerful, skillful, strong.
ABLUTION—cleansing, washing.
ABNEGATION—denial, renunciation, recantation. [dence.
ABODE—dwelling, habitation, residence.
ABOLISH, *to*—abrogate, annul, annihilate, destroy.
ABOMINATE, *to*—abhor, detest, hate.
ABORTIVE—failing, immature, miscarrying, unsuccessful. [shorten.
ABRIDGE, *to*—contract, diminish.
ABROGATE, *to*—annul, repeal.

[ACC]

ABRUPT—broken, craggy, sudden unexpected.
ABSENT—abstracted, inattentive.
ABSOLUTE—arbitrary, positive, despot, peremptory, unlimited.
ABSOLUTELY—unrestrictedly, completely, unconditionally.
ABSOLVE, *to*—acquit, clear, forgive, pardon, remit, set free.
ABSORB, *to*—engross, engulf, consume, imbibe, swallow up.
ABSTAIN, *to*—forbear, refrain.
ABSTEMIOUS—abstinent, sober, temperate. [ing, purgative.
ABSTERGENT—abstergive, cleanse.
ABSTINENT—abstemious, temperate, sober.
ABSTRUSE—hidden, obscure.
ABURD—foolish, irrational, ridiculous, preposterous.
ABUNDANT—ample, copious, plentiful, exuberant, plenteous.
ABUSE, *to*—deceive, reproach, vilify, revile.
ABUSIVE—insolent, insulting, offensive, opprobrious, reproachful.
ABUT, *to*—join, meet. [scurrilous.
ACCEDE, *to*—acquiesce, agree, consent, assent, comply, yield.
ACCELERATE, *to*—expedite, hasten, quicken.
ACCEPT, *to*—admit, receive, take.
ACCEPTABLE—agreeable, grateful, welcome. [proach.
ACCESS—admittance, admission, approach.
ACCESSION—addition, coming to, increase, augmentation.
ACCESSORY—abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate.

- ACCIDENT**—adventure, casualty, contingency, incident, occurrence.
- ACCIDENTAL**—casual, contingent, fortuitous, incidental, not essential. [exultation, shouting]
- ACCLAMATION**—applause, plaudit.
- ACCOMMODATE**, *to*—adapt, adjust, fit, suit, serve.
- ACCOMPLICE**—abettor, accessory, ally, assistant, associate.
- ACCOMPLISH**, *to*—achieve, complete, effect, execute, fulfill, realize.
- ACCOMPLISHMENT**—deed, feat, acquirement, qualification, achievement.
- ACCORDANCE**—agreement, melody, harmony, unison.
- ACCORDANT**—consonant, consistent, consenting, willing.
- ACCOOST**—address, salute.
- ACCOUNT**—description, detail, explanation, narrative, narration, recital, relation.
- ACCOUNTABLE**—amenable, answerable, punishable, responsible.
- ACCUMULATE**, *to*—amass, gather, collect, heap up. [nice]
- ACCURATE**—correct, exact, precise.
- ACCUSE**, *to*—arraign, censure, impeach, charge; asperse, calumniate, defame, detract, scandalize, slander, vilify.
- ACHIEVE**, *to*—accomplish, effect, execute, complete, fulfill, realize.
- ACHIEVEMENT**—acquirement, accomplishment, deed, exploit, feat.
- ACERB**—acid, bitter, rough, severe.
- ACERBITY**—severity of temper, sour taste. [piling up]
- ACERVATE**—heaping together, or
- ACETOUS**—acetous, sharp, sour, tart.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT**—gratitude, concession. [ous, sharp, sour, tart]
- ACID**—acetose, acetous, acrimonious.
- ACKNOWLEDGE**, *to*—avow, confess, grant, own, recognize.
- ACQUAINT**, *to*—apprise, communicate, disclose, inform, make known [ship, intimacy].
- ACQUAINTANCE**—familiarity, fellow-
- ACQUIESCE**, *to*—accede, agree, assent, comply, consent, yield.
- ACQUIRE**, *to*—attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, win. [cation].
- ACQUIREMENT**—acquisition, qualifi-
- ACQUIT**, *to*—absolve, clear, forgive, pardon, set free.
- ACQUITTANCE**—deliverance, release.
- ACRID**—biting, bitter, sharp, pungent. [asperity, tartness]
- ACRIMONY**—harshness, smartness.
- ACT**—deed, performance.
- ACTIVE**—agile, assiduous, industrious, alert, brisk, busy, laborious, lively, nimble, prompt, quick, sprightly, vigorous. [real]
- ACTUAL**—certain, genuine, positive.
- ACTUALLY**—really, surely.
- ACTUATE**, *to*—impel, induce, instigate, move. [tellect]
- ACUMEN**—quickness, sharpness, insight.
- ACUTE**—keen, penetrating, shrewd, piercing, pointed, sharp.
- ADAGE**—aphorism, maxim, proverb, apothegm, saying.
- ADAPT**, *to*—accommodate, adjust, fit, suit. [proportionate]
- ADEQUATE**—commensurate, equal.
- ADD**—increase, join, number up.
- ADDRESS**, *to*—apply, direct, speak.
- ADDRESS**—ability, courtship, direction, dexterity, demeanor, skill, utterance.
- ADDICTED**—attached, devoted.
- ADDITION**—augmentation, increase, accession.
- ADDUCE**, *to*—advance, allege, assign, bring forward, cite, quote.
- ADHERE**, *to*—attach, cleave, hold, fix, stick. [quick]
- ADEPT**—expert, versed in, skillful.
- ADHIBITION**—application, use.
- ADHERENCE**—adhesion, sticking to.
- ADHERENT**—disciple, follower, partisan.
- ADHESION**—adherence, attachment.
- ADJACENT**—adjoining, approximating, contiguous, near to.
- ADJOURN**, *to*—defer, delay, postpone, prorogue.
- ADJUST**, *to*—accommodate, adapt, fit, set right, suit.
- ADJUTOR**—assistant, helper.
- ADMINISTER**, *to*—contribute, supply, execute, minister, manage, serve.
- ADMIRATION**—amazement, esteem, surprise, wonder. [proach]
- ADMISSION**—admittance, access, approach.
- ADMIT**, *to*—allow, concede, grant, permit, suffer, tolerance.

[AFF]

SYNONYMS.

[AIM]

ADMITTANCE—admission, approach, access.

ADMONITION—advice, counsel, reproof, warning. [mult.]

ADO—bustle, confusion, trouble, adorn, *to*—beautify, decorate, embellish. [skillful.]

ADROIT—clever, dextrous, expert, **ADULATE**, *to*—flatter, compliment.

ADULTERATE, *to*—corrupt, contaminate, defile, sophisticate, vitiate.

ADVANCE, *to*—adduce, allege, assign, bring forward, go forward, proceed.

ADVANCEMENT—improvement, progress, progression, proficiency.

ADVANTAGE—benefit, good, profit.

ADVENTITIOUS—accidental, casual, contingent, fortuitous, incidental, not essential.

ADVENTURE—accident, casualty, contingency, event, incident, occurrence.

ADVENTUROUS—enterprising, rash, fool-hardy. [enemy, foe.]

ADVERSARY—antagonist, opponent, **ADVERSE**—afflictive, averse, calamitous, contrary, hostile, inimical, opposite, opposed to, repugnant.

ADVERT, *to*—attend to, notice, regard.

ADVERTISE, *to*—announce, proclaim, notify, promulgate, publish, warn.

ADVICE—counsel, consultation, deliberation, information, notice, instruction, intelligence.

ADVISE (with), *to*—consult, deliberate, seek counsel.

ADVOCATE—argue, contend, defend, plead, reason with, support.

AFFABILITY—complaisance, courteousness, urbanity, courtesy.

AFFABLE—courteous, conciliating, easy, gentle, mild, pleasing, urbane. [transaction.]

AFFAIR—business, concern, matter, **AFFECT**, *to*—act upon, assume, arrogate, concern, influence, move, pretend to. [thetic.]

AFFECTING—moving, touching, **AFFECTION**—attachment, kindness, fondness, tenderness, love.

AFFILIATE, *to*—adopt, admit, initiate, receive. [tiouship.]

AFFINITY—alliance, kindred, rela-

AFFIRM, *to*—assert, asseverate, assure, aver, declare, pronounce, protest.

AFFIX, *to*—add, annex, attach, connect, fasten, fix, unite, subjoin.

AFFLICT, *to*—distress, pain, trouble.

AFFLICTION—distress, grief, melancholy, pain, trouble, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation.

AFFLUENCE—abundance, afflux, exuberance, opulence, riches, wealth.

AFFORD, *to*—give, grant, impart, produce, spare, sell without loss, yield. [fray, quarrel.]

AFFRAY—altercation, brawl, feud, **AFFRIGHT**, *to*—alarm, appall, shock, dismay, frighten, terrify.

AFFRONT—insult, offense, outrage.

AFFRAID—fearful, terrified, timorous, timid.

AGE—century, date, era, generation, epoch, period.

AGED—elderly, old, senile.

AGENCY—action, management, operation. [tive, substitute.]

AGENT—deputy, factor, representative.

AGGRAVATE, *to*—exasperate, provoke, irritate, heighten, tantalize, make worse, raise.

AGGREGATE, *to*—accumulate, collect, take together. [fense.]

AGGRESSION—assault, injury, of **AGILE**—active, alert, assiduous, industrious, brisk, laborious, lively, nimble, prompt, quick, sprightly.

AGITATE, *to*—discuss, disturb, move, shake, toss.

AGITATION—disturbance, emotion, trepidation, tremor. [tured.]

AGONIZED—distressed, pained, **AGONY**—anguish, distress, suffering, pain, pang, torture.

AGREE, *to*—accede, acquiesce, assent, comply, concur, consent.

AGREEABLE—acceptable, conformable, grateful, pleasant, pleasing, suitable.

AGREEMENT—accordance, bargain, concord, concurrence, compact, contract, covenant, resemblance, harmony, melody, unison.

AID, *to*—assist, help, relieve, succor, support. [point]

AIM, *to*—aspire, endeavor level,

Aim—aspire, endeavor, level, point.
Air—appearance, aspect, manner, look, mien.
ALARM—affright, consternation, apprehension, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, terror.
ALERT—active, agile, assiduous, brisk, laborious, lively, nimble, prompt, quick, sprightly, vigorous.
ALIEN—foreigner, stranger. [ous].
ALIENATE, *to*—estrangle, transfer, withdraw.
ALLAY, *to*—appease, assuage, calm, compose, soothe, tranquilize.
ALLEG, *to*—adduce, advance, as-
ALLEGIANCE—loyalty. [sign].
ALLEVIATE, *to*—abate, mitigate, relieve, diminish.
ALLIANCE—affinity, coalition, combination, confederacy, league, union. [sign, distribute].
ALLOT, *to*—appoint, apportion, as-
ALLOW, *to*—admit, concede, give, grant, permit, suffer, tolerate.
ALLOWANCE—concession, permission, grant, pay, salary, stipend, wages. [intimate, suggest].
ALLUDE, *to*—glance at, hint, refer.
ALLURE, *to*—attract, decoy, entice, seduce, tempt. [sistant, associate].
ALLY—accessory, accomplice, as-
ALMOST—nearly.
ALONE—merely, only, simply, solely.
ALSO—besides, likewise, too.
ALTER, *to*—change, vary.
ALTERCATION—affray, dispute, feud, quarrel.
ALWAYS—constantly, continually, ever, incessantly, perpetual.
AMASS, *to*—accumulate, gather, collect, heap up, pile up.
AMAZE, *to*—astound, confuse, surpass. [ment, surprise, wonder].
AMAZEMENT—admiration, astonish-
AMBIENT—compassing, investing, surrounding.
AMBIGUOUS—doubtful, equivocal, indistinct, obscure, uncertain.
AMBLE, *to*—move easy, pace, trip.
AMBROSIAL—delicious, fragrant.
AMENABLE—accountable, answerable, responsible. [mien].
AMENANCE—behavior, conduct.
AMEND, *to*—better, correct, emend, improve men's, rectify, reform-

AMENDS—reparation, restitution, restoration.
AMIALE—charming, friendly, delightful, kind, lovely, obliging.
AMISSIION—deprivation, dismissal, loss.
AMITY—friendship, harmony, love.
AMOROUS—affectionate, fond, loving.
AMPLE—abundant, capacious, copious, plentiful, spacious.
AMUSE—beguile, divert, entertain.
AMUSEMENT—diversion, entertainment, pastime, recreation, sport.
ANALEPTIC—comforting, restoring.
ANALOGY—proportion, resembling, similar. [mult].
ANARCHY—confusion, disorder, tu-
ANCESTOR—forefather, predecessor, progenitor.
ANCIENT—antique, antiquated, old, old-fashioned, obsolete.
ANECDOTE—incident, memoir, occurrence, story, tale.
ANGER, *to*—aggravate, enrage, exasperate, incite, increase, inflame, provoke, stimulate.
ANGER—disapprobation, displeasure, ire, resentment, rage, wrath.
ANGRY—hasty, hot, irascible, passion-
ANGUISH—agony, distress, pain, suffering. [clam, stricture].
ANIMADVERSION—censure, criti-
ANIMATE, *to*—cheer, enliven, exhilarate, impel, incite, inspire, instigate, urge.
ANIMATION—buoyancy, gayety, life, liveliness, spirits, vivacity.
ANIMOSITY—enmity, malignity, hostility.
ANNALS—archives, chronicles, memoirs, records, registers.
ANNEX, *to*—affix, attach, subjoin.
ANNIHILATE, *to*—annul, destroy.
ANNOTATION—comment, elucidation, note, observation, remark.
ANNOUNCE, *to*—advertise, declare, proclaim, publish.
ANNOY, *to*—incommode, molest, vex, tease.
ANNUL, *to*—abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, repeal, revoke.
ANSWER (for), *to*—guarantee, warrant, secure.

ANSWER—rejoinder, reply, replication, response.

ANSWERABLE—accountable, amenable, correspondent, responsible, suitable. [enemy, foe.

ANTAGONIST—adversary, opponent.

ANTECEDENT—anterior, preceding, former, foregoing, previous, prior.

ANTEFAST—anticipation, foretaste.

ANTERIOR—antecedent, preceding, former, foregoing, previous, prior.

ANTICIPATE, *to*—foretaste, foresee, precede, prejudice, prepossess, prevent.

ANTIPATHY—abhorrence, aversion, contrariety, detestation, dislike, hatred, opposition, repugnance.

ANTIQUE—ancient, antiquated, old, obsolete, old-fashioned.

ANXIETY—care, caution, perplexity, solicitude.

APATHY—indifference, insensibility, unfeelingness.

APE, *to*—imitate, mimic, mock.

APERTURE—cavity, opening.

APHORISM—adage, apothegm, saying, maxim, proverb.

APISH—foppish, insignificant, silly.

APOLOGY—defense, excuse, plea.

APPALL, *to*—daunt, dismay, terrify.

APPARENT—clear, distinct, evident, manifest, obvious, plain, visible.

APPEAL, *to*—call upon, invoke, refer.

APPEAR, *to* look, seem.

APPEARANCE—air, aspect, look, manner, mien, semblance.

APPEARANCE (of truth)—probability, speciousness, verisimilitude.

APPEASE, *to*—allay, assuage, calm, compose, pacify, propitiate, tranquillize, soothe.

APPELLATION—cognomen, denomination, name, title.

APPETIBLE—desirable, engaging, good.

APPLAUD, *to*—approve, commend, extol, praise.

APPLAUSE—acclamation, exultation, plaudit, shouting.

APPLY, *to*—address, addict, devote.

APPOINT, *to*—allot, constitute, depute, fix, ordain, order, prescribe, provide.

APPOSITE—adapted, fit, proper.

APPRECIATE, *to*—esteem, estimate, note, prize, value.

APPREHEND, *to*—anticipate, catch, dread, fear, hold, imagine, take, seize.

APPREHENSION—alarm, dread, fear, fright, seizure, suspicion, terror.

APPRISE, *to*—acquaint, communicate, disclose, make known, inform.

APPROACH—access, admittance, admission.

APPROBATION—approval, concurrence, consent.

APPROPRIATE, *to*—allot, arrogate, assign, assume, usurp.

APPROPRIATE—exclusive, particular, peculiar.

APPROVE—applaud, allow, commend, esteem, like. [near.

APPROXIMATE, *to*—approach, come

APT—dextrous, fit, meet, prompt, ready, suitable.

ARBITER—arbitrator, judge, umpire.

ARBITRARY—absolute, despotic, imperious, peremptory, tyrannical.

ARBITRATOR—arbitrer, judge, umpire.

ARCH—mirthful, lively, waggish.

ARCHIVES—annals, chronicles, records, registers.

ARDENT—eager, fervent, fiery, hot, passionate, vehement.

ARDUOUS—difficult, hard.

ARGUE, *to*—debate, dispute, evince, expostulate, remonstrate.

ARGUMENT—dispute, proof, reason.

ARGUTE—sharp, shrill, subtle, wit-ty. [ility, unfruitfulness.

ARIDITY—barrenness, dryness, ster-

ARISE, *to*—ascend, mount, scale, rise. [peach, charge.

ARRAIGN, *to*—accuse, censure, im-

ARRANGE, *to*—class, dispose, place, range. [hibition.

ARRAY—apparel, attire, show, ex-

ARROGANCE—assumption, self-conceit, pride, haughtiness, presumption, usurpation, vanity.

ART—aptitude, contrivance, deceit, duplicity, expertness, skill, cunning.

ARTFUL—artificial, cunning, crafty, deceitful dextrous. [utter.

ARTICULATE, *to*—pronounce, speak,

- ARTIFICE**—cheat, deception, deceit, finesse, fraud, guile, imposition, stratagem.
- ARTLESS**—candid, fair, frank, honest, ingenuous, open, plain.
- ASCEND, to**—arise, climb, mount, soar, scale.
- ASCENDANCY**—authority, influence, domination, sway. [dominance.
- ASCENDANT**—elevation, height, pre-
ASCIBE, to—attribute, impute.
- ASK, to**—beg, beseech, claim, demand, entreat, implore, inquire, question, request, solicit, supplicate. [look.
- ASPECT**—air, appearance, mien.
- ASPERITY**—acrimony, harshness, roughness, smartness, tartness.
- ASPERSE, to**—accuse falsely, calumniate, defame, detract, scandalize, slander, vilify.
- ASPIRE, to**—aim, desire. [ter.
- ASSAIL, to**—assault, attack, encounter.
- ASSAILANT**—aggressor.
- ASSASSINATE, to**—kill, murder, slay.
- ASSAULT, to**—assail, attack, encounter.
- ASSAY**—examination, trial. [ter.
- ASSEMBLAGE**—assembly, collection, group.
- ASSEMBLE, to**—collect, convene, convoke, gather, muster.
- ASSEMBLY**—assemblage, collection, company, congregation, congress, convention, council, convocation, group, diet, meeting.
- ASSENT**—agreement, acquiescence, approbation, concurrence, consent.
- ASSENT, to**—acquiesce, agree, concur, approve, consent, yield.
- ASSERT, to**—affirm, asseverate, aver, declare, pronounce, protest, maintain, vindicate.
- ASSESS**—charge, impost, rate, tax.
- ASSESSMENT**—impost, rate, tax.
- ASSEVERATE, to**—affirm, assert, assure, aver, declare, pronounce, protest, vouch. [gent, brisk.
- ASSIDUOUS**—active, agile, alert, diligent.
- ASSIGN, to**—adduce, advance, allot, allege, apportion, make over.
- ASSIMILATE, to**—convert, feign, resemble, cause. [cor.
- ASSIST, to**—aid, help, relieve, succor.
- ASSISTANT**—an auxiliary, helper.
- ASSOCIATE**—ally, coadjutor, companion, confederate, partner.
- ASSOCIATION**—assembly, combination, company, partnership, society, union.
- ASSUAGE, to**—abate, allay, appease, calm, lessen, mitigate, pacify, soften.
- ASSUME, to**—affect, appropriate, arrogate, suppose, usurp.
- ASSURANCE**—confidence, expectation, conviction, impudence, persuasion.
- ASSURE, to**—affirm, assert, asseverate, aver, promise, protest, secure, vouch.
- ASTONISHMENT**—admiration, wonder, amazement, surprise.
- ASTRINGENT**—astringent, binding, costive, restraining, styptic.
- ASTUTE**—arch, artful, cunning, penetrating, wily, crafty.
- ASYLUM**—refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shelter. [oncle.
- ATONE, to**—appease, expiate, recede.
- ATROCIOUS**—criminal, flagrant, flagitious, heinous, wicked.
- ATTACH, to**—adhere, affix, annex, cleave, connect, draw, gain, hold, seize, stick, subjoin, win.
- ATTACHMENT**—adherence, affection, fondness, inclination, liking, love.
- ATTAIN, to**—acquire, arrive at, come to, gain, get, obtain, reach, procure. [encounter.
- ATTACK, to**—assail, assault, impugn.
- ATTEMPT**—effort, endeavor, enterprise, essay, trial, undertaking.
- ATTEND, to**—heed, mind, regard, stay, wait on.
- ATTENDING (not)**—absent, abstract, inattentive, neglect.
- ATTENTION**—application, care, heed, study.
- ATTENTIVE**—careful, thoughtful, heedful, mindful, regardful, studious. [thin.
- ATTENUATE**—made lean, slender.
- ATTITUDE**—action, gesticulation, gesture, posture.
- ATTRACT, to**—allure, captivate, win, charm, draw, entice.
- ATTRactions**—allurements, charms.
- ATTRIBUTE, to**—ascribe, impute.
- ATTRIBUTE**—property, quality.

[BAC]

SYNONYMS.

[BEA]

AUDACITY—boldness, effrontery, impudence, hardihood.

AUGMENTATION—accession, addition, increase.

AUGUR, to—betoken, forebode, portend, foretell, predict, presage.

AUGUST—dignified, great, grand, magisterial, majestic, pompous, stately. [prosperous.]

AUSPICIOUS—favorable, propitious, AUSTERE—rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. [ness, strictness.]

AUSTERITY—rigor, severity, stern.

AUTHENTIC—authorized, genuine.

AUTHORITATIVE—commanding, imperative, imperious.

AUTHORITY—ascendancy, dominion, force, influence, power, sway.

AVAIL—advantage, benefit, service, utility, use.

AVARICE—covetousness, cupidity.

AVENGE, to—revenge, punish, vindicate.

AVER, to—assert, affirm, asseverate, assure, declare, protest.

AVERSE—adverse, backward, loth, reluctant, repugnant, unwilling.

AVERSION—antipathy, abhorrence, detestation, dislike, hatred, repugnance.

AVIDITY—eagerness, greediness.

AVOCATION—business, calling, employment, engagement, occupation, office, profession, trade.

AVOID, to—elude, eschew, shun.

AVOIDED (not to be)—inevitable, unavoidable.

AVOW, to—acknowledge, confess, own, recognize.

AWAKE, to—arouse, excite, provoke, stir up.

AWARE—apprised, conscious, on one's guard.

AWE—dread, fear, reverence.

AWKWARD—clumsy, uncouth, unhandy, unpolite, untoward.

AWRY—bent, crooked, curved, oblique.

B.

BABBLE, to—chatter, prate, prattle, talk idly.

BABBING—foolish talk, garrulity, loquacity, talkativeness.

BACKWARD—averse, loth, reluctant, unwilling.

BACKWARD (go), *to*—recede, retreat, retrocede, retrograde, retire, withdraw.

BAD—evil, unsound, wicked.

BADGE—mark, sign, stigma, token.

BAFFLE, to—confuse, confound, defeat, disconcert, elude.

BALANCE, to—adjust, counterpoise, equalize, equipoise, equiponderate, poise, regulate, settle, weigh.

BAND—chain, company, crew, jester, fillet, gang, shackle, tie.

BANE—pest, poison, ruin.

BANISHMENT—exile, expulsion, outlawry, proscription.

BANQUET—carousal, entertainment, feast, treat.

BANTER, to—deride, mock, rally, ridicule, taunt. [man.]

BARBAROUS—brutal, cruel, inhuman.

BARE—destitute, mere, naked, uncovered, scanty, stripped, undorned.

BAREFACED—glaring, impudent.

BARGAIN, to—buy, cheapen, contract, purchase.

BARRENNESS—aridity, sterility, unfruitfulness.

BARTER—dealing, exchange, interchange, trade, traffic, truck.

BASH—dishonorable, low, mean, vile. [shy.]

BASHFUL—diffident, modest, timid.

BASIS—foundation, ground, pedestal. [spurious.]

BASTARD—not genuine, illegitimate.

BATTLE—engagement, fight, combat.

BE, to—exist, subsist. [for.]

BECAUSE—as, inasmuch as, since.

BEAM—gleam, ray.

BEAR, to—bring forth, carry, endure, produce, suffer, support, sustain, undergo.

BEAR (down)—*to*—oppress, overbear, overpower, overwhelm, subdue.

BEARING—endurance, gesture, tolerance, manner, mien, patience, suffering, supporting, sufferance, toleration.

BEAST—animal, brute.

BEASTLY—bestial, brutal, brutish, irrational, sensual.

BEAT, to—defeat, hit, overpower, overthrow, strike.

- BEATITUDE**—blessedness, bliss, felicity, happiness.
- BEAU**—gallant, spark, sweetheart.
- BEAUTIFUL**—fine, handsome, pretty.
- BEAUTIFY, to**—adorn, decorate, embellish, deck, ornament.
- BECOMING**—befitting, comely, meet, decent, fit, graceful, suitable.
- BEFITTING**—becoming, decent, fit, meet, suitable.
- BEG, to**—ask, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, request, solicit, supplicate. [originate.]
- BEGIN, to**—commence, enter upon.
- BEGUILE, to**—amuse, deceive, delude, impose upon, mislead.
- BEHAVIOR**—address, carriage, demeanor, conduct, deportment, manner, mien.
- BEHEAD, to**—decapitate, decollate.
- BENEST**—charge, commend, injunction, mandate, order, precept.
- BEHOLD, to**—eye, look, observe, see, view. [spectator.]
- BEHOLDER**—looker on, observer.
- BELIEF**—assent, certainty, conviction, confidence, credit, faith, reliance, opinion, trust.
- BELOW**—beneath, under. [ment.]
- BEMOAN, to**—bemoan, bewail, lament.
- BEND, to**—distort, incline, lean, subdue.
- BEND, to**—backward, recline.
- BENEATH**—below, under.
- BENEFACTION**—donation, present, gift.
- BENEFICENT**—benevolent, bounteous, bountiful, charitable, generous, liberal, munificent, philanthropic.
- BENEVOLENCE**—beneficence, benignity, generosity, goodness, humanity, kindness, philanthropy, tenderness.
- BENIGNANT**—good-natured, kind.
- BENT**—awry, bias, crooked, curved, inclination, prepossession, turn.
- BENUMBED**—numbed, senseless, torpid.
- BEQUEATH, to**—devise, give.
- BEREAVE, to**—deprive, strip, take from.
- BESEECH, to**—beg, crave, entreat, implore, request, solicit, supplicate.
- BESIDES**—also, too, likewise, moreover, more than that, over and above.
- BESTIAL**—beastly, brutish, brutal.
- BESTOW, to**—confer, give, grant.
- BETIMES**—early, soon.
- BETOKEN, to**—augur, forebode, pretend, foreshow, presage, signify.
- BETTER, to**—amend, ameliorate, emend, improve, meliorate, rectify, reform.
- BETWIXT**—between.
- BEWAIL, to**—bemoan, lament.
- BEYOND**—above, over.
- BIAS**—bent, inclination, prejudice, prepossession.
- BID, to**—call, invite, offer, propose, summon, tender.
- BIG**—great, large.
- BILLOW**—breaker, surge, wave.
- BIND, to**—engage, lay under obligation, oblige, restraint, restrict, tie.
- BINDING**—astringent, astrictive, restraining, costive, styptic.
- BITTER**—inclement, painful, sharp, reproachful.
- BLAME, to**—censure, condemn, reprehend, reproach, reprove, upbraid.
- BLAMABLE**—censurable, culpable, reprehensible, reprobable.
- BLAMELESS**—faultless, guiltless, inculpable, innocent, irreprehensible, irreprovable, irreproachable, spotless, unblemished.
- BLAND**—gentle, mild, soft.
- BLAST, to**—annihilate, destroy, desolate, strike, wither up.
- BLAST**—breeze, gale, gust, storm.
- BLAZE**—flame, flare, glaze. [tion.]
- BLEEDING**—phlebotomy, venesection.
- BLEMISH**—defect, fault, flaw, speck, spot.
- BLEND, to**—confound, mingle, mix.
- BLESSEDNESS**—beatitude, bliss, felicity, happiness.
- BLISS**—see *Blessedness*.
- BLOODY**—bloodthirsty, cruel, sanguinary.
- BLOT (out), to**—cancel, efface, obliterate, erase, expunge.
- BLUNDER**—error, mistake.
- BLUNT**—obtuse, pointless.
- BOAST, to**—glory, vaunt.

BOASTER—braggadocio, braggard, braggart, bravado.

BOASTING—ostentation, parade, rhodomontade, vain-glory, vaunting.

BODILY—corporeal, corporeal.

BODY—carcase, corpse.

BODILESS—immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual.

BOISTEROUS—furious, impetuous, vehement, violent.

BOLD—audacious, contumacious, intrepid, daring, fearless, impudent, insolent, undaunted.

BOMBASTIC—inflated, tumid, turgid.

BONDAGE—confinement, imprisonment servitude, slavery.

BOOTY—prey, spoil.

BORDER—brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge. [rate.]

BORE, to—penetrate, pierce, perforate.

BOUND, to—circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict, terminate.

BOUNDLESS—illimitable, infinite, unbounded, unlimited.

BOUND (back), to—rebound, recoil, reverberate.

BOUNTY—beneficence, benevolent, benignity, generosity, liberality, munificence.

BOUNTEOUS—beneficent, bountiful, generous, kind, liberal.

BRACE—couple, pair.

BRAVE—bold, courageous, daring, fearless, heroic, intrepid, magnanimous.

BRAVERY—courage, fortitude, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, magnanimity, valor.

BRAVE, to—challenge, dare, defy.

BREACH—break, chasm, gap, opening.

BREAK, to—batter, demolish, destroy, dissolve, infringe, rack, rend, tame, violate.

BREAKER—billow, surge, wave.

BREEDING—education, instruction.

BREEZE—blast, gale, gust.

BREVITY—conciseness; *see Brief.*

BRIEF—compendious, concise, laconic, short, succinct, summary.

BRIGHT—brilliant, clear, glistening, glittering, limpid, lucid, resplendent, shining, sparkling, splendid, translucent.

BRIGHTEN, to—burnish, polish.

BRILLIANCY—brightness, radiance, luster, splendor. [rim, verge]

BRIM—border, brink, edge, margin.

BRINK—*see Brim.*

BRING—(forward), to—adduce, advance, allege, assign.

BRISE—active, agile, alert, assiduous, lively, nimble, prompt, quick, sprightly, vigorous.

BRITTLE—fragile, frail, frangible.

BROAD—ample, extensive, large, wide.

BROIL—affray, altercation, feud, fray, quarrel.

BROTHERHOOD—fraternity.

BROTHERLY—fraternal.

BRUISE, to—break, contuse, crush, pound, squeeze.

BRUTE—animal, beast.

BRUTISH—barbarous, cruel, inhuman, irrational, savage, sensual.

BUD, to—germinate, shoot forth, sprout.

BUILD, to—construct, erect, found.

BULK—extent, greatness, largeness, magnitude.

BUOYANCY—animation, lightness, vivacity.

BURDEN—cargo, freight, weight, load. [weighty.]

BURDENSOME—heavy, ponderous.

BURIAL—inhumation, interment, sepulture.

BURYING-PLACE—cemetery, grave, sepulture, tomb. [wit.]

BURLESQUE—humor, irony, satire.

BURNING—ardent, fiery, hot.

BURST, to—break, crack, rend, split.

BURSTING (forth)—eruption, explosion.

BUSINESS—affair, avocation, calling, concern, duty, employment, engagement, occupation, office, profession, trade.

BUSTLE—hurry, tumult.

BUT—except, excepting, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, save, still, yet.

BUTOCHRY—carnage, massacre, slaughter.

BUY, to—bargain, cheapen, purchase.

BY—through, with.

BY-WORD—adage, reproach, saying

C.

CABAL—combination, conspiracy, intrigue, plot. [wheedle.]

CAJOLE, *to*—coax, fawn, flatter.

CALAMITY—disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap.

CALCULATE, *to*—compute, count, estimate, number, reckon.

CALL, *to*—bid, cry, exclaim, invite, name, summon. [tract.]

CALL (back), *to*—recall, recant, re-

CALL (together), *to*—convene, convolve.

CALLING—avocation, business, employment, engagement, occupation, office, trade, profession.

CALL (out), *to*—ejaculate, evoke, exclaim.

CALLOUS—hard, insensible, obdurate, unfeeling, unsusceptible.

CALM, *to*—allay, appease, assuage, compose, pacify, soothe, tranquilize.

CALM—composed, placid, quiet, serene, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled.

CALUMNIATE, *to*—accuse falsely, defame, detract, scandalize, slander, vilify.

CANCEL, *to*—abolish, annihilate, annul, abrogate, destroy, repeal, revoke.

CANDID—artless, fair, frank, open, honest, ingenuous, plain, undissembling.

CAPABLE—able, clever, competent, effective, fitted, qualified, skillful.

CAPACIOUS—ample, spacious.

CAPACITY—ability, cleverness, capability, efficiency, faculty, genius, ingenuity, skill, talent, wisdom.

CAPRICE—fancy, freak, humor.

CAPRICIOUS—changeable, fantastical, fickle, variable, whimsical.

CAPTIOUS—cross, fretful, peevish, petulant.

CAPTIVATE, *to*—attract, charm, enchant, enrapture, enslave, fascinate, take prisoner.

CAPTIVITY—bondage, confinement, imprisonment.

CAPTURE—prize, seizure.

CARCASS—body, corpse.

CARE—anxiety, attention, concern, management, regard, solicitude.

CAREFUL—attentive, cautious, circumspect, heedful, provident, solicitous.

CARELESS—heedless, inattentive, incautious, indolent, listless, remiss, supine, thoughtless.

CARESS, *to*—endear, fondle.

CARGO—freight, lading, load.

CARNAGE—butchery, slaughter, massacre. [al.]

CARNAL—fleshy, sensual, unspiritual.

CAROUSAL—banquet, feast, treat, entertainment.

CARP, *to*—cavil, censure.

CARRIAGE—behavior, demeanor, deportment, gait, manner, mien, walk. [transport.]

CARRY, *to*—bear, convey, sustain,

CARRY (on), *to*—conduct, direct, manage, regulate.

CASE—condition, contingency, situation, plight, predicament, state.

CAST DOWN—dejected, depressed, discouraged.

CAST, *to*—hurl, throw.

CAST (off), *to*—abandon, forsake, reject.

CAST (back), *to*—rebuff, repel, retort.

CASUAL—accidental, contingent, fortuitous, incidental.

CASUALTY—accident, adventure, contingency, event, incident, occurrence. [roll.]

CATALOGUE—list, record, register,

CATCH, *to*—capture, grasp, gripe, lay hold on, seize, snatch.

CATCHING—apprehension, arrest, caption, capture, seizure.

CATCHING—contagious, infectious, pestilential.

CATEGORY—class, order, predicament, rank.

CAVITY—aperture, opening.

CAUSE—incitement, inducement, motive, origin, reason, source.

CAUSE, *to*—give rise to, induce, occasion, originate.

CAUTION—admonition, advice, notice, care, circumspection, solicitude, warning.

CAUTIOUS—careful, circumspect, prudent, wary, watchful.

CEASE, *to*—desist, discontinue, leave off. [ance, intermission, pause.]

CEASING (a)—cessation, discontinu-

- CRASINO** (without)—ceaseless, continual, incessant, unceasing, unintermitting.
- CEDR, to**—concede, deliver, give up, surrender, yield.
- CELEBRATED**—famous, illustrious, renowned.
- CELEBRATE, to**—commend, extol, laud, perpetuate, praise.
- CELERITY**—fleetness, quickness, rapidity, speed, swiftness, velocity.
- CELESTIAL**—heavenly.
- CENSURE**—animadversion, blame, condemnation, expostulation, rebuke, reproach, remonstrance, reprimand, reproof, stricture.
- CENSURE, to**—accuse, blame, carp, caviil, condemn, reproach, upbraid.
- CEREMONY**—form, observance, rite.
- CERTAIN**—actual, doubtless, positive, real, sure.
- CESATION**—discontinuance, intermission, rest.
- CHAFE, to**—fret, gall, rub, vex.
- CHAGRIN**—fretfulness, mortification, vexation.
- CHALLENGE, to**—accuse, call, claim, defy, demand, except, object, summons.
- CHANCE**—accident, casualty, fortune, hazard, luck.
- CHANCE** (happen by), *to*—accidental, casual, contingent, fortuitous, incidental. [change.]
- CHANGE, to**—alter, barter, vary, exchange.
- CHANGE**—alteration, conversion, mutation, revolution, variety, variation, vicissitude.
- CHANGEABLE**—fickle, inconstant, irresolute, mutable, uncertain, unstable, unsteady, variable, versatile.
- CHARACTER**—cast, description, letter, mark, representation, reputation, turn.
- CHARACTERIZE, to**—describe, distinguish, designate, denominate, entitle, name, style.
- CHARGE, to**—accuse, arraign, attack, commission, command, intrust, fall on, impeach, inculcate, load.
- CHARGE**—accusation, assault, care, attack, burden, command, commission, cost, custody or counter, exhortation, expense, imputation, load, mandate, management, onset, signal, trust.
- CHARITY**—alms, benevolence, goodwill, kindness, liberality, love.
- CHARM, to**—allure, attract, bewitch, captivate, delight, fascinate, enrapture, please, subdue, transport.
- CHARMING**—delightful, captivating, enchanting, fascinating, graceful, pleasurable. [tion, spell.]
- CHARM (a)**—enchantment, incantation.
- CHASE**—hunt, race.
- CHASTEN, to**—afflict, chastise, correct, punish.
- CHASTENESS**—chastity, continence, purity, simplicity.
- CHASTITY**—*see* *Chasteness*.
- CHASTISE, to**—afflict, chasten, correct, punish.
- CHAT, to**—babble, chatter, prate, prattle. [movables.]
- CHATELAIN**—effects, furniture, goods.
- CHEAPEN, to**—bargain, buy, purchase.
- CHEAT, to**—beguile, deceive, delude, defraud, impose on, trick.
- CHEAT**—artifice, deception, deceit, delusion, fraud, finesse, guile, imposition, stratagem.
- CHECK, to**—chide, control, curb, inhibit, rebuke, repress, reprove, stop.
- CHEER, to**—animate, comfort, encourage, enliven, gladden, exhilarate, incite.
- CHEERFULNESS**—alacrity, gladness, blithesomeness, gayety, jocundity, jollity, liveliness, merriment, vivacity, mirth, sprightliness.
- CHERISH, to**—encourage, foster, indulge, help, nourish, nurture, shelter, warm.
- CHIDE, to**—check, rebuke, reprove, reprimand, scold.
- CHIEF**—chieftain, head, principal, leader, main.
- CHEW, to**—masticate.
- CHIEFLY**—especially, mainly, particularly, principally. [nant.]
- CHILD (with)**—escent, large, pregnant.
- CHILDISH**—infantine, puerile.
- CHILDHOOD**—infancy, minority.
- CHILDREN**—issue, offspring, progeny.

CHINK (a)—cranny, fissure.
CHILL cold.
CHOK, *to*—smother, stifle, suffocate.
CHOICE—election, option, selection.
CHOLER—anger, fury, rage. [lect.
CHOOSE, *to*—elect, pick, prefer, se-
CHRONICLES—annals, archives, me-
 mairs, records, registers.
CIRCLE—globe, orb, sphere.
CIRCULATE, *to*—diffuse, dissemin-
 ate, propagate, spread.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, *to*—bound, confine,
 inclose, restrict, limit.
CIRCUMSTANCE—accident, incident,
 condition, event, fact, position,
 situation, state.
CIRCUMSPECT—cautious, particular,
 prudent, vigilant, wary, watch-
 ful.
CIRCUMSPECTION—caution, delibera-
 tion, prudence, thoughtfulness,
 vigilance, wariness, watchfulness.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL—accidental, inci-
 dental, minute, particular.
CITE, *to*—call, quote, summon.
CIVIL—affable, complaisant, courte-
 ous, obliging, polished, polite,
 well-bred.
CIVILITY—affability, complaisance,
 courtesy, courteousness, politeness,
 urbanity. [refinement.
CIVILIZATION—culture, cultivation.
CLAIM, *to*—ask, demand.
CLAIM—pretension, right.
CLAMOR—cry, noise, outcry, uproar.
CLANDESTINE—hidden, private, secret.
 [hold, hug.
CLASP, *to*—catch, embrace, entwine.
CLASS—degree, division, grade, order,
 rank. [ute, range, rank.
CLASS, *to*—arrange, classify, distrib-
CLEANSING—abstergent, abstersive,
 purifying, purging, purgative.
CLEAR, *to*—absolve, acquit, clarify,
 cleanse, discharge, forgive, pardon,
 remit, remove, satisfy, set
 free, vindicate.
CLEAR—apparent, bright, distinct,
 evident, fair, free, guiltless, im-
 partial, lucid, manifest, obvious,
 perspicuous, plain, pure, serene,
 unexampled, visible.
CLEARLY—distinctly, explicitly, lu-
 cidly, manifestly, obviously, plain-
 ly, visibly.

CLWAR (from), *to*—disembarrass,
 disengage, disentangle, evolve,
 extricate.
CLEAR (of a fault), *to*—exculpate,
 exonerate, justify. [stick, unite.
CLEAVE, *to*—adhere, attach, hold.
CLEMENCY—lenity, mercy, mild-
 ness, softness.
CLERGYMAN—minister, parson,
 priest.
CLEVER—adroit, dextrous, expert,
 ingenious, skillful, talented, wise.
CLIMB, *to*—ascend, get up, mount,
 scale. [hang, hold, stick.
CLING, *to*—adhere, clasp, cleave.
CLOAK, *to*—blend, clasp, conceal,
 cover, hide, mask, veil.
CLOG, *to*—burden, embarrass, en-
 cumber, hinder, load, obstruct.
CLOSE, *to*—conclude, end, shut, ter-
 minate.
CLOSE—compact, concise, confined,
 dense, firm, narrow, near, nigh,
 shut fast, solid, sly, trusting.
CLOTHES—apparel, array, attire,
 dress, garments, raiment, vesture.
CLOUD, *to*—darken, defame, ob-
 scure, overspread, spot, sully, va-
 riegate.
CLOUDED—dark, gloomy, obscured,
 overcast, spotted, sullen, varie-
 gated.
CLOY, *to*—disgust, fill, glut, satiate.
CLUMSY—awkward, uncouth, un-
 handy, untoward.
COADJUTOR—ally, assistant, col-
 league, partner.
COALITION—alliance, combination,
 confederacy, connection, conspir-
 acy, league, union.
COALESCE—join, unite.
COARSE—gross, inelegant, mean,
 rough, rude, vulgar. [wheedle.
COAX, *to*—cajole, fawn, flatter.
COERCE, *to*—check, compel, restrain.
CONVAL—cotemporary, contempora-
 neous.
COGENT—forcible, resistless, strong.
COGNOMEN—appellation, denomina-
 tion, name, title.
COHERENT—agreement, connected,
 consistent, united.
COHESIVE—adhesive, sticking, te-
 naculous.
COINCIDE—agree, concur.

COLD—chaste, chill, coy, frigid, reserved, unaffecting.
COLDNESS—alidity, alior, chastity, coyness, frigidity, unkindness.
COLLEAGUE—ally, assistant, associate, coadjutor, partner.
COLLECT, *to*—assemble, gather, muster, recover from surprise.
COLLECTED—assembled, calm, composed, gathered, drawn together, placid. [tion, group.
COLLECTION—assemblage, contribution, dialogue, talk.
COLOR—hue, tinge, tint.
COLOR, *to*—blush, dye, paint, palliate, stain, tinge, tint.
COLORABLE—feasible, plausible, specious.
COMBAT—battle, conflict, contest, engagement, fight.
COMBINATION—alliance, cabal, coalition, confederacy, conspiracy, league, union.
COMELY—agreeable, becoming, decent, graceful, seemly.
COMFORT, *to*—console, encourage, enliven, invigorate, revive, solace, strengthen, support.
COMFORTLESS—desolate, forlorn, disconsolate, wretched.
COMIO—droil, laughable, ludicrous, mirthful, ridiculous.
COMING (forth), *a*—egress, egression.
COMING (between)—interfering, intermediate, intermedial, interposing, intervening.
COMMAND—behest, injunction, mandate, order, precept.
COMMANDING—authoritative, bidding, directing, imperative, imperious, ordering. [originate.
COMMENCE, *to*—begin, enter upon.
COMMEND, *to*—applause, extol, laud, praise, recommend.
COMMENSURATE—adequate, equal, proportionate.
COMMENT—annotation, elucidation, explanation, exposition, note, observation, remark.
COMMERCE—communication, dealing, intercourse, trade, traffic.
COMMERCIAL—mercantile, trading.
COMMINGLE, *to*—blend, commix, mix, unite.

COMMISERATION—compassion, condolence, pity, sympathy.
COMMISSION, *to*—authorize, command, empower. [trate.
COMMIT, *to*—consign, intrust, perpetrate.
COMMODIOUS—convenient, suitable, useful.
COMMODITY—advantage, goods, merchandise, profit, wares.
COMMON—equal, frequent, general, joint right, low, mean, ordinary, usual, vulgar.
COMMONWEALTH—democracy, republic, realm, state.
COMMOTION—disturbance, perturbation, tumult.
COMMUNE (with), *to*—confer, converse, hold fellowship, intercourse, participate.
COMMUNICATE, *to*—disclose, make known, impart, partake of, participate, reveal.
COMMUNICATION—commerce, conference, imparting, intercourse.
COMMUNIOATIVE—free, liberal, open.
COMMUNION—converse, fellowship, intercourse, union. [ety.
COMMUNITY—commonwealth, society.
COMMUTE, *to*—bargain, barter, exchange, truck.
COMPACT—agreement, close, contract, covenant, firm, solid.
COMPANION—accomplice, ally, associate, coadjutor, comrade, confederate, partner.
COMPANY—assembly, assemblage, association, congregation, corporation, crew, gang, society, troop.
COMPARISON—simile, similitude.
COMPASS, *to*—attain, besiege, bring about, consummate, grasp, inclose, encircle, environ, invest, obtain, procure.
COMPASSION—commiseration, pity, sympathy.
COMPATIBLE—agreeable, consistent, suitable. [oblige.
COMPEL, *to*—force, necessitate.
COMPENDIOUS—brief, concise, laconic, short, succinct, summary.
COMPENSATE, *to*—make amends, recompense, remunerate, requite.
COMPENSATION—amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward, satisfaction.

- COMPETENT**—able, capable, clever, effective, efficient, fitted, qualified, skillful, suitable. [rivalry.]
- COMPETITION**—contest, emulation.
- COMPLAIN**, *to*—bewail, lament, murmur, regret, repine.
- COMPLAINING**—bemoaning, lamenting, murmuring, querulous, regretting, repining.
- COMPLAISANCE**—affability, civility, condescension, courtesy, suavity, urbanity. [eager, obliging.]
- COMPLAISANT**—affable, civil, courteous.
- COMPLETE**, *to*—accomplish, achieve, consummate, effect, execute, fill up, finish, fulfill, perfect, terminate.
- COMPLETE**—accomplished, entire, finished, full, perfect, total, whole.
- COMPLEX**—complicate, compound, composite, intricate.
- COMPLIANT**—compliant, submissive, yielding.
- COMPLIMENT**, *to*—adulate, congratulate, flatter, praise.
- COMPLY**, *to*—accede, accord with, acquiesce, assent, consent, yield.
- COMPORT**, *to*—agree, bear, behave, endure, suit.
- COMPOSE**, *to*—calm, compound, constitute, form, put together, settle, soothe. [intricate.]
- COMPOUND**—complex, complicate.
- COMPREHEND**—comprise, conceive, embrace, include, understand.
- COMPREHENSIVE**—compendious, extensive, inclusive. [edge.]
- COMPREHENSION**—capacity, knowledge.
- COMPRESS**, *to*—condense, press, squeeze. [force, restraint.]
- COMPULSION**—coercion, constraint.
- COMPUNCTION**—contrition, penitence, remorse, repentance.
- COMPUTE**, *to*—calculate, count, estimate, number, rate, reckon.
- CONCEDE**, *to*—admit, allow, cede, deliver, give up, grant, surrender, yield. [seem, hide, secrete.]
- CONCEAL**, *to*—cover, disguise, disconceit—fancy, imagination, pride, vanity. [lured, proud, vain.]
- CONCERNED**—egotistical, opinionative.
- CONCEIVE**, *to*—apprehend, comprehend, imagine, suppose, understand.
- CONCEPTION**—apprehension, fancy, imagination, idea, knowledge, notion, perception.
- CONCERN**—affair, business, care, interest, matter, regard.
- CONCERT**, *to*—adjust, consult with, contrive, manage. [elicit, win.]
- CONCILIATE**, *to*—propitiate, reconcile.
- CONCISE**—brief, compendious, laconic, short, succinct, summary.
- CONCLUDE**, *to*—close, finish, terminate.
- CONCLUSION**—deduction, end, inference, termination.
- CONCLUSIVE**—convincing, decisive.
- CONCOMITANT**—accompaniment, companion. [mony, peace, unity.]
- CONCORD**—agreement, amity, harmony.
- CONCUR**, *to*—acquiesce, agree, approve, coincide. [shock.]
- CONCUSSION**—agitation, shaking.
- CONDEMN**, *to*—blame, censure, doom, reproach, reprove, reprobate, sentence, upbraid. [thicken.]
- CONDENSE**, *to*—compress, contract.
- CONDESCENSION**—complaisance, deference, humility.
- CONDITION**—article, bond, case, compact, plight, predicament, rank, situation, state, stipulation, term.
- CONDOLENCE**—commiseration, compassion, lamentation, sympathy.
- CONDUCE**, *to*—conduct, contribute, lead, tend.
- CONDUCT**—behavior, carriage, demeanor, deportment, guidance, management. [manage.]
- CONDUCT**, *to*—direct, guide, lead.
- CONFEDERACY**—alliance, coalition, combination, league.
- CONFEDERATE**—accomplice, ally.
- CONFEE**, *to*—bestow, compare, conduce, discourse, give.
- CONFERENCE**—colloquy, conversation, dialogue, discourse.
- CONFESS**, *to*—acknowledge, avow, disclose, grant, own, recognize.
- CONFIDE**, *to*—depend, rely, repose, trust.
- CONFIDENCE**—assurance, consciousness of innocence, dependence, expectation, hope, reliance, trust.
- CONFIDENT**—absolute, bold, dogmatical, impudent, positive.

CONFINE, *to*—bound, circumscribe, imprison, limit, restrain, restrict.
CONFINED—circumscribed, contracted, imprisoned, limited, narrow, restrained, shut up.
CONFIRM, *to*—corroborate, establish, settle, strengthen.
CONFLICT—agony, combat, contention, contest, fight, pang, struggle.
CONFORM, *to*—comply, submit, yield.
CONFORMABLE—agreeable, consistent, compliant, resembling, suitable, willing.
CONFORMATION—figure, form.
CONFOUND, *to*—*see Confuse*.
CONFUSION—disorder, distraction.
CONFUSE, *to*—abash, confound, disorder, disconcert, embarrass, hurry, mix, overthrow, perplex, stupefy.
CONFUSED—blended, deranged, disordered, indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, involved, mixed, perplexed.
CONFUSION—combative, disorder, distractive, destructive, indistinctness, perplexity, tumult.
CONFUTE, *to*—convince, convict, disprove, oppugn, refute.
CONGRATULATE, *to*—felicitate, compliment. [spondence, suited].
CONGRUITY—agreement, correspondence.
CONJECTURE—believing, guess, presuming, supposition, surmise, think.
CONJUNCTURE—crisis.
CONNECT, *to*—combine, join, unite.
CONNECTED—joined, related, united.
CONNECTION—association, commerce, communication, family intercourse, society, union.
CONQUER, *to*—overcome, subdue, subjugate, surmount, vanquish.
CONSAQUINITY—affinity, kindred, relationship.
CONSCIENTIOUS—scrupulous.
CONSCIOUS—apprised, aware, sensible.
CONSECRATE, *to*—dedicate, devote, hallow.
CONSENT, *to*—acquiesce, accede, agree, assent, comply.
CONSENT—acquiescence, approval, assent, concurrence.
CONSEQUENCE—effect, issue, result.

CONSEQUENCE, *of*—aval importance, moment, weight.
CONSEQUENTLY—accordingly, hence, so, then, thence, therefore, wherefore. [reflect, regard].
CONSIDER, *to*—deliberate, ponder, **CONSIDERATE**—deliberate, prudent, thoughtful. [over, transfer].
CONSIGN, *to*—commit, intrust, make
CONSISTENT—accordant, consonant, firm.
CONSOLE, *to*—comfort, solace, soothe.
CONSONANT—accordant, consistent.
CONSPICUOUS—distinguished, eminent, illustrious, noted, prominent.
CONSPIRACY—cabal, combination, plot. [steadiness].
CONSTANCY—firmness, stability.
CONSTANTLY—continually, ever, incessantly, perpetually, unchangeably. [for].
CONSTERNATION—alarm, fright, terror.
CONSTITUTE, *to*—appoint, compose, depute, form. [perament].
CONSTITUTION—frame, temper, temperament.
CONSTRAINT—coercion, compulsion, confinement.
CONSTRUCT, *to*—bind, contract.
CONSTRUCT, *to*—build, compile, constitute, erect. [deliberate].
CONSULT, *to*—advise with, debate.
CONSULTATION—deliberation.
CONSUME, *to*—absorb, destroy, engulf, imbibe, swallow up, waste.
CONSUMMATION—completion, finish, perfection. [waste].
CONSUMPTION—decay, decline.
CONTACT—juncture, touch.
CONTAGIOUS—infectious, pestilential.
CONTAIN, *to*—comprehend, comprise, embrace, hold, include.
CONTAMINATE, *to*—corrupt, defile, pollute, taint. [scorn].
CONTEMN, *to*—despise, disdain.
CONTEMPLATE—meditate, muse.
CONTEMPTIBLE—contemptuous, despicable, disdainful, mean, paltry, pitiful, vile.
CONTENT, *to*—argue, debate, dispute, contest, strive, vie.
CONTEST, *to*—argue, debate, dispute, contend.
CONTENTION—combat, conflict, contest, discord, dispute, dissension, strife.

[CON]

SYNONYMS.

[COU]

CONTENTMENT—acquiescence, gratification, satisfaction.
CONTIGUOUS—adjacent, adjoining, approximating to.
CONTINENCE—chastity.
CONTINGENCY—accident, adventure, casualty, event, incident, occurrence. [fortuitous, incidental.
CONTINGENT—accidental, casual.
CONTINUAL—constant, continuous, incessant, perpetual, unceasing.
CONTINUALLY—always, constantly, incessantly, perpetually, unchangeably. [tinuity, duration.
CONTINUATION—continuance, continue (in an attempt), to—persevere, persist, prosecute, pursue.
CONTRACT—agreement, bargain, compact, covenant.
CONTRACT, to—abbreviate, abridge, condense, reduce, shorten.
CONTRADICT, to—deny, oppose.
CONTRARY—adverse, inimical, opposite, repugnant.
CONTRAST—opposition.
CONTRIBUTE, to—administer, conduce, minister.
CONTRITION—compunction, penitence, remorse, repentance, sorrow for sin. [plan, scheme.
CONTRIVANCE—device, invention.
CONTROL, to—check, curb, govern, restrain. [putation.
CONTROVERSY—contest, debate, dispute.
CONTUMACIOUS—headstrong, obstinate, stubborn. [reproach.
CONTUMELY—ignominy, obloquy.
CONVENE, to—assemble, bring together, convoke. [ous, suitable.
CONVENIENT—adapted, commodious.
CONVENTION—assembly, company, convocation, meeting.
CONVERSATION—colloquy, conference, dialogue. [tion, discourse.
CONVERSE—communion, converse.
CONVERSE, to—commune, discourse, speak, talk.
CONVEY, to—bear, carry, transport.
CONVICT—culprit, felon, malefactor.
CONVICTION—confutation, detection, persuasion, satisfaction.
CONVIVIAL—festal, social, sociable.
CONVOCAATION—assembly, company, congregation, congress, council, convention, meeting, synod.

CONVOKE, to—assemble, call together, convene.
COOL—cold, dispassionate, frigid.
COPIOUS—abundant, ample, exuberant, full, plenteous, plentiful.
COPY—counterfeit, imitation, model, transcription.
COQUETTE—affected woman, jilt.
CORDIAL—heartily, reviving, sincere, warm.
CORNER—angle, extremity.
CORPORAL—bodily, corporeal, material.
CORPSE—body, carcass, corse.
CORPULENT—lusty, robust, stout.
CORRECT, to—amend, better, emend, improve, mend, rectify, reform.
CORRECT—accurate, exact, faultless, precise, punctual, strict.
CORRECTION—amendment, animadversion, chastisement, discipline, punishment, reprehension.
CORRECTNESS—accuracy, exactness, exactitude, faultlessness, justness, precision, propriety.
CORRESPONDENT—answerable, suitable. [lish, strengthen.
CORROBORATE, to—confirm, establish.
CORRUPT, to—adulterate, bribe, contaminate, defile, deprave, destroy, infect, pollute, putrefy, sophisticate, taint, vitiate.
CORRUPTION—adulteration, contamination, defilement, depravity, infection, pollution, putridity.
CORRUSCATE, to—gleam, glisten, shine, sparkle, radiate.
COST—charge, expense, price.
COSTIVE—bound, close, cold, formal, stypic.
COSTLY—precious, valuable.
COTEMPORARY—coeval, coterminous.
COUNCIL—assembly, company, congress, convention, convocation, diet, meeting.
COUNSEL—advice, consultation, deliberation, intelligence, instruction, notice.
COUNT, to—calculate, compute, esteem, estimate, number, rate.
COUNTERACT—defeat, frustrate, hinder, oppose, prevent.
COUNTERMAND, to—annul, repeal, revoke, reverse.

[CRE]

SYNONYMS.

[CUR]

COUNTENANCE—encourage, favor, sanction, support.

COUNTERFEIT—deceitful, feigned, false, forced, imitation, impostor, spurious, supposition.

COVERT—close, concealed, defense, hiding-place, hidden, secret, shelter, thicket. [rustic, swain.

COUNTRYMAN—boor, hind, peasant.

COUPLE—brace, pair, two.

COURAGE—boldness, bravery, fearlessness, firmness, fortitude, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, resolution, valor.

COURAGEOUS—bold, brave, daring, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, resolute, valiant, valorous.

COURSE—career, ground, line, manner, method, mode, passage, progress, race, road, route, series, succession, track, way.

COURTEOUS—affable, complaisant, conciliating, civil, elegance of manner, kind, respectful, polished, polite, well-bred.

COURTEOUSNESS—affability, civility, courtesy, complaisance, politeness, urbanity.

COVENANT—agreement, bargain, contract, pledge, stipulation.

COVER, to—conceal, hide, overspread, screen, shelter.

COVERING—concealing, hiding, overspreading, screening, sheltering, tegument.

COVERT—close, concealed, defense, hiding-place, sudden, secret, shelter, thicket. [for.

COVERT, to—desire, hanker after, long

COVETOUSNESS—avarice, cupidity, inordinate desire.

COWARD—dastard, poltroon.

COWARDLY—dastardly, timid.

COWARDICE—cowardliness, fear, pusillanimity, timidity.

CRACK, to—break, boast, burst, split.

CRAFTY—artful, cunning, deceitful, sly, subtle, wily. [intoxicated.

CRAPULOUS—drunker, inebriated.

CRAVE, to—beg, beseech, entreat, implore, request, solicit, supplicate.

CREATE, to—cause, constitute, form, invest, make, occasion, originate, produce, shape.

CREDIT—believe, character, confidence, favor, honor, influence, name, reputation.

CREW—band, company, gang.

CRIME—fault, guilt, sin, vice, wickedness.

CRIMINAL—condemned, convict, depraved, felon, guilty, malefactor, sinful, wicked.

CRINGE, to—bow, crouch, fawn, flatter, stoop.

CRISIS—conjunction, juncture.

CRISP—brittle, curled, friable, indented, short, twisted.

CRITERION—measure, standard.

CRITICISM—animadversion, censure, judgment, remark, review, stricture. [Judge, review.

CRITICISE, to—blame, censure, **CROOKED**—awry, bent, bowed, curved, deformed, disfigured, incurvated, oblique.

CROSS—adverse, fretful, froward, ill-tempered, intractable, peevish, petulant, perverse, splanetic, untoward.

CROSS, to—contravene, defer, embarrass, hinder, impede, oppose, obstruct, preclude, retard, perplex, thwart, vex.

CROWD—multitude, swarm, throng.

CRUDE—harsh, raw, undigested, unripe.

CRUEL—barbarous, brutal, ferocious, inhuman, inexorable, merciless, pitiless, savage, unmerciful.

CRUSH, to—break, bruise, overcome, overwhelm, press, squeeze, subdue.

CRY (out), to—call, ejaculate, exclaim, proclaim, shout.

CULPABLE—blamable, censurable.

CULPRIT—see *Criminal*. [faulty

CULTIVATION—civilization, improvement, culture, tillage, refinement.

CUNNING—art, artifice, crafty, deceit, designing, deceitful, duplicity, skillful, sly, subtle, wily.

CUPIDITY—avarice, covetousness, inordinate desire. [restrain.

CURE, to—check, control, preserve.

CURE, to—heal, remedy, restore.

CURIOUS—accurate, elegant, exact, inquisitive, neat, prying. [thick.

CURRENT—course, common, stream.

[DEB]

SYNONYMS.

[DEF]

CURSE—anathema, execration, imprecation, malediction.
CURSORY—careless, desultory, hasty, slight, superficial.
CURTAIL, *to*—abbreviate, abridge, contract, shorten. [curvated].
CURVED—awry, bent, crooked, in-
CUSTODY—guard, guardianship, imprisonment, keeping, security.
CUSTOM—fashion, habit, manner, practice, prescription, usage.
CUSTOM—duty, impost, tax, toll, tribute. [carve, hew, intersect].
CUT, *to*—abbreviate, destroy, divide.
CUT (off), *to*—amputate, separate, sever.
CYNICAL—brutish, doggish, satirical, snappish, snarling, waspish.

D.

DAILY—diurnal, quotidian.
DAINTY—delicate, nice, scrupulous, squeamish. [loss].
DAMAGE—detriment, hurt, injury.
DAMPNESS—humidity, moisture.
DANGER—hazard, peril, risk, venture. [presume, venture].
DARE, *to*—brave, challenge, defy.
DARING—bold, brave, courageous, fearless, heroic, intrepid, valorous.
DARK—dim, dismal, gloomy, mysterious, obscure, opaque.
DARKEN, *to*—cloud, dim, mystify, obscure, perplex, grow dark.
DATE—age, era, epoch, period, time.
DASTARDLY—cowardly, timorous.
DAUNT, *to*—appall, check, dismay, frighten, intimidate, terrify.
DEAD—deceased, dull, inanimate, lifeless, obtuse, still, tasteless, vapid. [able, mortal].
DEADLY—destructive, fatal, implacable.
DEALING—action, commerce, distributing, practice, trade, traffic.
DEARTH—famine, need, scarcity, want. [preclude, prevent].
DEBAR, *to*—deprive, exclude, hinder.
DEATH—decease, demise, departure.
DEBASE, *to*—abase, degrade, disgrace, humble. [vert, dispute].
DEBATE, *to*—argue, contest, controvert.
DEBILITATE, *to*—enervate, enfeeble, impair, relax, weaken.
DEBILITY—imbecillity, infirmity, weakness.

DEBT—due, obligation.
DECAPITATE—behead, decollate.
DECAY—consumption, decline.
DECEASE—death, demise, departure.
DECKIT—art, cunning, deception, double-dealing, duplicity, fraud, guile, trickery, williness.
DECEITFUL—deceptive, fallacious, fraudulent, illusive, subtle.
DECENCY—decorum, propriety.
DECENT—becoming, comely, fit, grave, seemly.
DECEPTION—artifice, cheat, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, fraud, guile, imposition, trick, williness. [mine, fix, resolve].
DECIDE, *to*—conclude upon, determine.
DECISION—determination, judgment, resolution, sentence.
DECISIVE—conclusive, convincing, decided.
DECLARE, *to*—harangue, inveigh.
DECLARE, *to*—affirm, announce, assert, assure, asseverate, aver, discover, manifest, proclaim, pronounce, protest, reveal, testify.
DECLINE, *to*—decay, deviate, droop, refuse, reject, repel, shun, sink.
DECORATE, *to*—adorn, beautify, embellish, ornament.
DECORUM—decency, propriety.
DECOY, *to*—abduct, allure, entice, entrap, inveigle, seduce, tempt.
DECREASE, *to*—abate, diminish, lessen, liquidate, lower, subside.
DECREE—edict, law, ordinance, proclamation, statute.
DECRY—censure, degrade, detract, depreciate, disparage, cry down, traduce. [hallow].
DEDICATE, *to*—consecrate, devote.
DEDUCE, *to*—devise, draw from, infer, trace. [rate, subtract].
DEDUCT, *to*—dispart, reduce, separate.
DEDUCTION—conclusion, inference.
DEED—achievement, accomplishment, exploit, feat.
DEEM, *to*—believe, imagine, suppose, think.
DEEPNESS—depth, profundity.
DEFACE, *to*—deform, destroy, disfigure.
DEFAME, *to*—accuse falsely, asperse, calumniate, scandalize, slander, vilify.

DEFEAT, *to*—baffle, beat, conquer, disconcert, foil, frustrate, overcome, overpower, overthrow, rout, undo, vanquish. [section.]

DEFECT—blemish, fault, flaw, imper-

DEFECTION—failure, want.

DEFECTIVE—deficient, imperfect.

DEFEND, *to*—exculpate, guard, justify, plead, protect, vindicate.

DEFENDER—advocate, pleader, vindicator.

DEFENSIBLE—justifiable.

DEFENSE—apology, excuse, justification, protection, vindication.

DEFER, *to*—delay, postpone, procrastinate, prolong, protract, retard.

DEFERENCE—complaisance, condescension, regard, respect, submission, veneration.

DEFILE, *to*—contaminate, corrupt, pollute, taint, vitiate.

DEFICIENT—defective, imperfect.

DEFINITE—bounded, certain, exact, limited, positive, precise.

DEFINITION—description, explanation, explication. [ure.]

DEFORM, *to*—deface, destroy, disfigure.

DEFOUD, *to*—cheat, deceive, rob, trick.

DEFTY, *to*—brave, challenge, dare.

DEGRADE—abuse, decry, depress, depreciate, deprive, disgrace, disparage, lessen, lower, reduce, traduce.

DEGREE—class, descent, order, quality, rank, station.

DEIGN, *to*—condescend, grant, regard, respect, vouchsafe. [choly.]

DEJECTION—depression, melan-

DELAY, *to*—defer, detain, postpone, prolong, protract, procrastinate, stop. [substitute.]

DELEGATE—deputy, representative,

DELIBERATE, *to*—consult, debate, seek counsel.

DELIBERATE—cautious, circumspect, considerate, gradual, hesitating, slow, thoughtful, wary.

DELIBERATION—caution, consideration, circumspection, hesitation, thoughtfulness, wariness.

DELICATE—beautiful, choice, effeminate, elegant, fine, nice, pleasing, tender, weak.

DELICIOUS—delightful.

DELIGHT—charm, content, joy, pleasure, rapture.

DELIGHTED—glad, grateful, joyful, pleased.

DELIGHTFUL—beautiful, charming, delicious, gladsome, joyful, lovely, pleasant.

DELINEATE, *to*—depict, describe, design, draw, paint, sketch.

DELINQUENT—criminal, misdoer, offender.

DELIVER, *to*—cede, concede, free, give up, pronounce, relate, rescue, save, surrender, transmit, utter, yield.

DELUDE, *to*—beguile, cheat, deceive, impose upon, lead away, mislead.

DELUGE, *to*—inundate, overflow, overthrow. [lusion.]

DELUSION—cheat, fallacy, guile, ill-

DEMAND, *to*—ask for, claim, require.

DEMEANOR—behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, manner, mien. [ing.]

DEMERIT—blameworthy, ill-deserv-

DEMISE—death, decease, departure.

DEMISE, *to*—bequeath, grant, leave by will. [raze.]

DEMOLISH, *to*—destroy, dismantle,

DEMONSTRATE, *to*—evinces, manifest, prove. [pause.]

DEMUR, *to*—doubt, hesitate, object,

DEMURE—affectedly, grave, modest.

DENOMINATE—designate, entitle, name, style. [title.]

DENOMINATION—appellation, name,

DENOTE, *to*—betoken, imply, mark, signify. [thick.]

DENSE—close, compact, heavy,

DENY, *to*—contradict, disavow, disclaim, disown, oppose, refuse.

DEPARTURE—abandoning, death, decease, exit, forsaking, going away.

DEPENDENCE—confidence, connection, hanging on, reliance, trust.

DEPICT, *to*—delineate, describe, paint, represent, sketch.

DEPLORE, *to*—bemoan, bewail, lament, mourn.

DEPONENT—evidence, witness.

DEPORTMENT—behavior, carriage, conduct, demeanor, mien.

DEPOSIT—pawn, pledge, security.

[DES]

SYNONYMS.

[DEV]

DEPRAVED — abandoned, corrupt, profligate, vicious, vitiated, wicked.

DEPRAVITY — corruption, profligacy, vice, vitiation, wickedness.

DEPRECIATE, *to*—decry, degrade, detract, disparage, lower, traduce, undervalue.

DEPRESS, *to*—abase, bring low, cast down, decry, defect, depreciate, disgrace, disparage, humble, press down, sink, traduce. [sinking.]

DEPRESSION—dejection, melancholy,

DEPRIVE, *to*—abridge, bereave, debar, depose, divest, hinder, strip, take from.

DEPTH — abstruseness, deepness, profundity, sagacity.

DEPUTE, *to* — appoint, constitute, commission.

DEPUTY—delegate, envoy, lieutenant, representative, substitute, vicerent.

DERANGE, *to*—confuse, discompose, disconcert, disorder.

DERANGEMENT — confusion, disorder, insanity, lunacy, madness, mania. [rally, ridicule, sneer.]

DERIDE, *to*—banter, laugh at, mock,

DERIVE, *to*—deduce, infer, trace.

DEROGATE, *to*—degrade, depreciate, detract, despise, diminish, disparage, lessen, lower.

DESCENT—birth, inclination, invasion, offspring, succession.

DESCRIBE, *to*—delineate, mark out, narrate, recount, relate, represent.

DESCRIPTION—account, detail, explanation, narration, narrative, recital, relation.

DECRY, *to*—copy, detect, discover, espy, find out, perceive.

DESECT merit, worth.

DESERT, *to*—abandon, forsake.

DESIGN, *to*—intend, mean, plan, project, propose, purpose, sketch, scheme.

DESIGNATE, *to*—appoint, choose, distinguish, indicate, name, point out, style. [long for, solicit, wish.]

DESIRE, *to*—beg, covet, hanker after,

DESIST, *to*—cease, discontinue, leave off. [tary, laid waste.]

DESOLATE—desert, devastated, soli-

DESPAIR — desperation, despondency, hopelessness.

DESPERATE — careless, despairing, desponding, furious, hopeless, hot-brained, mad.

DESPICABLE—contemptible, mean, pitiful, vile, worthless.

DESPISE, *to*—contemn, disdain, scorn.

DESPITE—anger, defiance, malice.

DESPITE, *to*—offend, vex.

DESPONDENCY—*see Despair.*

DESPOTIC—absolute, arbitrary, self-willed

DESPOTISM—tyranny.

DESTINATION—appointment, doom, destiny, fate, lot, purpose.

DESTITUTE—bare, forlorn, forsaken, scanty.

DESTROY, *to*—annihilate, consume, demolish, dismantle, ruin, waste.

DESULTORY — cursory, hasty, immethodical, loose, roving, slight, wavering. [separate, sever.]

DETACH, *to* — disengage, disjoin,

DETAIL—account, description, explanation, narrative, narration, recital, relation.

DETAIN, *to*—hold, keep, retain, restrain, withhold. [out.]

DETECT, *to*—convict, discover, find

DETER, *to*—discourage, dishearten.

DETERMINE, *to*—adjust, bound, conclude upon, decide, define, fix, limit, put an end to, resolve, settle.

DETERMINATE—conclusive, definite, determined, fixed, resolved.

DETERMINATION—decision, resolution.

DETERMINED—concluded, decided, ended, firm, fixed, immovable, resolute. [loathe.]

DETEST, *to*—abhor, abominate, hate,

DETESTATION—*see Dislike.*

DETESTABLE—abominable, execrable, hateful, loathsome.

DETRACT, *to*—asperser, calumniate, defame, derogate, scandalize, slander, vilify.

DETRIMENT—damage, disadvantage, hurt, injury, loss, prejudice.

DEVASTATION—desolation, havoc, ravage, waste.

DEVELOP, *to*—clear, disclose, exhibit, lay open, unfold, unravel.

DEVIATE—digress, err, stray, wander, swerve.

[DIL]

SYNONYMS.

[DIS]

DEVICE—contrivance, design, show, invention, scheme, stratagem.

DEVISE, to—bequeath, contrive, design, give by will, invent. [void.]

DEVOID—empty, free from, vacant.

DEVOTE, to—addict, apply, approximate, condemn, consecrate, set apart, curse, dedicate.

DEVOUT—holy, pious, religious.

DEXTERITY—ability, address, aptness, adroitness, expertness, skillfulness, readiness.

DEXTEROUS—adroit, apt, clever, expert, ready, skillful.

DIALECT—idiom, language, speech, tongue. [conference.]

DIALOGUE—colloquy, conversation.

DICTATE, to—direct, instruct, order, prescribe, suggest. [phrase, style.]

DICTION—expression, phraseology.

DICTIONARY—lexicon, nomenclature, vocabulary.

DIE, to—depart, expire, grow vapid, languish, perish, wither.

DIET—food, regimen. [dissent.]

DIFFER, to—contend, disagree, vary.

DIFFERENCE—debate, dispute, contrariety, dissimilitude, inequality, variance, variety.

DIFFERENT—distinct, diverse, separate, unlike, various. [some.]

DIFFICULT—arduous, hard, troublesome.

DIFFICULTY—distress, embarrassment, impediment, obstruction, obstacle, perplexity, trial, trouble.

DIFFIDENT—bashful, distrustful, doubtful, modest, suspicious.

DIFFERENCE—bashfulness, humility, modesty, shyness, timidity.

DIFFUSE—copious, expansive, prolific, scattered, spread out.

DIGEST, to—arrange, concoct, dispose, distribute, range, soften.

DIGNIFIED—august, exalted, honored, lofty, magisterial, pompous, stately. [expatiate, wander.]

DIGRESS, to—depart from, deviate.

DILATE, to—distend, enlarge, expatiate, expand, extend, relate, speak copiously, widen.

DILATORY—slow, tardy, tedious.

DILIGENT—active, assiduous, expeditious, laborious, persevering, sedulous.

DILIGENT—industry.

DIM—dark, dull, mysterious, obscure. [sen, liquidate, subside.]

DIMINISH, to—abate, decrease, less.

DIMINUTIVE—little, small.

DIRECT, to—adjust, conduct, guide, dispose, manage, regulate, sway.

DIRECTION—address, order, command, superscription.

DIRECTLY—immediately, instantly, instantaneously, promptly.

DISABILITY—inability, weakness, incompetency.

DISADVANTAGE—detriment, injury, hurt, loss, prejudice. [quarrel.]

DISAGREE, to—differ, dissent, vary.

DISAGREEMENT—difference, dissension, discord, division, incongruity, unsuitableness.

DISAPPEAR, to—vanish.

DISAPPOINT, to—balk, defeat, foil.

DISAPPROBATION—censure, dislike, displeasure.

DISASTER—calamity, ill-luck, mischance, misfortune, mishap.

DISAVOW—deny, disclaim, disown.

DISBELIEF—skepticism, unbelief.

DISCARD, to—discharge, dismiss.

DISCERN, to—behold, discover, discriminate, distinguish, penetrate, judge.

DISCERNIBLE—apparent, ascertainable, evident, manifest, perceptible. [tisan, scholar.]

DISCIPLE—adherent, follower, part.

DISCIPLINE—chastisement, correction, education, government, instruction, punishment, rule, trial.

DISCLAIM, to—deny, disown, disavow, renounce.

DISCLOSE, to—discover, divulge, make known, reveal.

DISCOMPOSE, to—derange, disorder, disconcert.

DISCONCERT, to—confuse, derange, defeat, discompose, displace, disorder, disturb, fret, interrupt, ruffle, unsettle, vex.

DISCONTINUE, to—cease, desist, intermit, leave off.

DISCORD—contention, dissension, disagreement, strife.

DISCOURAGE, to—deter, deprecate, deter, dishearten, dissuade.

DISCOURSE—harangue, oration, sermon, speech.

DISCOVER, *to*—communicate, make known, detect, disclose, find out, impart, reveal, uncover.

DISCREDIT—disgrace, dishonor, dispute, ignominy, reproach, scandal, opprobrium, obloquy, shame.

DISCREDIT, *to*—disbelieve, disgrace, dishonor.

DISCRETION—judgment, self-government, prudence.

DISCRIMINATION—acuteness, judgment, discernment, penetration.

DISDAIN—arrogance, haughtiness, contempt, scorn. [ady.]

DISEASE—disorder, distemper, mal-diseantangle, *to*—clear from, embarrass, disengage, free from, extricate. [pair, mangle.]

DISFIGURE, *to*—deface, deform, im-

DISGRACE—*see* *Discredit*.

DISGRACE, *to*—abase, debase, dishonor, degrade. [disfigure.]

DISGUISE, *to*—conceal, dissemble, disgust—aversion, dislike, distaste, loathing, nausea. [discourage.]

DISHEARTEN, *to*—depress, cast down, dishonor—disgrace, opprobrium, shame.

DISINCLINATION—aversion, dislike.

DISJOIN—detach, dis sever, separate.

DISLIKE—abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, detestation, hatred, repugnance.

DISMAL—dark, dull, gloomy, melancholy, sad, sorrowful, unhappy.

DISMAY, *to*—appall, daunt, depress, terrify.

DISMEMBER, *to*—disjoint, dislocate.

DISMISS, *to*—discard, discharge, invest.

DISORDER—bustle, confusion, derangement, discomposure, disease, malady, sickness, tumult, distemper, irregularity.

DISORDERLY—confused, irregular, immethodical, intemperate, inordinate, lawless, tumultuous, unruly. [claim, renounce.]

DISOWN, *to*—deny, disavow, dis-

DISPARAGE, *to*—decry, depreciate, degrade, derogate, detract, undervalue.

DISPARITY—difference, dissimilitude, inequality, unlikeness.

DISPASSIONATE—calm, cool, impartial, moderate.

DISPATCH, *to*—accelerate, expedite, finish, hasten, perform, put an end to, speed, send away.

DISPEL, *to*—disperse, drive away, dissipate.

DISPERSE, *to*—deal out, dissipate, distribute, scatter, spread.

DISPLAY—ostentation, parade, show.

DISPLAY, *to*—exhibit, parade, show.

DISPLEASE, *to*—anger, offend, vex.

DISPLEASURE—anger, disapprobation, disfavor, dislike, dissatisfaction, distaste, indignation, resentment.

DISPOSAL—arrangement, disposition, government, management.

DISPOSE, *to*—arrange, order, place, regulate.

DISPOSITION—assortment, distribution, inclination, order, method, temper. [pugn, refute.]

DISPROVE, *to*—confute, disallow, oppose.

DISPUTE, *to*—argue, contend, contest, controvert, debate.

DISPUTE—altercation, contest, controversy, debate, difference, quarrel. [temu.]

DIREGARD—neglect, slight, con-

DISSATISFACTION—*see* *Displeasure*.

DISSEMBLE, *to*—conceal, cloak, deceive, disguise, hide.

DISSEMINATE, *to*—circulate, diffuse, propagate, scatter, spread.

DISSENSION—contention, discord.

DISSENT—differ, disagree, vary.

DISSERTATION—disquisition, essay, discourse, tract, treatise.

DISSIMULATION—deceit, hypocrisy, simulation.

DISSIPATE, *to*—consume, disperse, dispel, expend, scatter, squander, spend, waste. [vague.]

DISSOLUTE—lax, licentious, loose,

DISSUADE—deter, discourage.

DISTANT—far, remote.

DISTASTE—aversion, disgust, dislike, dissatisfaction, loathing.

DISTEMPER—disease, disorder, malady.

DISTINCT—clear, different, obvious, dissimilar, separate, unconfused, unlike, visible.

DISTINCTION—difference, discrimination, discernment, judgment, preference, rank, superiority.

DISTINCTLY—clearly, plainly, obviously.

DISTINGUISH—discern, discriminate, mark out, perceive, signalize.

DISTINGUISHED—conspicuous, eminent, extraordinary, illustrious, noted, transcendent.

DISTORT, *to*—bend, pervert, turn, twist, wrest, writhe.

DISTRACTED—confused, disturbed, confounded, discomposed, harassed, perplexed. [trouble.

DISTRESS, *to*—afflict, harass, perplex.

DISTRESS—adversity, affliction, anguish, agony, calamity, misery, grief, melancholy, misfortune, regret, sadness, sorrow, suffering, pain.

DISTRIBUTE, *to*—allot, apportion, assign, deal out, divide, share.

DISTRICT—county, circuit, division, portion, province, quarter, region, territory, tract. [modest.

DISTRUSTFUL—diffident, suspicious.

DISTURB, *to*—agitate, annoy, confuse, disquiet, harass, interrupt, molest, perplex, trouble, tumultuate.

DISTURBANCE agitation, confusion, commotion, interruption, per-

DIVE, *to*—plunge, sink. [plexity.

DIVE (into), *to*—pry, scrutinize.

DIVERS—different, several, sundry.

DIVERSION—amusement, deviation, entertainment, pastime, recreation, sport, turning off, unbending, withdrawing.

DIVERT, *to*—amuse, entertain, exhilarate, please. [rate, share.

DIVIDE, *to*—distribute, part, separate.

DIVINE—godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred. [conjecture.

DIVINE, *to*—foretell, guess, presage.

DIVISION—discord, disunion, part, portion, section, share.

DIVULGE, *to*—communicate, impart, disclose, discover, make known, publish, promulgate, reveal.

DIURNAL—daily, quotidian.

Do, *to*—achieve, accomplish, act, discharge, effectuate, effect, execute, make, perform.

DOCILE—ductile, gentle, teachable, pliant, tractable, yielding.

DOCTRINE—dogma, maxim, principle, precept, tenet.

DOGMATICAL—authoritative, confident, magisterial, positive.

DOLEFUL—dismal, piteous, rueful, sorrowful, woeful.

DOMESTIC—drudge, menial, servant.

DOMINEERING—imperious, insolent, lordly, overbearing, tyrannical.

DOMINION—authority, empire, force, reign, rule, strength.

DONATION—alms, gift, present.

DOOM—destiny, fate, lot, sentence.

DOUBLE-DEALING—artifice, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, dissimulation, fraud.

DOUBT—hesitation, perplexity, suspense, scruple, uncertainty.

DOUBT, *to*—demur, hesitate, question, scruple, waver.

DOUBTFUL—ambiguous, equivocal, dubious, hazardous, precarious, questionable, uncertain.

DOZE, *to*—drowse, dull, nap, sleep, slumber, stupefy.

DRAW, *t*—draw, haul, pull, tug.

DRAW, *to*—see *Drag*.

DRAW (from), *to*—exact, extract, extort.

DRAW (back), *to*—recede, retire, retreat, withdraw.

DRAIN, *to*—exhaust, expend.

DREAD—alarm, apprehension, awe, fear, fright, terror. [in awe.

DREAD, *to*—apprehend, fear, stand.

DREADFUL—awful, fearful, frightful, horrible, horrid, terrible, terrific, tremendous. [scum, sediment.

DREGS—dross, excrement, refuse.

DRENCH, *to*—purge, saturate, soak, steep, wet.

DRIFT—aim, scope, tendency.

DRESS—apparel, array, attire, garments, vestments.

DRINK—beverage, potion.

DROLL—comic, comical, laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous.

DROOP, *to*—fade, languish, sicken, pine, sink.

DROSS—see *Dregs*.

DROWSE—see *Dose*. [ant

DRUDGE—domestic, menial, servant.

DRUDGERY—labor, toil, work.

DRUNKENNESS—crapulousness, inebriety, intoxication. [tion.
DRYNESS—aridity, drouth, exhaustion.
DUBIOUS—ambiguous, equivocal, doubtful, precarious, questionable, uncertain. [tractable.
DUCTILE—docile, flexible, pliable.
DUE—custom, debt, right, tribute.
DULL—blunt, dismal, drowsy, foolish, gloomy, gross, heavy, obtuse, sad, simple, sluggish, stupid, weak.
DUMB—mute, silent, speechless.
DUPLICITY—deceit, double-dealing, deception, guile.
DURABLE—constant, continuing, lasting, permanent. [missive.
DUTIFUL—obedient, respectful, sub-
DUTY—business, obedience, obligation, office, respect.
DWELLING—abode, domicile, habitation, residence.
DWELL, to—abide, continue, inhabit, reside, rest, sojourn, stay.

E.

EAGER—ardent, earnest, forward, hot, impetuous, quick, vehement.
EAGERNESS—ardor, avidity, greediness, keenness.
EARLY—betimes, soon. [win.
EARN, to—acquire, gain, obtain.
EARNEST—eager, pledge, serious, warm.
EARTH—globe, world.
EASE—facility, freedom from pain, lightness, quiet, repose, rest.
EASE, to—allay, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, mitigate, pacify, relieve.
EBULLITION—a boiling over, effervescence, fermentation.
ECCENTRIC—anomalous, particular, irregular, odd, singular, strange.
ECCLESIASTIC—divine, theologian.
ECONOMICAL—careful, frugal, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, saving, sparing, thrifty.
ECLAT—delight, elevation, enthusiasm, joy, rapture, transport.
EDGE—border, brim, brink, extremity, margin, rim, verge.
EDICT—decree, law, proclamation.
EDIFICE—building, fabric, structure.
EDUCATE, to—inform, teach, instruct.

EDUCATION—breeding, cultivation, instruction, nurture, tuition.
EFFACE, to—blot out, destroy, cancel, eradicate, erase, obliterate, expunge, raze.
EFFECT, to—accomplish, achieve, complete, execute, fulfill, realize.
EFFECT—consequence, event, issue, meaning, purpose, reality, result.
EFFECTS—chattels, furniture, goods, movables, property.
EFFECTIVE—effectual, efficacious, efficient, operative, serviceable, powerful.
EFFEMINATE—female, feminine, unmanly, tender, weakly, womanish.
EFFETE—barren, worn out.
EFFICIENT—able, capable, competent, effective, effectual, fitted.
EFFIGY—image, likeness, picture.
EFFORT—attempt, endeavor, essay, exertion, trial.
EFFRONTERY—assurance, audacity, boldness, hardihood, impudence.
EFFUSION—dispersion, waste.
EGOTISTICAL—conceited, opinionated, vain.
ELDER—older, senior.
ELECT, to—appoint, choose.
ELEGANT—beautiful, graceful.
ELEVATE, to—exalt, dignify, raise, lift.
ELIGIBLE—fit, preferable, worthy.
ELOCUTION—eloquence, rhetoric, oratory. [illustrate.
ELUCIDATE, to—clear up, explain.
ELUCIDATION—annotation, explanation, exposition. [shun.
ELUDE, to—avoid, escape, evade.
EMANATE, to—arise, issue, proceed, flow, spring.
EMBARRASS, to—distress, entangle, perplex, puzzle, trouble.
EMBELLISH, to—adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, illustrate.
EMBLEM—adumbration, allusion, figure, symbol, type.
EMBRACE, to—clasp, comprehend, comprise, contain, hug, include.
EMBRYO—fetus, germ, unfinished, imperfect.
EMEND, to—amend, better, correct, improve, mend, rectify, reform.
EMERGE, to—come forth, emanate, issue, rise.

[END]

SYNONYMS.

[ENT]

EMERGENCY—casualty, exigency, necessity.

ENINENT—conspicuous, dignified, distinguished, elevated, exalted, illustrious, prominent.

EMISSARY—secret agent, spy.

EMIT, *to*—dart, evaporate, exhale, issue, let fly, send forth.

EMOLUMENT—gain, lucre, profit, advantage.

EMOTION—agitation, disturbance, tremor, trepidation.

EMPHASIS—accent, stress.

EMPIRE—command, power, dominion, kingdom, reign, state.

EMPLOY, *to*—make use of.

EMPLOYMENT—avocation, business, engagement, occupation, office, profession, trade. [commission.

EMPOWER, *to*—authorize, enable.

EMPTY—devoid, evacuated, unfilled, ignorant, unfruitful, unfurnished, vacant, vacuous, vain, void.

EMULATION—competition, jealousy, envy, rivalry.

ENCHANT, *to*—attract, bewitch, captivate, charm, enrapture, fascinate.

ENCIRCLE, *to*—circumscribe, embrace, environ, inclose, surround.

ENCOMIUM—eulogy, panegyric, praise.

ENCOMPASS, *to*—see *Encircle*.

ENCOUNTER—attack, assault, battle, combat, engagement, meeting.

ENCOURAGE, *to*—animate, cherish, cheer, countenance, embolden, foster, impel, incite, inspirit, instigate, sanction, stimulate, support, urge.

ENCROACH, *to*—infringe, intrude, invade, trespass. [impede.

ENCUMBER, *to*—clog, hinder, lead.

END—aim, close, cessation, consequence, death, extremity, finish, final doom, fragment, intention, object, period, purpose, sequel, termination.

ENDEAVOR, *to*—aim, attempt, essay, labor, strive, try. [exertion.

ENDEAVOR—aim, attempt, effort.

ENDLESS—eternal, everlasting, incessant, infinite, interminable, perpetual.

ENDOW, *to*—endue, enrich, invest.

ENDOWMENT—dower, gift, talent.

ENDURANCE—continuance, resignation, fortitude, patience, sufferance. [port, sustain.

ENDURE, *to*—bear, last, suffer, sup-

ENEMY—antagonist, adversary, foe, opponent.

ENERGY—efficacy, force, potency, power, strength, vigor.

ENERVATE, *to*—debilitate, enfeeble, unnerve, weaken.

ENGAGE, *to*—allure, attract, bind, embark, employ, encounter, enlist, entertain, fight, induce, win, invite, pledge, promise.

ENGAGEMENT—avocation, business, battle, combat, employment, occupation, office, profession, word, promise. [produce.

ENGENDER, *to*—breed, generate.

ENGRAVING—picture, print.

ENGROSS, *to*—absorb, monopolize, imbibe, swallow up. [low up.

ENGULF, *to*—absorb, engross, swallow up.

ENJOYMENT—fruition, gratification, pleasure. [lengthen.

ENLARGE, *to*—extend, increase.

ENLIGHTEN, *to*—illumine, illuminate.

ENLIST, *to*—enroll, record, register.

ENLIVEN, *to*—animate, cheer, exhilarate, inspire.

ENMITY—animosity, hatred, hostility, ill-will, malignity.

ENORMOUS—huge, immense, prodigious, vast. [ciency.

ENOUGH—abundance, plenty, sufficient.

ENRAGE, *to*—aggravate, exasperate, incense, incite, irritate, inflame, stimulate.

ENRAPTURE, *to*—attract, bewitch, captivate, charm, enchant, fascinate.

ENROLL, *to*—see *Enlist*.

ENSAMPLE—example, pattern.

ENSLAVE, *to*—captivate.

ENSUE, *to*—follow, succeed.

ENTANGLE, *to*—embarrass, enfold, ensnare, entrap, implicate, involve, inveigle, perplex.

ENTERPRISE—adventure, attempt, undertaking.

ENTERPRISING—adventurous.

ENTER (upon), *to*—commence, begin.

[ESC]

SYNONYMS.

[EXA]

ENTERTAIN, *to* — amuse, divert, please.

ENTERTAINMENT—amusement, banquet, carousal, conversation, diversion, feast, pastime, performance, recreation, reception, sport, treat.

ENTHUSIAST—fanatic, visionary.

ENTICE, *to*—abduct, allure, attract, decoy, seduce, tempt.

ENTIRE—complete, integral, perfect, total, whole. [wholly.]

ENTIRELY—completely, perfectly.

ENTITLE, *to* — characterize, designate, denominate, name, style.

ENTRAP, *to*—see *Entangle*.

ENTREAT, *to*—ask, beg, beseech, crave, implore, petition, request, solicit, supplicate.

ENTREATY—petition, prayer, suit, request, solicitation.

ENVIRON, *to*—besiege, embrace, inclose, encircle, surround. [clon.]

ENVY—grudging, jealousy, suspicion, picture—sensualist, voluptuary.

EPITOMIZE, *to*—abridge, condense, reduce.

EPOCH—age, date, era, period, time.

EQUAL—adequate, commensurate, equable, equivalent, impartial, proportionate, similar, uniform.

EQUIP, *to*—accoutre, cut, dress, fit, furnish, prepare, qualify.

EQUITABLE—fair, honest, impartial, just, reasonable. [uncertain.]

EQUIVOCAL—ambiguous, doubtful.

EQUIVOCATE, *to*—evade, prevaricate.

ERA—age, date, epoch, period.

ERADICATE, *to*—extirpate, exterminate, root out.

ERASE, *to*—blot out, cancel, efface, expunge, obliterate, raze.

ERECT, *to*—construct, elevate, establish, found, institute, set up, raise.

ERRAND—message, mission.

ERROR—blunder, fault, mistake.

ERUDITION—knowledge, learning, science.

ERUPTION—breaking out, emission, efflorescence, explosion, pustules.

ESCAPE, *to*—avoid, elude, evade, fly, pass.

ESCEW, *to*—avoid, elude, fly, shun.

ESCORT, *to*—accompany, attend, convoy, guard, wait on.

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ESPECIALLY—chiefly, particularly, principally, specially. [find out]

ESPY, *to*—descri, discern, discover.

ESSAY—attempt, effort, endeavor, trial.

ESSAY—dissertation, tract, treatise.

ESSAY, *to*—attempt, endeavor, try.

ESSENTIAL—indispensable, necessary, requisite. [institute, settle.]

ESTABLISH, *to*—confirm, fix, found.

ESTEEM, *to*—appreciate, prize, regard, respect, revere, value.

ESTIMATE, *to*—appraise, appreciate, calculate, compute, count, value, esteem, number, rate, reckon.

ETERNAL—boundless, endless, everlasting, immortal, infinite, interminable, perpetual. [gyric.]

EULOGY—praise, encomium, panegyric.

EVAD, *to*—avoid, elude, equivocate, escape, prevaricate, shun.

EVAPORATE, *to*—disperse, emit, exhale.

EVASION—equivocation, prevarication, excuse, shift, subterfuge.

EVEN—equal, equable, level, plain, smooth, uniform.

EVENT—accident, adventure, consequence, incident, occurrence, issue, result.

EVER—always, continually, constantly, incessantly, perpetually, unceasingly.

EVERLASTING—see *Eternal*.

EVIDENCE—deposition, deponent, proof, testimony, witness.

EVIL—bad, harm, ill, mischief, misfortune, wicked.

EVINCE, *to*—argue, demonstrate, manifest, make evident, prove, show. [join, extort.]

EXACT, *to*—demand, draw from, enquire.

EXACT—accurate, careful, correct, nice, precise, punctual, strict.

EXALT, *to*—dignify, elevate, erect, extol, lift up, magnify, praise, raise.

EXALTED—dignified, elevated, exalted, magnified, raised, refined, sublime.

EXAMINATION—discussion, inquiry, investigation, research, search, scrutiny.

EXAMPLE—ensample, pattern, precedent.

[EXO]

SYNONYMS

[EXT]

EXASPERATE, *to*—aggravate, excite, enrage, irritate, provoke, vex.
EXCELED, *to*—excel, outdo, surpass, transcend.
EXCELLENCE—dignity, eminence, goodness, perfection, superiority, purity. [exclusion, save, unless.
EXCEPT—besides, excepting, but.
EXCEPTION—cavil, difficulty, objection. [redundance.
EXCESS—intemperance, superfluity.
EXCHANGE, *to*—barter, commute, change, truck.
EXCHANGE—barter, dealing, interchange, reciprocity, trade, traffic.
EXCITE, *to*—arouse, awaken, incite, irritate, provoke, stimulate.
EXCLAIM, *to*—call, cry, shout.
EXCULPATE, *to*—absolve, exonerate, acquit, justify. [trip.
EXCURSION—jaunt, ramble, tour.
EXCUSE, *to*—absolve, acquit, exculpate, justify.
EXCUSE—apology, evasion, plea, pretense, pretension, subterfuge, pretext.
EXECRABLE—abominable, accursed, detestable, hateful.
EXECRATION—curse, imprecation, malediction.
EXECUTE, *to*—accomplish, achieve, complete, consummate, effect, finish, fulfill, realize.
EXEMPTION—freedom, immunity, privilege. [ilce.
EXERCISE, *to*—carry on, exert, practice.
EXHALE, *to*—draw out, emit, evaporate.
EXHAUST, *to*—rain, empty, spend.
EXHIBIT, *to*—display, show.
EXHIBITION—allowance, pension, recompense, representation, show, sight, spectacle.
EXHILARATE, *to*—animate, enliven, cheer, gladden, invigorate, inspire.
EXHORT, *to*—advise, incite, persuade.
EXHUME, *to*—disinter, unbury.
EXIGENCY—emergency, necessity.
EXILE—banishment, proscription, expulsion.
EXIST—to be.
EXONERATE, *to*—absolve, acquit, clear, discharge, exculpate, justify, relieve.
EXOTIC—foreign.

EXPAND, *to*—diffuse, dilate, spread.
EXPECT, *to*—look for, wait.
EXPECTATION—anticipation, confidence, hope, trust.
EXPEDIENT—essential, fit, necessary, requisite. [quicken.
EXPEDITE, *to*—accelerate, hasten.
EXPEDITIOUS—diligent, prompt, quick, speedy.
EXPEL, *to*—banish, cast out, exile.
EXPEND, *to*—consume, dissipate, spend, waste.
EXPENSE—charge, cost, price.
EXPENSIVE—costly, dear, valuable, sumptuous.
EXPERIENCE—experiment, proof, test, trial. [ready, skillful.
EXPERT—adroit, clever, dextrous.
EXPIATE, *to*—atone for, blot out.
EXPLAIN, *to*—elucidate, explain, interpret.
EXPLANATION—account, description, detail, explication, relation, recital.
EXPLICIT—definite, express, plain.
EXPLOIT—achievement, accomplishment, deed, feat. [into.
EXPLORE, *to*—examine, search, pry.
EXPPOSED—liable, obnoxious, subject. [cuss, remonstrate.
EXPOSTULATE, *to*—altercate, dispute.
EXPOSTULATION—censure, rebuke, remonstrance, reproach, reproof, reprimand. [unfold.
EXPOUND, *to*—explain, interpret.
EXPRESS—definite, explicit, plain.
EXPRESS, *to*—declare, denote, intimate, pronounce, signify, testify, utter.
EXPRESSIVE—significant.
EXPUNGE, *to*—blot out, efface, erase, obliterate.
EXTEND, *to*—enlarge, stretch out, increase, spread out.
EXTENSIVE—comprehensive, large, wide.
EXTENUATE, *to*—diminish, palliate, lessen.
EXTERIOR—external, outward.
EXTERMINATE—destroy, eradicate, extirpate, root out.
EXTERNAL—external, outward.
EXTOL, *to*—admire, applaud, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.
EXTORT, *to*—draw from, exact.

[FAM]

SYNONYMS.

[FEA]

EXTRAORDINARY—eminent, remarkable, uncommon.
EXTRAVAGANT—excessive, lavish, prodigal, profuse.
EXTREME—end, extremity, last, vigorous, strict, termination. utmost.
EXTRICATE, *to*—disembarrass, disengage, disentangle.
EXTRINSIC—extraneous, foreign.
EXUBERANT—abundant, luxuriant, plenteous, plentiful.
EULOGIZE—*see Extol*.
EXULTATION—joy, transport.

F.

FABRIC—building, edifice, structure.
FABRICATE, *to*—feign, forge, frame, invent. [fiction].
FABRICATION—falsehood, invention.
FACE, *to*—confront.
FACE—countenance, visage. [ant].
FACEIOUS—jocose, jocular, pleasant.
FACILITY—ease, lightness.
FACT—circumstance, incident.
FACTION—junta, junto, party.
FACULTY—ability, endowment, gift, talent.
FAILING—failure, foible, frailty, imperfection, miscarriage, misfortune, weakness.
FAINT—languid, low, weak.
FAIR—clear, equitable, honest, impartial, reasonable.
FAITH—belief, credit, fidelity, trust.
FAITHFUL—trustworthy. [unfaithful].
FAITHLESS—perfidious, treacherous.
FALL, *to*—drop, droop, tremble, sink.
FALL (short), *to*—be deficient, fail.
FALLACIOUS—deceitful, delusive, fraudulent, illusive, sophistical.
FALSEHOOD—fabrication, falsity, fiction, a lie, untruth.
FALTER, *to*—hesitate, waver.
FAME—celebrity, credit, honor, report, reputation, renown, rumor.
FAMILIAR—affable, easy, intimate, free, unceremonious, well-known.
FAMILIARITY—acquaintance, affability, easy intercourse, fellowship, intimacy. [tribe].
FAMILY—class, house, lineage, race.
FAMOUS—celebrated, distinguished, eminent, excellent, illustrious, renowned, transcendent.

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FANATIC—enthusiast, visionary.
FANCIFUL—capricious, fantastical, ideal, imaginative, whimsical.
FANCY—caprice, conceit, conception, frolic, humor, ideality, image, imagination, inclination, liking, notion, taste, whim.
FANTASTIC—capricious, irrational, unsteady, uncertain, whimsical.
FAR—distant, remote. [vision].
FARE—journey, passage, price, profit.
FAREWELL—adieu, taking leave, valediction.
FASCINATE, *to*—attract, bewitch, captivate, charm, enchant, enrapture.
FASHION—custom, form, manner, mode, practice, sort, way.
FASHION, *t*—fit, figure, form, mold, shape. [swift].
FAST—close, firm, fixed, strong.
FASTEN, *to*—affix, attach, annex, fix, hold, make fast, stick.
FASTIDIOUS—disdainful, over-nice, squeamish.
FATAL—deadly, inevitable, mortal.
FATE—chance, destiny, doom, fortune, lot.
FATHERLY—paternal.
FATIGUE—lassitude, weariness.
FATIGUED—harassed, tired, wearied.
FAVOR—benefit, civility, kindness, grace, ornament, pardon, support.
FAVORABLE—auspicious, benignant, kind, palliative, propitious.
FAULT—blemish, defect, error, failing, imperfection, offense, vice.
FAULTLESS—blameless, innocent, spotless.
FAWN, *to*—coax, court, cajole, flatter, cringe, wheedle. [ence].
FEAR, *to*—apprehend, dread, reverse.
FEAR—apprehension, alarm, anxiety, consternation, dread, fright, terror, timidity, trepidation.
FEARFUL—awful, afraid, dreadful, distressing, frightful, horrible, terrible, timid, timorous.
FEARLESS—brave, bold, courageous, daring, heroic, intrepid, magnanimous, undaunted, valorous.
FEASIBLE—colorable, practicable, plausible, specious.
FEAST—anniversary, entertainment, banquet, carousal, festival, treat.

- FEAT**—achievement, accomplishment, act, deed, exploit, trick.
FEEDLE—infirm, weak.
FEELING—consciousness, generosity, kindness, sensation, sensibility, susceptible.
FEELINGS—sentiments. [pretend.
FEIGN, *to*—dissemble, forge, invent.
FELICITATE *to*—congratulate, delight, make joyful.
FELICITY—beatitude, blessedness, bliss, happiness, prosperity.
FELLOWSHIP—acquaintance, companionship, familiarity, intimacy, partnership, share, society. [tor.
FELON—criminal, culprit, malefactor.
FENCE—guard, security. [age.
FEROCEOUS—fierce, ravenous, savage.
FERTILE—abundant, fruitful, productive, prolific.
FERTILITY—abundance, fecundity, fruitfulness, productiveness.
FEBVOR—ardor, heat, vehemence, warmth, zeal. [ness.
FESTIVITY—festival, gayety, joyful.
FETTER—affray, broil, dispute, fray, quarrel.
FICKLE—changeable, capricious, inconstant, unstable, variable, versatile, wavering.
FICTION—fabrication, falsehood, invention.
FIDELITY—faith, honesty, integrity.
FIERCE—ferocious, furious, savage, outrageous.
FIERY—ardent, fervent, impetuous, hot, passionate, vehement.
FIGHT—battle, combat, conflict, contest, contention, engagement, encounter, struggle.
FIGURE—form, semblance, representation, shape, stature.
FIGURE—allegory, emblem, metaphor, type. [unclean.
FILTHY—dirty, foul, gross, nasty.
FINAL—conclusive, decisive, last, latest, ultimate.
FINALE—close, end, termination.
FIND (out), *to*—ascertain, discover, descry, detect.
FINE—beautiful, delicate, elegant, handsome, lovely, nice, pretty, pure, showy.
FINE (a)—amercement, forfeiture, mulct, penalty.
- FINESSE**—artifice, deceit, delusion, guile, stratagem, trick.
FINISH, *to*—close, complete, perfect, conclude, terminate. [uable
FINITE—bounded, limited, terminable.
FIRM—constant, partnership, resolute, robust, solid, stable, steady, strong, sturdy, unshaky.
FIRST—earliest, highest, original, primary, primitive, pristine.
FIT, *to*—adapt, adjust, equip, prepare, qualify, suit.
FIT—apt, becoming, calculated, decent, expedient, meet, qualified, proper, suitable.
FITTED—adapted, adapted for, competent, qualified, suited.
FIX, *to*—appoint, attach, determine, establish, fasten, institute, settle, rest, stick. [pine.
FLAG, *to*—decline, droop, languish.
FLAGITIOUS—atrocious, flagrant, heinous, wicked.
FLAT—dull, inanimate, insipid, lifeless, level, lying prostrate, vapid, spiritless, tasteless.
FLATTERY—adulation, false compliment, obsequiousness, parasitism, sycophancy. [savor, taste.
FLAVOR—odor, fragrance, relish.
FLAW—blemish, crack, defect, spot, speck. [transitory.
FLEETING—temporary, transient.
FLEETNESS—celerity, quickness, rapidity, swiftness, velocity.
FLEXIBLE—complying, supple, not stiff.
FLIGHTINESS—giddiness, levity, volatility, lightness, wildness.
FLIMSY—feeble, light, shallow, superficial, weak.
FLIRT, *to*—gibe, jeer, scoff, taunt.
FLOURISH, *to*—prosper, thrive.
FLUCTUATE, *to*—change, hesitate, scruple, vacillate, waver.
FLUTTER—agitation, hurry, tumult.
FLUTTER, *to*—palpitate, undulate, pant, vibrate. [opponent.
FOE—adversary, antagonist, enemy.
FOIBLE—failing, frailty, weakness, imperfection. [trate.
FOIL, *to*—defeat, disappoint, frustrate.
FOLKS—individuals, people, persons. [pursue, succeed.
FOLLOW, *to*—copy, ensue, imitate,

FOLLOWER (a)—adherent, disciple, partisan, pursuer, scholar, successor. [ness.]
FOLLY—foolery, irrationality, weakness. *to*—careless.
FONDNESS—affection, attachment, foolishness, kindness, love, tenderness.
FORSAKE, *to*—abandon, abdicate, desert, forego, give up, relinquish, quit.
FOOD—diet, regimen.
FOOL—buffoon, idiot.
FOOLERY—absurdity, folly.
FOOLHARDY—adventurous, daring, hasty, incautious, precipitate, rash, venturesome, venturesome.
FOOLISH—absurd, dull, irrational, preposterous, ridiculous, simple, silly, sinful, stupid, weak.
FOOTSTEP—impression, mark, trace, track. [vain.]
FOPFISH—dandyish, finical, spruce.
FOR—as, because, inasmuch as, since.
FORBEAR, *to*—abstain, cease, refrain, pause, spare, withhold. [hibit.]
FORBID, *to*—interdict, oppose, prohibit.
FORCE—energy, might, strength, power, vigor, violence.
FORCE, *to*—compel, constrain, necessitate, oblige, restrain.
FORCIBLE—irresistible, mighty, cogent, potent, powerful, vigorous, strong.
FOREBODE, *to*—augur, betoken, portend, foretell, presage, prognosticate. [forethought, premeditation.]
FORECAST—contrivance, foresight.
FOREFATHER—ancestor, progenitor, predecessor.
FOREGOING—antecedent, anterior, former, preceding, previous, prior.
FOREGO, *to*—give up, quit, resign.
FOREIGN—alien, exotic, extraneous, extrinsic, strange.
FORERUNNER—harbinger, messenger, precursor, presage, prognostic, sign.
FORESIGHT—see *Forecast*.
FORETELL, *to*—augur, betoken, forebode, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy.
FORETHOUGHT—anticipation, care, forecast, foresight, premeditation.

FORFEITURE—amercement, penalty, fine, mulct.
FORGE, *to*—counterfeit, fabricate, feign, frame, invent.
FORGETFULNESS—lethe, oblivion.
FORGIVENESS—pardon, remission.
FORGIVE, *to*—absolve, acquit, excuse, pardon, remit.
FORLORN—deserted, destitute, lost, forsaken, lonely.
FORM—ceremony, observance, rite.
FORM—appearance, conformation, fashion, figure, representation, semblance, shape.
FORM, *to*—constitute, create, make, fashion, model, mold, produce, shape.
FORMAL—ceremonious, exact, stiff, methodical, precise.
FORMER—antecedent, anterior, preceding, foregoing, previous, prior.
FORMERLY—anciently, in days of yore, in times past.
FORMIDABLE—dreadful, terrible, terrific, tremendous.
FORSAKE, *to*—abandon, abdicate, desert, leave, renounce.
FORSAKEN—abandoned, deserted, destitute, forlorn, left.
FORSWEAR, *to*—perjure.
FORTIFY, *to*—guard, invigorate, secure, protest, strengthen.
FORTITUDE—bravery, courage, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, resolution, valor.
FORTUITOUS—accidental, casual, by chance, contingent, incidental.
FORTUNATE—lucky, prosperous, successful.
FORTUNE—chance, estate, fate, portion, success.
FORWARD—ardent, bold, confident, eager, early, hot, immodest, onward, precocious, presumptuous, progressive, ready, ripe, violent.
FORWARD, *to*—advance, hasten, prefer, patronize, promote, quicken.
FOSTER, *to*—cherish, feed, harbor, indulge, nurse, support.
FOUL—bedaubed, defiled, dirtied, filthy, nasty, polluted, unfair.
FOUND, *to*—build, establish, ground, institute, rest.
FOUNDATION—basis, establishment, ground, institution, settlement.

[FRI]

SYNONYMS.

[GAP]

FOUNTAIN—jet, origin, spring, well, source. [fray, uproar.]

FRAUDS—altercation, feud, quarrel.

FRACTION—part, piece. [rupture.]

FRACTURE—breach, broken, crack.

FRAGILE—brittle, frail, frangible, weak.

FRAILTY—failing, foible, imperfection, instability, weakness.

FRAME—constitution, fabric, order, projection, scheme, temper, temperament.

FRAME, to—adjust, contrive, compose, fabricate, feign, fit, form, forge, invent, plan.

FRANK—artless, candid, ingenuous, free, open, plain.

FRATERNAL—brotherly.

FRATERNITY—brotherhood, society.

FRAUD—cheat, deception, deceit, guile, imposition. [quarrel.]

FRAY—affray, altercation, broil, feud.

FREAK—caprice, fancy, humor, whim.

FREE—bountiful, candid, exempt, clear, easy, familiar, frank, generous, ingenuous, liberal, munificent, open, unconfin'd, unconstrained, unreserved.

FREE, to—affranchise, clear, deliver, liberate, rescue, set free.

FREEDOM—exemption, familiarity, independence, liberty, privilege, unrestraint.

FREELY—cheerfully, frankly, liberally, spontaneously, unreservedly, unhesitatingly.

FREIGHT—burden, cargo, laden, load. [visit.]

FREQUENT, to—haunt, resort to.

FREQUENTLY—commonly, usually, generally, often, repeatedly.

FRESH—modern, novel, new, recent.

FRET, to—agitate, anger, chafe, corrode, gall, rub, vex, wear away.

FREETFUL—angry, capacious, peevish, petulant, splenetic. [vexing.]

FREETING—corroding, roughing.

FRIENDLY—amicable, kind, social, sociable. [sternation.]

FRIGHT—alarm, panic, terror, con-

FRIGHTEN, to—alarm, affright, terrify, daunt, intimidate.

FRIGHTFUL—dreadful, fearful, horrid, horrible, terrible, terrific.

FRIGID—cold, cool, dull, impotent, unmoved. [trivial.]

FRIVOLOUS—petty, slight, trifling.

FROLIC—gambol, p. ank, spree.

FRWARD—awkward, cross, perverse, peevish, untoward.

FRUGAL—economical, parsimonious, saving.

FRUITFUL—abundant, fertile, plentiful, pregnant, productive, prolific.

FRUITION—enjoyment, gratification, possession.

FRUITLESS—abortive, barren, ineffectual, unprofitable, useless, vain.

FRUSTRATE, to—balk, defeat, disappoint, foil, hinder, make void, nullify. [effect, realize.]

FULFILL, to—accomplish, complete.

FULLNESS—abundance, completeness, copiousness, plenitude.

FULLY—abundantly, completely, copiously, largely.

FUNCTION—charge, office, place.

FURIOUS—angry, boisterous, impetuous, rageful, vehement, violent.

FURNISH, to—give, fit up, procure, provide, supply. [movables.]

FURNITURE—chattels, effects, goods.

FURY—anger, frenzy, furor, madness, rage.

FURTHER, to—advance, assist, help, forward, promote. [useless.]

FUTILE—frivolous, trifling, trivial.

G.

GAIN—advantage, benefit, emolument, lucre, profit.

GAIN, to—acquire, attain, get, obtain, procure, win.

GAIT—air, bearing, carriage, manner, mien, walk.

GALE—blast, breeze, gust, tempest, hurricane, storm.

GALL, to—chafe, fret, rub, vex.

GALLANT—bold, brave, courageous, courtly, daring, fearless, heroic, fine, intrepid, noble, spirited, valorous, valiant.

GALLANTRY—bravery, courage, fortitude, heroism, intrepidity, valor.

GAMROL—frolic, prank, spree.

GAME—amusement, pastime, play sport.

GANG—band, company, crew, tribe.

GAP—avenue, breach, chasm, cleft.

GAPE, *to*—gaze, open, stare, yawn.
GARRULOUS—loquacious, talkative.
GARBULITY—babbling, loquacity, talkativeness.
GATHER, *to*—assemble, collect, compress, contract, deduce, muster, suppurate, thicken. [showy.
GAUDY—guy, glittering, splendid.
GAY—cheerful, debonair, sprightly, fine, merry, showy.
GAYETY—animation, finery, liveliness, merriment, vivacity.
GAZE, *to*—gape, stare. [usually.
GENERALLY—commonly, frequently.
GENERATION—breed, family, race.
GENEROUS—beneficent, bounteous, bountiful, liberal, open-hearted, munificent, noble.
GENIUS—ability, capacity, cleverness, ingenuity, intellect, talent, invention, parts, taste, wisdom.
GENTEEL—polished, polite, refined.
GENTLE—meek, mild, peaceable, pacific, soft, soothing, tame.
GENUINE—authentic, natural, real, not spurious, true, unalloyed, unadulterated. [rious.
GENUINE (not)—adulterated, spurious.
GERMINATE, *to*—bud, grow, shoot, sprout. [lation, posture.
GESTURE—action, attitude, gesticulation, *to*—acquire, attain, gain, obtain, procure, realize.
GHOSTLY—dismal, grim, horrible, grisly, hideous, pale.
GHOST—apparition, phantom, specter, vision. [taunt.
GIBE, *to*—jeer, mock, scoff, sneer.
GIDDINESS—flightiness, lightness, inconstancy, levity, unsteadiness, thoughtlessness, volatility.
GIFT—benefaction, endowment, donation, gratuity, present, talent.
GIVE, *to*—bestow, confer, consign, grant, impart, yield.
GIVE (up), *to*—abandon, renounce, dedicate, forsake, quit, relinquish.
GLAD—cheerful, delighted, exhilarated, gratified, joyful, pleased, gay.
GLANCE—glimpse, look. [tion.
GLARE—blaze, flare, glitter, radiance.
GLEAM, *to*—glimmer, shine.
GLEEFUL—cheerful, gay, merry.
GLIDE, *to*—slide, slip.

GLIKE—flout, scoff, sneer.
GLITTER, *to*—glare, radiate, shine, sparkle.
GLITTERING—bright, brilliant, glittering, shining, sparkling.
GLOBE—ball, circle, earth, sphere, orb, world.
GLOOM—dullness, heaviness, spleen, moroseness, sadness, sullenness.
GLOOMY—cloudy, dark, dim, dull, dismal, melancholy, morose, sad, obscure, sullen. [nown.
GLORY—fame, honor, praise, renown.
GLOEY, *to*—boast, vaunt.
GLOSSARY—dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. [nish.
GLOSS, *to*—cover, hide, palliate, varnish.
GLUT, *to*—cloy, satisfy, satiate, saturate. [human.
GODLIKE—divine, heavenly, superhuman.
GODLY—holy, pious, righteous.
GO (before), *to*—precede.
GOOD—advantage, benefit, profit.
GOOD-NATURED—benignant, kind.
GOODLINESS—beauty, grace.
GOODNESS—virtue.
GOODS—chattels, commodities, furniture, effects, movables, merchandise, wares.
GOVERNMENT—administration, constitution, manageableness, regulation, rule. [ness.
GRACE—beneficence, favor, kindness.
GRACE, *to*—adorn, dignify, embellish. [gant.
GRACEFUL—becoming, comely, elegant.
GRACIOUS—benignant, merciful, kind.
GRAND—august, dignified, elevated, exalted, great, illustrious, lofty, magnificent, majestic, pompous, noble, splendid, sublime, superb, stately.
GRANT, *to*—allow, bestow, concede, cede, confer, give, yield.
GRANT—allowance, boon, concession, gift, stipend. [soize.
GRASP, *to*—catch, gripe, lay hold on.
GRATEFUL—agreeable, delicious, pleasing, thankful.
GRATIFICATION—fruition, pleasure, enjoyment.
GRATITUDE—thankfulness.
GRATUITOUS—voluntary.
GRATUITY—gift, recompense.

GRAVE—important, sedate, serious, sober, solemn, thoughtful, weighty.
GRAVE—sepulcher, tomb.
GREAT—big, large—*see also Grand*.
GREATNESS—bulk, dignity, power, grandeur, magnitude, size.
GREEDINESS—avidity, eagerness, voracity.
GREETING—salutation.
GRIEF—affliction, distress, sadness, melancholy, regret, sorrow.
GRIEVANCE—hardship, uneasiness.
GRIEVE, *to*—afflict, bewail, lament, hurt, mourn, sorrow. [looking.
GRIM—ghastly, grisly, hideous, ill-
GRIPE, *to*—catch, grasp, lay hold on, pinch, press, seize, squeeze.
GROAN, *to*—moan.
GROSS—coarse, shameful, unseemly.
GROUND, *to*—base, fix, found, rest, settle. [ter, collection.
GROUP—assemblage, assembly, clus-
GROW, *to*—increase, proceed, vege-
 tate.
GRUDGE—ill-will, malice, malevo-
 lence, pique, quarrel, rancor, spite.
GUARANTEE, *to*—answer for, secure,
 warrant. [protection, shield.
GUARD—defense, fence, security,
GUARD, *to*—defend, protect, shield.
GUESS, *to*—conjecture, divine, sup-
 pose, surmise.
GUEST—visitant, visitor.
GUIDE, *to*—conduct, direct, instruct,
 lead, regulate, sway. [fraud.
GUILE—craftiness, cunning, deceit,
GUILTY—criminal, depraved, sinful,
 wicked.
GUILTLESS—harmless, innocent.
GUISE—habit, manner, mien.
GULF—abyss.
GUSH, *to*—flow, stream.
GUST—blast, breeze, gale.
GUSTO—relish, zest.

H.

HABIT—custom, dress, use. [dence.
HABITATION—abode, dwelling, resi-
HALE, *to*—drag, draw, haul, pull,
 tug. [sanctify.
HALLOW, *to*—consecrate, dedicate,
HANDSOME—ample, beautiful, ele-
 gant, fine, graceful, generous,
 lovely, noble, pretty. [long for.
HANKERS (alter), *to*—covet, desire,

HANGING-OVER—impending, immi-
 nent, menacing, threatening.
HAPPINESS—beatitude, bliss, felicity.
HARANGUE—address, discourse,
 oration, speech.
HARASS, *to*—distress, disturb, jade,
 molest, perplex, tire, weary.
HARBINGER—forerunner, precursor,
 messenger.
HARBOR—haven, port.
HARBOR, *to*—cherish, entertain, fos-
 ter, indulge, lodge, shelter.
HARD—arduous, close, insensible,
 difficult, firm, hardy, near, solid,
 unfeeling.
HARDENED—callous, hard, impene-
 trable, insensible, obdurate, un-
 feeling.
HARD-HEARTED—cruel, inexorable,
 insensible, merciless, unfeeling,
 unmerciful.
HARDHOOD—audacity, effrontery,
 boldness, bravery, daring.
HARDLY—scarcely, with difficulty.
HARDSHIP—grievance, injury, op-
 pression.
HARM—damage, evil, hurt, injury,
 ill, misfortune, mishap.
HARMLESS—innocent, inoffensive,
 unoffending.
HARMONY—accordance, agreement,
 concord, melody, unison.
HARSH—austere, morose, rigorous,
 rough, rugged, severe, unpleasant,
 ing, sour.
HARSNESS—acrimony, roughness,
 asperity, austerity, severity, tart-
 ness, smartness.
HASTEN, *to*—accelerate, expedite,
 push forward, quicken.
HASTINESS—haste, hurry, precipi-
 tancy, rashness, speed, temerity.
HASTY—angry, cursory, irascible,
 hot, passionate, quick, rash, slight.
HATE, *to*—abhor, abominate, de-
 test, loathe.
HATEFUL—abominable, detestable,
 execrable, loathsome, odious.
HATRED—abhorrence, antipathy,
 aversion, detestation, malignity,
 dislike, enmity, ill-will, rancor,
HAVEN—harbor, port. [repugnance.
HAUGHTINESS—arrogance, disdain,
 high-mindedness, loftiness, pride,
 self-conceit, vanity.

HAUL, *to*—drag, draw, hale, pull, tug. [venture.]

HAZARD—chance, danger, peril, risk, **HEAD**—chief, chieftain, principal, leader.

HEADSTRONG—forward, heady, obstinate, stubborn, unrestrained, venturesome, violent.

HEADY—hasty, obstinate, rash, precipitate, self-willed, violent.

HEAL, *to*—cure, reconcile, remedy.

HEALTHY—sane, salubrious, salutary, salutiferous, sound, wholesome.

HEAP, *to*—accumulate, amass, pile.

HEAR, *to*—attend, hearken, listen, overhear, regard

HEARKEN, *to*—see *Hear*.

HEARSAY—report, rumor.

HEARTY—ardent, cordial, healthy, sincere, strong, warm, zealous.

HEATING—calefactory, calorific, inflaming, making hot.

HEAVE, *to*—hoist, lift, swell.

HEAVENLY—angelic, celestial, god-like, divine.

HEAVINESS—dejection, dullness, gloom, gravity, ponderousness, weight.

HEAVY—burdensome, cloudy, dark, drowsy, dull, ponderous, sluggish, sorrowful, thick, weighty.

HEED, *to*—attend to, mind, notice, regard.

HEEDLESS—careless, inattentive, negligent, remiss, thoughtless.

HEIGHT—acme, crisis. [raise.]

HEIGHTEN, *to*—aggravate, improve.

HEINOUS—atrocious, flagitious, flagrant, wicked.

HELP, *to*—aid, assist, relieve, support, serve, succor.

HENCE—accordingly, consequently, so, thence, therefore, wherefore.

HERESY—false doctrine, heterodox, schism.

HEROIC—bold, brave, courageous, daring, fearless, gallant, intrepid, magnanimous, noble, valiant.

HEROISM—bravery, courage, fortitude, gallantry, intrepidity, valor.

HESITATE, *to*—delay, demur, doubt, falter, pause, scruple, stammer.

HIDDEN—concealed, covert, latent, mysterious, occult, secret.

HIDE, *to*—conceal, cover, dissemble, disguise, screen, secrete, shelter.

HIDIOUS—frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, horrible. [proud, tall.]

HIGH—conceited, elevated, lofty, **HILARITY**—cheerfulness, joviality, gayety, jollity, merriment, mirth.

HIND—peasant, rustic, swain.

HINDER, *to*—embarrass, impede, obstruct, oppose, prevent, retard, stop, thwart.

HINDRANCE—impediment, obstacle.

HINT, *to*—allude to, glance at, intimate, refer, suggest. [stipend.]

HIRE—allowance, pay, salary, wages, **HIRELING**—mercenary, venal.

HISTORY—account, narrative, tale, relation.

HIT, *to*—beat, dash, strike.

HOARD, *to*—heap up, treasure.

HOIST, *to*—heave, lift, raise up.

HOLD, *to*—adhere, detain, grasp, endure, keep, last, maintain, occupy, possess, retain, stop, support.

HOLIDAY—feast, festival. [tity.]

HOLINESS—devotion, piety, sanctity.

HOLLOW—empty, vacant, void.

HOLY—devout, divine, pious, religious, sacred.

HONESTY—equity, frankness, honor, integrity, justice, probity, purity, uprightness, rectitude, sincerity, veracity, virtue.

HONOR, *to*—adorn, dignify, respect, exalt, revere, reverence, venerate.

HOPE—anticipation, confidence, expectation, trust. [desperate.]

HOPELESS—despairing, desponding.

HORRIBLE—dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrid, terrible, terrific.

HOSTILE—adverse, contrary, opposite, inimical, repugnant.

HOSTILITY—animosity, opposition, enmity. [violent.]

HOT—ardent, burning, lustful, fiery, **HOUSE**—domicile, dwelling, family, habitation, lineage, race.

HOWEVER—but, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, yet.

HUE—color, tint.

HUG, *to*—clasp, embrace, squeeze.

HUGE—enormous, immense, large, vast. [benevolence, kindness.]

HUMANITY—benignity, tenderness,

[ILL]

SYNONYMS.

[IMP]

HUMBLE—lowly, modest, submissive, unassuming, unpretending, unassuming.

HUMBLE, to—abase, debase, degrade, disgrace, humiliate.

HUMIDITY—dampness, moisture.

HUMILITY—diffidence, modesty.

HUMOR—burlesque, caprice, disposition, frame, jocularly, merriment, mood, petulance, temper, satire, whim, will.

HURL, to—cast, throw.

HURRICANE—blast, storm, tempest.

HURRY, to—expedite, hasten, precipitate.

HURT—bane, damage, detriment, disadvantage, grieved, mischief, harm, injury, sorry.

HURTFUL—baneful, detrimental, injurious, mischievous, pernicious, noxious, prejudicial.

HUSBANDRY—cultivation, farming, tillage. [pretense, simulation.]

HYPOCRISY—deceit, dissimulation,

I.

IDEA—conception, imagination, notion, perception, thought.

IDEAL—imaginary, intellectual.

IDIOM—dialect.

IDIOT—fool.

IDLE—at leisure, inactive, indolent, lazy, slothful, sluggish, unemployed, useless, vain.

IGNOMINY—disgrace, infamy, opprobrium, shame.

IGNORANT—illiterate, uninformed, unenlightened, unlearned, unlettered, uninstructed, untaught.

ILL—bad, evil, misery, misfortune, sick, unwell.

ILLIMITABLE—boundless, immense, infinite, unlimited.

ILLNESS—disease, disorder, distemper, indisposition, malady, sickness. [sour.]

ILL-TEMPERED—crabbed, morose, illumine, *to*—enlighten, illumine, illuminate.

ILLUSION—chimera, deception, illusion, mockery, phantasma.

ILLUSTRIOUS—celebrated, conspicuous, distinguished, eminent, famous, noted, renowned. [explain.]

ILLUSTRATE, to—clear, elucidate

ILL-WILL—enmity, hatred, rancor

IMAGE—effigy, likeness, picture, representation.

IMAGINARY—fanciful, ideal.

IMAGINATION—conception, fancy.

IMAGINE, to—apprehend, conceive, contrive, deem, scheme, suppose, think.

IMBECILITY—debility, feebleness, infirmity, weakness.

IMBIBE, to—absorb, engulf, engross, swallow up, take in.

IMITATE, to—ape, copy, counterfeit, follow, mimic, mock.

IMMATERIAL—spiritual, unbodied, uncorporeal, unsubstantial, inconsiderable, insignificant, unimportant. [ripe.]

IMMATURE—crude, imperfect, un-

IMMEDIATELY—directly, instantly, instantaneously.

IMMENSE—enormous, huge, illimitable, monstrous, prodigious, vast space.

IMMINENT—impending, threatening.

IMMODERATE—excessive, intemperate.

IMMODEST—bold, indecent, indelicate, impudent, shameless.

IMMUNITY—exemption, prerogative, privilege. [jure.]

IMPAIR, to—decrease, weaken, in-

IMPART, to—communicate, disclose, discover, divulge, make known, give, grant, reveal. [sible.]

IMPASSABLE—impervious, inaccessible.

IMPATIENT—eager, furious, hasty, hot, vehement. [sure, charge.]

IMPEACH, to—accuse, arraign, censure.

IMPEDE, to—hinder, obstruct, retard.

IMPEDIMENT—hindrance, obstacle.

IMPEL, to—actuate, animate, drive, encourage, incite, induce, instigate, move, press, urge.

IMPENDING—at hand, threatening, imminent.

IMPERATIVE—authoritative, imperious, commanding, despotic.

IMPERFECTION—defect, fault, failing, foible, frailty, weakness, vice.

IMPERIOUS—authoritative, haughty, commanding, domineering, imperative, lordly, powerful, overbearing, tyrannical.

[IMP]

SYNONYMS.

[INC]

IMPETUOUS—impudent, insolent, inapplicable, intrusive, irrelevant, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, trifling, troublesome, unmannerly.
IMPERVIOUS—impassable, impenetrable, inaccessible, unpassable.
IMPETUOUS—boisterous, fierce, forcible, furious, passionate, rapid, vehement, violent. [against.
IMPINGE, *to*—clash with, touch, strike
IMPIOUS—irreligious, wicked, profane.
IMPLACABLE—inexorable, irrevocable, malicious, relentless, unrelenting.
IMPLANT, *to*—engraft, inculcate, infix, infuse, insert, instill, place.
IMPLICATE, *to*—embarrass, entangle, involve.
IMPLORE, *to*—ask, beg, beseech, crave, entreat, request, solicit, supplicate.
IMPLY, *to*—denote, involve, signify.
IMPORT—consequence, importance, matter, meaning, moment, sense, tendency.
IMPORTANCE—avail, consequence, moment, signification, subject, weight.
IMPORTANT—consequential, significant, momentous, weighty.
IMPORTUNE—pressing, troublesome, urgent.
IMPORTUNITY—solicitation.
IMPOSE (upon), *to*—cheat, deceive, delude, enjoin.
IMPOST—custom, duty, tax, tribute.
IMPOSTOR—cheat, deceiver.
IMPOSTURE—artifice, cheat, deception, delusion, fraud, imposition, stratagem.
IMPRECATION—anathema, curse, execration, malediction, prayer for evil.
IMPRESS—device, image, motto, *mark*.
IMPRESS, *to*—fix, imprint, stamp.
IMPRISONMENT—captivity, confinement, incarceration.
IMPROVE, *to*—advance, amend, better, correct, emend, mend, rectify, reform.
IMPROVEMENT—advancement, edification, amendment, proficiency, progress. [confidence, inscience.
IMPUDENCE—assurance, boldness,

IMPUDENT—bold, immodest, impertinent, insolent, rude, shameless, saucy.
IMPUGN, *to*—assault, attack, invade
IMPUTE, *to*—attribute, ascribe.
INABILITY—disability, impotence, impuissance.
INACCESSIBLE—impervious, unapproachable.
INACTIVE—idle, inert, lazy, slothful, sluggish.
INADEQUATE—incapable, incompetent, insufficient.
INASMUCH AS—as, because, since, for. [sight.
INADVERTENCY—inattention, oversight.
INANIMATE—dead, inert, lifeless.
INATTENTIVE—careless, heedless, inadvertent, negligent, remiss, thoughtless.
INBRED—inherent, innate, inborn.
INCAPABLE—*see* *Inadequate*.
INCESSANTLY—always, continually, perpetually, unceasingly, unremittingly.
INCIDENT—accident, adventure, casualty, circumstance, contingency, event, fact, fortuitous occurrence.
INCITE, *to*—aggravate, animate, encourage, excite, move, provoke, stimulate.
INCLINATION—aptness, attachment, affection, bent, bias, disposition, predilection, prepossession, propensity, proneness, regard, tendency. [desire.
INCLINE, *to*—bend, bow, lean, turn,
INCLOSE, *to*—circumscribe, include.
INCLUDE, *to*—comprehend, contain, comprise, embrace.
INCOHERENT—disagreeing, incongruous, inconsistent.
INCOMMODE, *to*—annoy, disturb, inconvenience, molest.
INCOMPETENT—inadequate, insufficient, incapable, unsuitable.
INCONGRUOUS—unfit, unsuitable.
INCONSIDERABLE—immaterial, insignificant, unimportant.
INCONSISTENT—absurd, contrary.
INCONSTANT—changeable, fickle, unsteady, variable, versatile.
INCONTROVERTIBLE—indisputable, indubitable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable.

[IND]

SYNONYMS.

[INF]

INCONVENIENCE — annoyance, disturbance, incommodiousness, molestation. [unsubstantial.]

INCORPOREAL — immaterial, spiritual.

IN-COURSE — consequently, in due order, naturally.

INCREASE — accession, addition, augmentation, growth.

INREDULITY — infidelity, skepticism, unbelief. [infuse, instill.]

INOULATE, to — implant, impress.

INCULPABLE — blameless. [tion.]

INCURSION — inroad, invasion, irruption.

INDEOENT — immodest, indelicate.

INDEED — in fact, nay, in truth.

INDICATE, to — mark, show, point out. [sign, token.]

INDICATION — mark, note, symptom.

INDIFFERENT — neutral, regardless, unconcerned. [ness, insensibility.]

INDIFFERENCE — apathy, carelessness.

INDIGENCE — need, pauperism, penury, poverty, want.

INDIGENOUS — natal, native.

INDIGNATION — anger, resentment, contempt, displeasure, ire, wrath.

INDIGNITY — affront, contumely, insult, outrage.

INDIRECT — ambiguous, dishonest, crooked, oblique, unfair. [ness.]

INDISCRETION — imprudence, rashness.

INDISCRIMINATE — promiscuous, undistinguishing.

INDISPENSABLE — essential, necessary. [dislike, illness, sickness.]

INDISPOSITION — aversion, disease.

INDISPUTABLE — certain, incontrovertible, indubitable, irrefragable, uncontrovertible, undeniable, unquestionable.

INDISTINCT — ambiguous, confused, dizzy, doubtful, not plain.

INDIVIDUAL — identical, particular, single. [lazy, slothful, supine.]

INDOLENT — careless, idle, listless.

INDEX, to — back, register, super-scribe, support.

INDUBITABLE — *see Indisputable.*

INDUCE, to — actuate, impel, influence, instigate, move, persuade, urge. [motive, reason.]

INDUCEMENT — cause, incitement.

INDULGE, to — cherish, fondle, foster, gratify.

INDUSTRY — diligence.

INDUSTRIOUS — active, assiduous, diligent, laborious.

INEFFABLE — immutable, inexpressible, unspeakable.

INEFFECTUAL — fruitless, ineffective, useless, vain.

INEQUALITY — disparity, unevenness.

INERT — dull, inactive, lazy, slothful, sluggish.

INEVITABLE — certain, not to be avoided, unavoidable.

INEXORABLE — implacable, relentless, unrelenting.

INEXPEDIENT — improper, inconvenient, unfit, unsuitable.

INEXPRESSIBLE — ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable.

INFAMOUS — ignominious, shameful, opprobrious, scandalous.

INFATUATION — derangement, folly, intoxication, madness, stupefaction.

INFECT, to — contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint, vitiate.

INFECTION — contagion, poison, taint.

INFERENCE — conclusion, deduction.

INFERIOR — lower, secondary, subordinate, subservient.

INFESTED — annoyed, plagued, disturbed, troubled.

INFIDELITY — disbelief, incredulity, skepticism, unbelief.

INFINITE — boundless, unbounded, immense, illimitable, unlimited.

INFIRM — debilitated, feeble, weak, imbecile.

INFLAME, to — anger, aggravate, exasperate, incense, irritate.

INFLUENCE — authority, credit, favor, sway. [move, sway.]

INFLUENCE, to — bias, excite, modify.

INFOLDED — covered, embraced, inclosed.

INFORM, to — acquaint, communicate, apprise, disclose, educate, teach, instruct, make known.

INFORMANT — accuser, informer.

INFORMATION — advice, counsel, intelligence, instruction, notice.

INFRACTION — breach, infringement, encroachment, intrusion, violation.

INFRINGE, to — break, encroach, infract, intrude, invade, transgress, violate. [steep.]

INFUSE, to — engraft, implant, instill.

- INGENIOUS**—clever, inventive, talented, witty.
- INGENUITY**—abilities, capacity, wit, cleverness, genius, invention, talents. [fair, honest, open, plain.]
- INGENUOUS**—artless, candid, frank.
- INGRAFT, to**—implant, infix, insert.
- INGRATiate, to**—insinuate, recommend. [low up.]
- INGULF, to**—absorb, engross, swallow.
- INHABIT, to**—dwell, occupy, reside, sojourn.
- INHERENT**—inbred, inborn, innate.
- INHERITANCE**—estate, patrimony, hereditary possessions. [savage.]
- INHUMAN**—barbarous, brutal, cruel.
- INIMICAL**—adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, repugnant.
- INQUITOUS**—nefarious, wicked, unjust. [order, precept.]
- INJUNCTION**—command, mandate.
- INJURY**—detriment, disadvantage, hurt, wrong.
- INJURE, to**—damage, harm, impair, deteriorate, hurt, wrong.
- INNATE**—inborn, inbred, inherent, natural.
- INNOCENT**—blameless, inoffensive, faultless, guiltless, harmless, spotless. [ing.]
- INOFFENSIVE**—harmless, unoffending.
- INORDINATE**—disorderly, excessive, intemperate, irregular.
- INQUIRY**—examination, investigation, research, scrutiny.
- INQUISITIVE**—curious, prying.
- INROAD**—incursion, invasion, irruption. [madness, mania.]
- INSANITY**—derangement, lunacy.
- INSENSIBILITY**—apathy, indifference, stupidity, torpor, unfeeling.
- INSIDE**—interior. [ness.]
- INSIDIOUS**—circumvent, crafty, sly, cunning, subtle, treacherous.
- INSIGHT**—inspection, introspection, knowledge, view.
- INSIGNIFICANT**—immaterial, inconsiderable, trivial, unimportant.
- INSINUATE, to**—hint, ingratiate, intimate, suggest, wheedle.
- INSIPID**—dull, flat, spiritless.
- INSNARE, to**—entrap, inveigle.
- INSOLENT**—abusive, impertinent, insulting, offensive, opprobrious, rude, saucy, scurrilous.
- INSPECTION**—insight, introspection, oversight, superintendence.
- INSPIRE, to**—animate, exhilarate, cheer, enliven.
- IN SPITE (of)**—notwithstanding.
- INSTANT**—moment.
- INSTANTANEOUSLY**—directly, immediately, instantly, momentary.
- INSTIGATE, to**—animate, encourage, impel, incite, move, stimulate, urge.
- INSTILL, to**—infuse, insinuate.
- INSTITUTE, to**—erect, establish, prescribe, found. [cate.]
- INSTRUCT, to**—inform, teach, educate.
- INSTRUCTION**—advice, counsel, education, information, mandate, precept, teaching.
- INSTRUMENT**—tool.
- INSUFFICIENT**—inadequate, incompetent, incapable, unfit, unsuitable.
- INSULT**—affront, contempt, offense, indignity, insolence, outrage.
- INSULTING**—abusive, impertinent, offensive, opprobrious, scurrilous, rude, saucy.
- INSUPERABLE, insurmountable**—invincible, unconquerable. [revolt.]
- INSURRECTION**—rebellion, sedition.
- INTEGRAL**—complete, entire, total, whole.
- INTEGRITY**—honesty, purity, probity, uprightness, unbroken.
- INTELLECT**—genius, talent, understanding.
- INTELLECTUAL**—ideal, mental.
- INTELLIGENCE**—advice, instruction, information, intellect, knowledge, notice, understanding.
- INTEMPERATE**—excessive, immoderate, inordinate, passionate.
- INTEND, to**—design, mean, purpose.
- INTENSE**—ardent, strained, vehement. [intention, purpose, view.]
- INTENT**—aim, design, drift, meaning.
- INTERCEDE**—interfere, interpose, mediate. [exchange, reciprocity.]
- INTERCHANGE**—barter, commerce.
- INTERCOURSE**—commerce, communion, connection. [forbid.]
- INTERDICT, to**—prohibit, proscribe.
- INTEREST**—advantage, influence, concern, good, share, participation, usury.

INTERFERE, *to*—clash, intermeddle, interpose, oppose. [inward.]
INTERIOR—inner, inside, internal.
INTERLINE—addition, alteration, correction, insertion.
INTERLOPER—intruder.
INTERMEDDLE, *to*—intercede, and *see Interpose*.
INTERMEDIATE—intervening.
INTERMENT—burial, inhumation, sepulture.
INTERMISSION—cessation, interruption, rest, stop.
INTERMIT, *to*—abate, cease, forbear, subside, suspend. [real.]
INTERNAL—inner, intrinsic, inward.
INTERPOSE, *to*—intercede, interfere, intermeddle, mediate.
INTERPRET, *to*—decipher, elucidate, explain, expound.
INTERPRET (wrongly), *to*—misconstrue, misinterpret.
INTERROGATE, *to*—ask, examine, inquire of, question.
INTERRUPT, *to*—disturb, hinder, interpose, obtrude, stop. [vacuity.]
INTERVAL—interstice, space, time.
INTERVENING—coming between, intermediate, interposing. [tion.]
INTERVENTION—agency, interposition.
INTERVIEW—conference, sight.
INTESTINE—domestic, internal, inward. [ship, familiarity.]
INTIMACY—acquaintance, fellowship.
INTIMATE, *to*—hint, insinuate, suggest. [daunt, frighten.]
INTIMIDATE, *to*—alarm, daunt, frighten.
INTOXICATION—drunkenness, inebriety, infatuation.
INTRENCH, *to*—encroach, infringe, intrude, invade.
INTRACTABLE—cross, obstinate, ungovernable, stubborn, unmanageable, untoward.
INTREPID—bold, courageous, daring, fearless, undaunted, valiant.
INTRICACY—complication, complexity, involution, perplexity.
INTRINSIC—genuine, inward, internal, native, real, true.
INTRODUCE, *to*—preface, present, bring into notice, or practice.
INTRODUCTORY—prefatory, preliminary, previous.
INTRUDEE—interloper.

INTRUDE, *to*—encroach, force in, infringe, intrench, invade, obtrude.
INTRUST, *to*—commit, confide.
INVADE, *to*—attack, encroach, enter by force, infringe, intrude.
INVALID—feeble, infirm, sick, weak.
INVALIDATE, *to*—destroy, enfeeble, weaken. [sion, irruption.]
INVASION—encroachment, incur.
INVECTIVE—abuse, censure, satire, reproach.
INVEIGH, *to*—censure, declaim.
INVEIGLE, *to*—*see Entangle*.
INVENT, *to*—contrive, devise, discover, fabricate, frame.
INVERT, *to*—invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert.
INVEST, *to*—adorn, array, confer, endue, endow, inclose, surround.
INVESTIGATION—examination, inquiry, research, scrutiny, search.
INVETERATE—confirmed, obstinate, established, fixed, old.
INVIDIOUS—envious, malignant.
INVIGORATE, *to*—fortify, strengthen.
INVINCIBLE—insuperable, unconquerable. [call, summon.]
INVITE, *to*—allure, ask, attract, bid.
INUNDATE, *to*—deluge, overwhelm, overthrow. [implore, invoke, pray.]
INVOCATE, *to*—address, call upon.
INVOLVE, *to*—entangle, enwrap, implicate, mingle.
INWARD—inner, internal, interior, intrinsic, within. [passionate.]
IRASCIBLE—angry, fiery, hasty, hot.
IRE—anger, indignation, passion, resentment, wrath.
IRKSOME—tedious, troublesome, wearisome, vexatious.
IRONY—burlesque, ridicule, satire, sarcasm. [foolish.]
IRRATIONAL—silly, unreasonable.
IRREFRAGABLE—incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, undeniable, unquestionable.
IRREGULAR—disorderly, eccentric, immethodical, inordinate, intemperate. [fane.]
IRRELIGIOUS—impious, wicked, profligate.
IRREPROACHABLE—blameless, irrefragable, spotless, unblemished.
IRRIGATE, *to*—agitate, aggravate, exasperate, excite, fret, provoke, incite, tease.

IRRUPTION—bursting forth, inroad, incursion, invasion.

ISSUE—consequence, effect, egress, evacuation, event, offspring, passage, progeny, result, sequel, vent.
ISSUE, *to*—break out, arise, emanate, flow, pass, proceed, send forth, spring.

J.

JADE, *to*—dispirit, harass, weary, tire.

JANGLE, *to*—bicker, jar, wrangle.

JAUNTILY—airily, briskly. [tour.

JAUNT—excursion, ramble, trip.

JEALOUSY—envy, emulation, suspicion. [rail, scoff, sneer, taunt.

JEER, *to*—deride, gibe, jest, mock.

JEST, *to*—joke, make game, sport.

JEST (given *to*)—facetious, jocular, jocose.

JILT—coquette.

JOCOSE—facetious, jocular, merry, pleasant, waggish, witty.

JOCUND—gay, light-hearted, lively, merry, mirthful, sprightly, sportive, vivacious.

JOIN, *to*—add, adhere, coalesce, close, confederate, league, unite, combine. [sport.

JOKE, *to*—jest, make game, rally.

JOLLITY—festivity, gayety, hilarity, joviality, merriment, mirth.

JOURENEY—tour, travel, voyage, trip.

JOY—charm, ecstasy, delight, exultation, felicity, gladness, happiness, pleasure, rapture, transport.

JOYFUL—delighted, glad, gratified, pleased.

JUDGMENT—decision, discernment, discrimination, doom, intelligence, notion, opinion, penetration, punishment, sagacity, sentence.

JUST—accurate, almost, barely, exact, equitable, honest, incorrupt, proper, pure, innocent, merely, nearly, true, righteous, upright, virtuous.

JUSTICE—equity, magistrate, retribution, right.

JUSTIFY, *to*—absolve, clear, defend, excuse, exculpate, free, maintain.

JUSTNESS—accuracy, correctness, equity, exactness, propriety.

JUVENILE—puerile, youthful.

K.

KEEN—acute, cutting, penetrating, piercing, sharp, shrewd.

KEEP, *to*—continue, detain, guard, hold, last, maintain, observe, preserve, protect, reserve, support, retain, sustain. [retain.

KEEP (back), *to*—reserve, withhold.

KEEP (from), *to*—abstain, forbear, desist from, refrain.

KIND—affable, benevolent, benignant, bland, compassionate, generous, courteous, clement, good-natured, gracious, gentle, lenient, indulgent, meek, mild, tender.

KIND—class, genus, manner, race, sort, species, way.

KINDNESS—beneficence, benevolence, benignity, civility, favor, humanity, tenderness.

KINDRED—affinity, consanguinity, relationship, relatives.

KINDRED—congenial, related.

KINGLY—regal, royal. [tive.

KINSMAN—kindred, relation, relation.

KNAVISH—dishonest, fraudulent, trickish.

KNOWLEDGE—acquaintance, erudition, learning, perception, skill.

KNOWN (make), *to*—acquaint, apprise, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, inform, publish, reveal.

L.

LABOR—drudgery, task, toil, work.

LABOR, *to*—drudge, exert, strive, toil, work.

LABORIOUS—active, assiduous, diligent, industrious, tiresome.

LABYRINTH—maze.

LACK, *to*—need, want. [short.

LACONIC—brief, concise, succinct.

LADING—burden, cargo, freight, load. [ter.

LAG, *to*—linger, loiter, tarry, saunter.

LAMENT, *to*—bemoan, bewail, complain, deplore, grieve, mourn, regret.

LANDSCAPE—prospect, view.

LANGUAGE—dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.

LANGUID—drooping, dull, pining, exhausted, faint, heartless, weak.

LANGUOR—see *Lassitude*.

LARGE—big, capacious, extensive, comprehensive, great, huge.

LARGER (make), *to*—augment, enlarge, extend, increase, magnify.

LASSITUDE—enervation, weariness, fatigue, languor. [mate.]

LAST final, hindmost, latest, ultimate.

LASTING—continual, continuous, durable, permanent, perpetual.

LATENT—hidden, occult, secret.

LAUDABLE—commendable, praiseworthy.

LAUGH (at), *to*—banter, ridicule, deride, mock.

LAUGHABLE—comical, droll, mirthful, ludicrous, ridiculous.

LAUVH—extravagant, prodigal, profuse, wasteful.

LAW—regulation, law, statute.

LAWFUL—legal, legitimate.

LAX—dissolute, licentious, loose, slack, unconfin'd, vague.

LAY, to—calm, dispose, propagate, impute, place, spread, wager.

LAY (open), to—dilate, expand, extend. [treasure.]

LAY (up), to—deposit, hoard, store.

LAZY—idle, inactive, indolent, inert, slothful, sluggish.

LEAD, to—bias, conduct, direct, guide, incline, induce, influence, persuade.

LEADER—chief, chieftain, guide, head. [nation, confederacy.]

LEAGUE—alliance, coalition, combination.

LEAN, to—bend, incline, propend, rest against, waver.

LEARNING—erudition, knowledge, literature, science. [permission.]

LEAVE—allowance, liberty, license.

LEAVE, to—abandon, bequeath, desert, give up, omit, relinquish, reject, resign, quit.

LEAVE (off), to—cease, discontinue, desist, forbear, stop.

LEAVING OFF—ceasing, cessation, discontinuance, discontinuation.

LEAVE-TAKING—farewell, valediction. [remnants.]

LEAVINGS—refuse, relics, remains, LEGAL—lawful, legitimate.

LEGEND—fable, fabulous, history, inscription, register, story, tale.

LEGIBLE—apparent, readable.

LEGITIMATE—genuine, legal, lawful.

LEISURE—convenient, free, slowly idle, vacant. [protract.]

LENGTHEN, to—draw out, extend.

LENITY—clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness.

LESSEN, to—abate, decrease, shrink, degrade, diminish, liquidate, reduce, subside. [suffer.]

LET, to—allow, hire, leave, permit.

LETHARGIC—drowsy, heavy, sleepy.

LETTER—character, epistle, stamp, note.

LEVEL—even, flat, plain, smooth.

LEVEL, to—aim, flatten, point, reduce, smooth.

LEVITY—fickleness, flightiness, gaiety, giddiness, lightness, volatility. [glossary.]

LEXICON—dictionary, vocabulary.

LIABLE—exposed, obnoxious, subject.

LIBERAL—beneficent, philanthropic, benevolent, bounteous, bountiful, charitable, generous, munificent.

LIBERATE, to—deliver, free, set free, set at large.

LIBERTY—exemption, freedom, permission, leave, license, privilege.

LICENSE—see *Liberty*. [vague.]

LICENTIOUS—dissolute, lax, loose.

LIE—fabrication, falsehood, falsity, fiction, invention, mendacity, untruth.

LIFE—animation, briskness, good cheer, present state of being, spirits, vivacity, vigor.

LIFELESS—dead, inanimate, inactive, powerless, unanimated.

LIFT, to—elevate, erect, exalt, hoist, heave, raise.

LIGHT—active, bright, clear, day, easy, humorous, illuminated, instruction, knowledge, unsteady, nimble, taper, trifling, unchaste.

LIGHT (supply), to—enlighten, illumine, illumine, illuminate, lighten.

LIGHTNESS—ease, facility, giddiness, flightiness, inconstancy, volatility, levity, mutability, unsteadiness.

LIKE—alike, equal, resembling, uniform, similar.

LIKENESS—effigy, image, similarity, picture, portrait, representation, resemblance, similitude. [tillity.]

LIKELIHOOD—appearance, proba-

[LOO]

SYNONYMS.

[MAG]

LIKING—affection, attachment, love, fondness.

LIKELY—probable, probably.

LIKEWISE—also, besides, in like manner, too. [extent.]

LIMIT—boundary, bound, border.

LIMIT, to—bound, border, circumscribe, confine, restrict.

LINEAGE—family, generation, race, house, progeny.

LINGER, to—delay, hesitate, loiter, lag, saunter, tarry.

LIQUID—fluid, humor, juice, liquor.

LIQUIDATE—abate, decrease, lessen, diminish, lower.

LIST—catalogue, register, roll.

LISTEN, to—attend to, hearken.

LISTLESS—careless, heedless, indolent, inattentive, supine, thoughtless. [letters.]

LITERATURE—erudition, learning.

LITTLE—diminutive, small.

LIVE, to—cohabit, dwell, exist, reside, subsist.

LIVELIHOOD—living, maintenance, subsistence, support, sustenance.

LIVELY—active, agile, alert, brisk, jocund, nimble, prompt, sprightly, vigorous. [gayety.]

LIVELINESS—animation, vivacity.

LIVING (at the same time with one another)—coeval, cotemporary, cotemporaneous. [den, weight.]

LOAD—cargo, freight, lading, burden.

LOATH—averse, backward, reluctant, unwilling. [detest.]

LOATHE, to—abhor, abominate, hate.

LODGE, to—entertain, harbor, shelter. [elevation, haughtiness.]

LOFTINESS—dignity, height, pride.

LOFTY—elevated, exalted, haughty, high, sublime, tall. [tarry.]

LOITER, to—lag, linger, saunter.

LONELY—dismal, lonesome, solitary.

LONELINESS—privacy, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

LONG (for), to—desire, hanker after.

LOOK, to—behold, eye, inspect, view.

LOOK—air, appearance, manner, aspect, glance, mien, search, view.

LOOKER (on)—beholder, observer, spectator.

LOOK (for)—await, expect.

LOOKING (into)—insight, inspection

LOOKING (at things past)—retrospect, retrospection.

LOOSE—dissolute, lax, licentious, slack, unrestrained, unconnected, unbound, unchaste, untied, wanton, vague.

LOQUACIOUS—garrulous, talkative.

LOQUACITY—babbling, garrulity, talkativeness. [imperious.]

LORDLY—domineering, overbearing.

LORD'S SUPPER—communion, eucharist, sacrament.

Loss—damage, detriment.

LOT—destiny, doom, fate, fortune, panel, portion, state.

LOUD—blustering, clamorous, noisy, streperous, turbulent, tumultuous, vehement, vociferous.

LOVE—affection, attachment, fondness, friendship, good-will, kindness, liking.

LOVELY—amiable, beautiful, charming, delightful, fine, handsome.

LOVER—suitor, wooer.

LOVING—affectionate, amorous, kind.

Low—abject, base, deep, dejected, depressed, despicable, dishonorable, humble, lowly, mean, soft, not loud.

LOWER, to—abase, debase, degrade, frown, humble, humiliate, reduce, sink.

LOYALTY—allegiance. [cessful.]

LUCKY—fortunate, prosperous, successful.

LUCK—emolument, gain, pecuniary advantage, profit.

LUDICROUS—comical, droll, laughable, ridiculous.

LUNACY—derangement, insanity, madness, mania.

LUSTER—brightness, brilliancy, renown, glitter, splendor. [lent.]

LUSTY—able-bodied, stout, corpulent.

LUXURIANT—abundant, exuberant.

LUXURY—delicious, luxurious, profuseness, sensuality, sumptuousness, voluptuousness.

M.

MADNESS—derangement, insanity, frantiness, frenzy, fury, lunacy, mania, mental aberration, rage.

MAGISTERIAL—august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately.

- MAGNIFICENCE**—grandeur, pomp, splendor. [grand, superb.
MAGNIFICENT—splendid, sublime.
MAGNITUDE—bulk, greatness, size.
MAJESTIC—see *Magisterial*.
MAIM, *to*—cripple, mangle, mutilate.
MAIN—chief, principal.
MAINTAIN, *to*—assert, continue, defend, preserve, support, sustain, vindicate.
MAINTENANCE—livelihood, living, subsistence, sustenance, support.
MAKE, *to*—act, compel, compose, constrain, create, do, form, force give birth to, produce. [mimic
MAKE (game), *to*—jest, joke, sport
MAKE (amends), *to*—compensate, recompense, remunerate, requite.
MALEADY—disease, disorder, distemper. [imprecation.
MALEDICTION—curse, execration.
MALEFACTOR—convict, criminal, culprit, felon. [naut.
MALEVOLENT—malicious, malignant.
MALICE—grudge, ill-will, pique, rancor, spite.
MALICIOUS—malevolent, malignant.
MALIGNITY—envy, ill-will, malevolence, maliciousness, mischievousness.
MALIGANT—envious, malicious.
MANAGE, *to*—concert, contrive, direct.
MANAGEMENT—care, charge, conduct, direction, economy, superintendence, prudence.
MANDATE—charge, command, order, injunction, precept.
MANFUL—bold, daring, manly, stout.
MANGLE, *to*—lacerate, maim, tear, mutilate, smooth linen.
MANIA—derangement, insanity, lunacy, madness.
MANIFEST, *to*—declare, discover, evince, exhibit, make known, reveal, show. [open, plain.
MANIFEST—apparent, clear, obvious.
MANNER—air, appearance, aspect, custom, fashion, form, method, habit, look, mien, way.
MANNER—behavior, habits, morals.
MANY—divers, manifold, numerous, several, sundry, various.
MARGIN—border, brim, brink, confine, edge, rim, verge.
- MARINER**—sailor, seaman.
MARK, *to*—brand, impress, imprint, indicate, note, notice, observe, point out, remark, show, stamp, stigmatize.
MARK—badge, butt, impression, indication, note, print, sign, stamp, stigma, symptom, token, vestige trace, track.
MARRIAGE—matrimony, nuptials, wedding, wedlock.
MARRIAGE (relating to)—conjugal, connubial, hymeneal, matrimonial, nuptial. [like, warlike.
MARTIAL—brave, military, soldier.
MARVEL—miracle, monster, wonder, prodigy.
MASK—blind, cloak, cover, disguise, guise, revel, veil, visor.
MASSACRE—butchery, slaughter, carnage, murder. [weighty.
MASSIVE—bulky, heavy, ponderous.
MASTER—chief, director, governor, head, owner, possessor, teacher proprietor, title.
MASTER, *to*—conquer, overpower, execute, overcome.
MATERIAL—corporeal, momentous, essential, important.
MATERNAL—motherly. [wedlock.
MATRIMONY—marriage, nuptials.
MATTER—affair, body, business, cause, concern, material, subject, substance, thing.
MATURE—complete, perfect, ripe, well-digested.
MAXIM—adage, apothegm, saying, aphorism, proverb. [tainty.
MAZE—labyrinth, perplexity, uncertainty.
MEAGER—hungry, lean, poor.
MEAN—abject, contemptible, sordid, despicable, low, niggardly, penurious, sordid, vile, vulgar.
MEAN, *to*—contemplate, design, denote, express, imply, import, intend, purpose, signify, think.
MEAN—course, manner, method, mode, way.
MEANING—import, intention, purpose, sense, signification.
MEANWHILE—interim, intervening, meantime.
MECHANIC—artificer, artist, artisan, operative, manufacturer, mechanician.

MEDDLE, *to* — interfere, interpose, mingle, mix.

MEDIATE, *to* — intercede, interpose.

MEDIUM — mean, middle.

MEDLEY — diversity, miscellany, variety, mixture.

MERED — recompense, reward.

MEEK — gentle, humble, mild, soft.

MEET — apt, expedient, fit, suitable, proper. [counter, join.

MEET, *to* — advance, assemble, en-

MEETING — assembly, auditory, company, congregation, encountering.

MELANCHOLY — dejection, depression, dismal, distress, gloomy, gloom, sadness, sorrow.

MELLOW — drunk, matured, ripe, soft, unctuous.

MELODY — accordance, agreement, concord, harmony, unison.

MELT, *to* — dissolve, liquefy, soften, grow tender.

MEMOIR — anecdote, annal, chronicle, history, narrative. [membrane.

MEMORABLE — signal, worthy of remembrance.

MEMORIAL — address, memento, remembrancer, monument, record.

MEMORY — recollection, reminiscence, remembrance.

MENACE — threat.

MEND, *to* — amend, better, correct, emend, improve, rectify, reform.

MENDACITY — deceit, falsehood, untruth, lying.

MENIAL — domestic, servant.

MENTAL — ideal, intellectual. [tell.

MENTION, *to* — say, speak, state, talk.

MERCENARY — greedy of gain, hiring, selfish, venal.

MERCHANT — trader, tradesman.

MERCHANDISE — commodity, goods, ware.

MERCIFUL — benignant, compassionate, gracious, kind, mild, tender.

MERCILESS — cruel, hard-hearted, pitiless, unmerciful.

MERCY — clemency, lenity, pity.

MEEELY — barely, scarcely, solely, only, simply. [right, worth.

MERIT — claim, desert, excellence.

MERRIMENT — hilarity, jollity, mirth, joviality.

MERRY — blithe, blithesome, cheerful, gay, jocund, joyous, lively, mirthful, sportive, sprightly, vivacious.

MESSAGE — errand, mission.

MESSENGER — carrier, forerunner, harbinger, precursor. [mation.

METAMORPHOSIS — change, transform.

METAPHOR — allegory, emblem, figure, symbol.

METHOD — course, manner, means, mode, order, regularity, rule, system, way.

MIDDLE — interim, measure, moderate, mediocrity, medium.

MIEN — air, appearance, manner, aspect, look.

MIGHTY — potent, powerful.

MILD — easy, gentle, kind, mellow, meek, sweet, soft, tender. [like.

MILITARY — martial, soldierlike, war-

MIMIC, *to* — ape, counterfeit, mock, imitate. [regard.

MIND, *to* — attend to, heed, notice.

MINDFUL — attentive, heedful, observant, regardful. [found, mix.

MINGLE, *to* — blend, compound, com-

MINISTER — agent, clergyman, employed, official, parson, priest.

MINISTER, *to* — administer, attend on, contribute, supply. [larly.

MINUTELY — exactly, nicely, particularly.

MIRACLE — marvel, prodigy, wonder.

MIRTH — cheerfulness, festivity, fun, gladness, hilarity, joy, joviality, jollity, merriment, vivacity.

MISCARRIAGE — abortion, failure, mishap. [medley.

MISCELLANY — diversity, mixture.

MISCHANCE — calamity, disaster, ill-luck, misfortune, mishap.

MISCHIEF — damage, evil or ill, hurt, harm, injury, misfortune.

MISCONSTRUE, *to* — misinterpret.

MISDEED — crime, misdemeanor, offense, transgression, trespass.

MISERABLE — stingy, mean, unhappy, wretched, worthless.

MISERLY — avaricious, parsimonious, niggardly, near, penurious.

MISFORTUNE — calamity, disaster, ill-luck, harm, mishap, nuisance.

MISINTERPRET, *to* — misconstrue.

MISLEAD — betray, delude.

MISS, *to* — fail, lose, mistake, omit.

MISSION — commission, errand, legation, message.

MISTAKE — blunder, error, misconception.

MISTRUST—diffidence, doubt, suspicion.

MISUSE—abuse, misapply, pervert.

MITIGATE, *to*—abate, alleviate, cool, alloy, appease, assuage, mollify, moderate, soften, soothe, relieve, temper. [unite.]

MIX, *to*—blend, confound, mingle, groan.

MOAN, *to*—deplore, grieve, lament, groan.

MOB—mobility, populace.

MOCK, *to*—ape, banter, imitate, deride, mimic, ridicule. [specimen.]

MODEL—archetype, copy, pattern.

MODE—course, custom, fashion, manner, means, method, style, way.

MODERATION—calmness, frugality, forbearance, mediocrity, modesty, sobriety, temperance.

MODERN—new, novel, recent.

MODEST—bashful, chaste, diffident, reserved, unassuming, virtuous.

MODESTY—diffidence, humility.

MODIFY, *to*—alter, change, extenuate, moderate, shape, soften.

MOLEST, *to*—annoy, disturb, incommodate, inconvenience, tease, vex, trouble.

MOLLIFY, *to*—appease, assuage, mitigate, moderate, soften.

MOMENT—avail, consequence, importance, instant, signification, weight. [ereign.]

MONARCH—potentate, prince, sovereign.

MONUMENT—cenotaph, memorial, remembrancer, tomb.

MOOD—frame, humor, temper.

MOODILY—pensively, sadly, sullenly.

MORALS—behavior, conduct, manners.

MORBID—diseased, sick, sickly.

MOREOVER—also, besides, likewise.

MOROSE—gloomy, splenetic, sullen.

MORTAL—deadly, human, fatal, man.

MORTIFICATION—chagrin, gangrene, humiliation, vexation. [posal.]

MOTION—gait, movement, port, promote.

MOTIVE—cause, principle, reason.

MOLD, *to*—fashion, form, rot, shape.

MOUNT, *to*—arise, ascend, climb, embellish, fix, place, rise, scale, tower.

MOURN, *to*—bemoan, grieve, lament, fret.

MOVE, *to*—actuate, affect, instigate, incite, impel, induce, influence, persuade, propose, stir.

MOVE (round), *to*—circulate, whirl, revolve, turn. [ing.]

MOVING—affecting, pathetic, touching.

MULCT—fine, forfeiture, penalty.

MULTITUDE—crowd, many, swarm, mob, throng.

MUNIFICENT—beneficent, bountiful, bounteous, generous, liberal.

MURMUR, *to*—complain, grumble, repine. [kill, slay.]

MURDER, *to*—assassinate, destroy.

MUSE, *to*—contemplate, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, wonder, think. [lect.]

MUSTER, *to*—assemble, gather, collect. **MUTABLE**—alterable, changeable, fickle, inconstant, irresolute, unstable, unsteady, variable, wavering.

MUTILATE, *to*—deprive, destroy, deface, injure, maim, mangle.

MUTINIOUS—seditious, tumultuous, turbulent.

MUTUAL—reciprocal.

MYSTERIOUS—dark, dim, hidden, latent, mystic, obscure, occult.

N.

NAKED—bare, evident, exposed, plain, rude, simple, uncovered, unadorned, unclothed.

NAME, *to*—call, characterize, style, denominate, designate, entitle, term.

NAME—appellation, character, cognomen, credit, denomination, renown, reputation, title. [ber.]

NAP, *to*—doze, drowse, sleep, slumber. **NARRATIVE**—account, history, narration, relation, tale.

NARRATION—account, description, detail, explanation, history, narrative, recital, relation.

NARROW—confined, contracted, limited, straitened.

NASTY—dirty, filthy, foul.

NATAL—indigenous, native.

NATIVE—genuine, indigenous, real, intrinsic.

NATURALLY—artlessly, consequently, in course, spontaneously.

NAVAL—marine, maritime, nautical.

[NOT]

SYNONYMS

[OBS]

NAUSEA—disgust, loathing.
NAY—indeed, not so.
NEAR—avaricious, miserly, parsimonious, stingy.
NEAR, to—at hand, adjacent, close, contiguous, nigh, vicinal.
NEARLY—almost.
NEAT—elegantly, cleanly, pure.
NECESSARY—essential, expedient, indispensable, needful, requisite.
NECESSITATE, to—compel, oblige, force.
NECESSITY—emergency, exigency, indispensableness, need, occasion, want.
NEED—indigence, necessity, penury, poverty, want.
NEED, to—lack, want.
NEEDY—indigent, poor, necessitous.
NEFARIOUS—unjust, iniquitous, wicked. [omit, slight.
NEGLECT, to—contemn, disregard.
NEGLIGENT—careless, heedless, inattentive, neglectful, remiss.
NEIGHBORHOOD—adjacency, vicinity, vicinage.
NEVERTHELESS—but, however, notwithstanding, still, yet.
NEW—fresh, modern, novel, recent, renovated.
NEWS—intelligence, tidings.
NICE—dainty, delicate, exact, fine, particular, precise.
NIGGARDLY—avaricious, miserly, parsimonious, penurious, saving, sparing, thrifty.
NIGH—adjacent, close, contiguous, near, vicinal.
NIGHTLY—nocturnal.
NIMBLE—active, agile, brisk, expert, lively, prompt, quick.
NOBLE—elevated, exalted, grand, great, illustrious.
NOCTURNAL—nightly.
NOISE—cry, clamor, outcry. [cious.
NOISOME—hurtful, noxious, pernicious.
NOISY—clamorous, high, sounding, loud.
NOMENCLATURE—catalogue, dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. [name.
NOMINATE, to—appoint, entitle.
NOTE—annotation, comment, consequence, heed, indication, mark, notice, observation, remark, sign, sound.

NOTED—celebrated, conspicuous, distinguished, eminent, illustrious, notorious, renowned.
NOTICE—advice, information, intelligence, warning.
NOTICE, to—attend to, heed, mark, mind, note, regard.
NOTION—conception, idea, opinion, perception, sentiment, thought.
NOTORIOUS—conspicuous, distinguished, noted, public, renowned.
NOTWITHSTANDING—however, in spite of, nevertheless, yet.
NOVEL—fresh, modern, new, recent, romance, tale.
NOURISH, to—cherish, maintain, nurture, support. [torpid.
NUMB—benumbed, chill, motionless.
NUMBER, to—calculate, compute, count, reckon, tell.
NUMERAL—numerical.
NUPTIALS—marriage, wedding.
NURTURE, to—bring up, cherish, educate, nourish.

O.

OBDURATE—callous, hard, hardened, impenitent, inflexible, insensate, insensible, obstinate, unfeeling, unsusceptible.
OBEDIENT—compliant, dutiful, obsequious, respectful, submissive.
OBJECT—aim, end, subject.
OBJECT, to—except to, oppose, urge, against.
OBJECTION—demur, doubt, exception, difficulty, hesitation, opposition. [engagement.
OBLIGATION—bond, contract, duty.
OBLIGE, to—bind, compel, coerce, engage, favor, force, necessitate, gratify, please.
OBLIGING—binding, civil, forcing, complaisant.
OBLITERATE, to—blot out, expunge, cancel, efface, erase.
OBLIVION—forgetfulness.
OBLOQUY—blame, contumely, disgrace, odium, reproach, slander.
OBNOXIOUS—accountable, exposed, liable, offensive, subject.
OBSCURE—abstruse, concealed, dim, dark, unlightened, indistinct, gloomy, hidden, mysterious, occult.

[ODO]

SYNONYMS.

[OPP]

OBSEQUIOUS—compliant, obedient, parasitic, submissive, sycophantic.
OBSERVANCE—attention, ceremony, form, respect, right.
OBSERVANT—attentive, regardful, mindful, watchful.
OBSERVATION—comment, note, observance, remark.
OBSERVE, to—follow, fulfill, look on, keep, remark, watch. [spectator].
OBSERVER—beholder, looker on.
OBSIGNATE—ratify, seal up.
OBsolete—ancient, antique, antiquated, disused, odd-fashioned, old, out of date.
OBSTACLE—difficulty, hindrance, impediment, obstruction.
OBSTINATE—contumacious, heady, headstrong, inflexible, opinionated, pertinacious, refractory, perverse, resolute, strong, stubborn.
OBSTINACY—contumacy, inflexibility, pertinacity, stubbornness, perverseness.
OBSTREPEROUS—clamorous, noisy, loud, turbulent, vociferous.
OBSTRUCT, to—bar, block up, hinder, impede, prevent.
OBTAIN, to—acquire, attain, earn, gain, procure, win.
OBTRUDE, to—intrude.
OBVIOUS—apparent, clear, evident, manifest, open, plain, visible.
OCCASION, to—cause, create.
OCCASION—occurrence, opportunity, necessity. [irregular].
OCCASIONAL—casual, incidental.
OCCLUSE closed, shut up.
OCCULT—hidden, latent, unknown, secret. [possession].
OCCUPANCY—holding, occupation.
OCCUPATION—avocation, business, calling, employment, engagement, office, profession, trade.
OCCUPY, to—hold, possess, use.
OCCURRENCE—accident, adventure, casualty, contingency, incident, event.
ODD—comical, droll, eccentric, irregular, fantastical, particular, singular, strange, uncouth, whimsical, unequal.
ODIOUS—abominable, detestable, hateful. [smell].
ODOUR—fragrance, perfume, scent,

OFFEND, to—despise, displease, vex, make angry, transgress.
OFFENDER—culprit, delinquent.
OFFENSE—anger, affront, crime, displeasure, indignity, injury, insult, misdeed, misdemeanor, outrage, transgression, trespass.
OFFENSIVE—abusive, displeasing, impertinent, injurious, insulting, insolent, obnoxious, opprobrious, reproachful, rude, saucy, scurrilous.
OFFER, to—attempt, bid, exhibit, present, propose, sacrifice, tender.
OFFERING—oblation, presentation.
OFFICE—benefit, business, charge, duty, function, service.
OFFICIOUS—active, busy, forward, intrusive, obtrusive.
OFFSPRING—issue, progeny.
OFT—often, oftentimes, frequent, many times, repeatedly.
OLD—aged, ancient, antique, antiquated, decayed, obsolete, old-fashioned, senile.
OLDER—elder, senior.
OMEN—presage, prognostic, sign.
ONLY—alone, barely, merely, simply, singly, solely.
ONSET—assault, attack, encounter.
ONWARD—forward, progressive.
OPAQUE—cloudy, dark.
OPEN—candid, clear, evident, free, frank, ingenuous, plain, sincere, unclosed, undissembling.
OPEN, to—disclose, reveal, uncloze, unlock.
OPENING—aperture, cavity.
OPERATION—action, agency, surgical act, work.
OPINION—notion, sentiment.
OPINIONATED—conceited, egotistical, obstinate, opinionative.
OPPONENT—adversary, antagonist, enemy, foe.
OPPORTUNITY—fit time, occasion.
OPPOSE, to—combat, contradict, object, deny, resist, thwart, withstand.
OPPOSITE—adverse, contrary, face to face, inimical, repugnant.
OPPROBRIOUS—abusive, insulting, insolent, offensive, reproachful, scurrilous. [infamy].
OPPROBRIUM—disgrace, ignominy

[OVE]

SYNONYMS.

[PAR]

OPPUGN, *to*—attack, confute, disprove, oppose, refute.
OPTION—choice, election.
OPULENCE—affluence, riches, wealth.
ORACULAR—obscure, positive.
ORAL—verbal, vocal.
ORATION—address, harangue, discourse, speech. [rhetoric].
ORATORY—eloquence, elocution.
ORB—circle, globe, sphere.
ORDAIN, *to*—appoint, order, invest, prescribe.
ORDER—class, degree, fraternity, method, rank, rule, series, state, succession. [date, precept].
ORDER—command, injunction, man-
ORDER (put in), *to*—adjust, class, arrange, classify, digest, dispose, range, rank, regulate, regulation.
ORDER (put out of), *to*—confound, confuse, derange, disorder, disarrange, disturb, discompose, displace, perplex, ruffle, unsettle.
ORDERLY—methodical, systematic, regular. [vulgar].
ORDINARY—common, mean, usual.
ORIFICE—opening, perforation.
ORIGIN—beginning, cause, descent, fountain, original, reason, rise, source. [pristine].
ORIGINAL—first, primary, primitive.
ORNAMENT, *to*—adorn, embellish, beautify, deck, decorate.
ORNATE—adorned, bedecked, decorated, embellished, garnished.
OSTENSIBLE—colorable, feasible, professed, plausible, specious.
OSTENTATION—boasting, display, parade, show, vaunting. [out].
OSTRACISE, *to*—banish, expel, cast
OUTCAST—banished, expelled.
OUTRAGE—affront, insult, offense.
OUTER—extravagant. [violence].
OUTCRY—clamor, cry, noise.
OUTDO, *to*—exceed, excel, surpass.
OUTLINE—draft, sketch.
OUTLIVE, *to*—survive.
OUTSIDE—appearance, semblance.
OUTWARD—extraneous, exterior, external, extrinsic, outer.
OUTWEIGH—excel in value, overbalance, preponderate. [ponderate].
OVERBALANCE, *to*—outweigh, pre-
OVERBEAR, *to*—bear down, over-
 power, overwhelm, subdue.

OVERBEARING—domineering, imperious, lordly. [mount, vanquish].
OVERCOME—conquer, subdue, sur-
OVERFLOW, *to*—abound, deluge, fill, inundate.
OVERPOWER, *to*—bear down, defeat, overbear, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, subdue. [deceive].
OVERREACH, *to*—cheat, circumvent,
OVERRULE, *to*—supersede.
OVERRULING—controlling, predom-
 inant, prevalent, prevailing.
OVERSPREAD, *to*—overflow, overspread, ravage.
OVERSIGHT—error, inattention, inadvertency, inspection, mistake, superintendence.
OVERTHROW, *to*—beat, defeat, invert, overturn, rout, revert, subvert.
OVERWHELM, *to*—bear down, crush, overbear, overpower, subdue.
OWN, *to*—acknowledge, avow, claim, confess, possess, recognize. [etor].
OWNER—master, possessor, propri-

P.

PACE—gait, step. [peaceable].
PACIFIC—gentle, mild, peaceful.
PACIFY, *to*—appease, calm, quiet.
PAGAN—gentile, heathen. [still].
PAIN—agony, anguish, distress, suffering, torment.
PAINT, *to*—color, delineate, depict, describe, portray, sketch, repre-
PAIR—brace, couple. [sent].
PALATE—relish, taste.
PALE—fair, pallid, wan, white.
PALINODE—palinody, recantation.
PALLIATE, *to*—cover, extenuate, gloss, varnish.
PALLID—pale, wan.
PALPABLE—coarse, perceptible by the touch, discernible, gross, plain.
PALPITATE, *to*—flutter, beat, gasp, pant. [praise].
PANEGYRIC—encomium, eulogy.
PANG—agony, anguish, distress, pain, torment.
PANT, *to*—gasp, palpitate.
PARABLE—allegory, similitude.
PARADE—display, ostentation, show, vain-glory, walk.
PARAMOUNT—above, chief, eminent, superior.
PARASITE—flatterer, sycophant.

[PEA]

SYNONYMS.

[PER]

PARDON, *to*—absolve, acquit, clear, discharge, forgive, remit, set free.

PARDONABLE—excusable, venial.

PARE, *to*—cut off, diminish, peel.

PARENTAL—fatherly.

PARSIMONIOUS—avaricious, miserly, niggardly, penurious.

PART—action, concern, division, piece, portion, share.

PART, *to*—distribute, disunite, set out, divide, separate. [sign.

PART (with), *to*—take farewell, re-
PARTAKE, *to*—participate, share.

PARTICULAR—appropriate, circumstantial, distinct, exact, exclusive, minute, nice, peculiar, punctual, specific.

PARTICULARLY—chiefly, distinctly, especially, specifically, principally.

PARTISAN—adherent, follower, disciple. [league.

PARTNER—associate, coadjutor, col-
PARTNERSHIP—association, society, company, union.

PARTS—abilities, capacity, faculties, genius, talents.

PARTY—confederacy, detachment, faction, particular person.

PASSAGE—course, journey, race, road, way. [mental commotion.

PASSION—anger, excitement, love,
PASSIONATE—angry, excitable, hot, hasty, irascible.

PASSIVE—calm, patient, quiescent, resigned, submissive, unresisting.

PASTIME—amusement, recreation, diversion, entertainment, sport.

PATCH—part, piece. [play.

PATH—road, track, way.

PATHEtic—affecting, touching, moving. [passivity, resignation.

PATIENCE—endurance, fortitude,
PATIENT—an invalid, composed, calm, enduring, passive.

PAUPERISM—indigence, poverty.
PAUSE, *t*—demur, deliberate, hesi-
tate, stop, wait. [pend.

PAY—allowance, hire, salary, sti-
PEACE—calm, quiet, reconciliation, stillness, tranquillity.

PEACEABLE—calm, gentle, pacific, mild, peaceful, quiet, serene, still, tranquil, undisturbed.

PEASANT—clown, countryman, hind, rustic, swain.

PECULIAR—appropriate, exclusive, particular.

PEEL—rind, skin. [strip.

PEEL, *to*—flay, pare, plunder, skin,
PEEVISH—captious, cross, fretful, irritable, petulant.

PELLUCID—clear, transparent.

PENALTY—chastisement, fine, for-
feiture, mulct, punishment.

PENETRATE, *to*—bore, perforate, pierce.

PENETRATING—acuteness, discern-
ing, discriminating, entering, sag-
acious, understanding.

PENITENCE—compunction, remorse,
contrition, repentance.

PENMAN—scribe, writer.

PENURIOUS—beggarly, near, miserly,
niggardly, parsimonious, sparing.

PENURY—indigence, need, poverty,
want. [observe.

PERCEIVE, *to*—discern, distinguish,
PERCEPTION—conception, sensation,
idea, notion, sentiment.

PEREMPTORY—absolute, arbitrary,
despotic, dogmatical, positive.

PERFECT—complete, consummate,
finished.

PERFECTION (bring to), *to*—accom-
plish, complete, consummate, fin-
ish, fulfill, perfect.

PERFIDIOUS—faithless, treacherous,
PERFORATE, *to*—bore, penetrate,
pierce.

PERFORM, *to*—accomplish, achieve,
effect, execute, fulfill, produce.

PERFORMANCE—achievement, com-
pletion, composition, deed, feat,
exploit, production, work.

PERFORMER—actor, player.
PERFUME—fragrance, odor, scent,
smell.

PERIL—danger, hazard.
PERIOD—age, date, era, epoch, time.

PERISH, *to*—be lost eternally, decay,
die, expire.

PERJURE, *to*—forswear, suborn.
PERMANENT—durable, lasting.

PERMISSION—leave, liberty, license.
PERMIT, *to*—admit, allow, consent,
suffer, tolerate, yield.

PERNICIOUS—destructive, hurtful,
mischievous, noisome, noxious,
ruinous.

PERPETRATE, *to*—commit.

PERPETUAL—ceaseless, continuous, constant, continual, incessant, unceasing, uninterruptedly.
PERPLEX, *to*—confuse, embarrass, entangle, harass, molest, puzzle.
PERPLEXITY—anxiety, confusion, distraction, entanglement, intricacy. [*persist, prosecute, pursue.*]
PERSEVERE, *to*—continue, insist, **PERSISTENCE**—perseverance.
PERSONS—folks, individuals, people.
PESPICUITY—transparency, clearness, translucency.
PERSUADE, *to*—entice, exhort, influence, prevail upon, urge.
PERSUASION—conviction. [*relevant.*]
PERTINENT—apposite, appropriate.
PERVERSE—awkward, cross, crooked, froward, stubborn, untoward, untractable.
PEST—bane, pestilence, plague, ruin.
PESTIFEROUS—contagious, pestilential, infectious.
PESTILENTIAL—contagious, destructive, epidemical, infectious, mischievous, pernicious.
PETITION—entreaty, prayer, suit, request, supplication.
PETTY—frivolous, futile, inconsiderable, little, trifling, trivial.
PETULANT—capitious, cross, fretful, pert, peevish, perverse, saucy.
PHANTOM—apparition, ghost, specter, vision.
PHILANTHROPIO—beneficent, benevolent, bountiful, charitable, liberal, munificent.
PHRASE—expression, period, proposition, sentence.
PHRASEOLOGY—diction, style.
PHRENSY—fury, madness.
PICK, *to*—choose, cull, select.
PICKLE—condiment, condition, preserve, liquor, state.
PICTURE—effigy, image, likeness, representation. [*portion.*]
PIECE—composition, part, patch.
PIERCE, *to*—atlast, bore, penetrate, perforate, enter.
PILE—foundation, edifice, heap.
PILE, *to*—accumulate, amass, heap.
PILLAGE—plunder, rapine.
PILLAR—column.
PINCH, *to*—gripe, oppress, squeeze.
PIRE, *to*—droop, flag, languish.

PIOUS—devout, godly, holy, spiritual, religious. [*cor, spite.*]
PIQUE—grudge, malice, offense, rancor.
PITEOUS—doleful, mournful, pitiable, rueful, sorrowful, woful.
PITHY—energetic, forcible, strong.
PITIFUL—compassionate, contemptible, despicable, mean, sordid, tender.
PITY—compassion, commiseration, condolence, mercy, sympathy.
PLACE—charge, function, ground, office, post, position, rank, room, seat, site, situation, space, station, way. [*set.*]
PLACE, *to*—dispose, lay, order, put.
PLACID—calm, gentle, quiet, serene, tranquil.
PLAGUE, *to*—annoy, harass, importune, molest, tantalize, tease, torment, trouble, vex.
PLAIN—apparent, artless, candid, clear, distinct, even, evident, flat, frank, free, ingenuous, manifest, level, obvious, open, smooth, simple, visible. [*wall.*]
PLAINT—complaint, lamentation.
PLAN—contrivance, design, device, project, scheme, stratagem.
PLAUDIT—acclamation, applause, commendation, exaltation, shouting. [*tensible, specious.*]
PLAUSIBLE—colorable, feasible.
PLAY—amusement, game, frolic, pastime, sport.
PLAYER—actor, performer.
PLEAD, *to*—apologize, defend, discuss, excuse, exculpate, justify.
PLEASANT—agreeable, cheerful, delightful, facetious, gay, grateful, jocose, jocular, pleasing, witty.
PLEASE, *to*—delight, gratify, humor, satisfy.
PLEASED—agreeable, cheerful, delighted, glad, gratified, pleasant, joyful.
PLEASURE—charm, comfort, delight, enjoyment, happiness, joy.
PLEASURE (one given up *to*)—epicure, sensualist, voluptuary.
PLEDGE—deposit, earnest, hostage, security. [*envoy.*]
PLENIPOTENTIARY—ambassador.
PLENABLY—entirely, fully, perfectly.

- PLENITUDE**—abundance, exuberance, fullness, repletion.
- PLENTIFUL**—abundant, ample, copious, exuberant, plentiful.
- PLIANT**—bending, flexible, pliable, lithe, limber, supple, yielding.
- PLIGHT**—case, condition, predicament, situation, state.
- PLIGHT, to**—give as surety, pledge.
- PLOT**—cabal, combination, scheme, conspiracy, form, intrigue, plan, plantation, story of a play. [tug.]
- PLUCK, to**—draw, pull, snatch, strip.
- PLUNDER**—booty, pillage, rapine, spoil.
- PLUNGE, to**—dip, dive, immerse.
- POINT, to**—aim, direct, sharpen, level. [show.]
- POINT (out) to**—indicate, mark.
- POISE, to**—balance, equiponderate, weigh. [sialist, disputant.]
- POLEMIC**—controversialist, controversy.
- POLITE**—civil, courteous, polished, genteel, refined, well-bred.
- POLITENESS**—affability, civility, elegance, courteousness, courtesy, gentility, good breeding, good manners. [litical, prudent.]
- POLITIC**—artful, civil, cunning, po.
- POLLUTE, to**—contaminate, corrupt, defile, infect, taint, vitiate.
- POMP**—dignity, grandeur, magnificence, show, splendor, state.
- POMPOUS**—august, dignified, lofty, magisterial, magnificent, stately, splendid. [think.]
- PONDER, to**—consider, muse, reflect.
- PONDEROUS**—burdensome, weighty, heavy.
- POOR**—distressed, indigent, mean, needy, necessitous, paltry, trifling, wretched.
- POPULACE**—commonalty, mobility, mob, multitude, people.
- PORT**—harbor, haven, mien.
- PORTEND, to**—augur, betoken, forebode, foretoken, threaten, presage. [part, quantity, share.]
- PORTION**—division, dower, fortune.
- POSITION**—place, post, situation, station. [gesticulation, posture.]
- POSITION**—action, attitude, gesture.
- POSITIVE**—absolute, actual, assured, certain, confident, dogmatical, real.
- Possess, to**—have, hold, occupy.
- Possession**—holding, occupancy, occupation. [erty.]
- POSSESSIONS**—estate, goods, property.
- POSSESSOR**—master, owner, proprietor.
- POSSIBLE**—practicable. [etor.]
- POST**—place, position, situation, station.
- POSTERIOR**—after, later, subsequent.
- POSTPONE, to**—defer, delay, retard, procrastinate, prolong, protract.
- POSTURE**—action, attitude, gesture, gesticulation, position.
- POTENT**—forcible, mighty, powerful, strong, vigorous. [prince.]
- POTENTATE**—monarch, sovereign.
- POVERTY**—indigence, need, penury, want.
- POUND, to**—break, bruise, crush.
- POUR, to**—emit, flow, shed, spill.
- POURING (out)**—effusion, shedding.
- POWER**—authority, command, dominion, influence, might, sway, strength.
- POWERFUL**—cogent, efficacious, forcible, mighty, influential, potent, puissant, strong, vigorous.
- PRACTICABLE**—feasible, possible, practical. [use.]
- PRACTICE**—custom, habit, manner.
- PRACTICE, to**—exercise, transact.
- PRAISE, to**—admire, applaud, commend, eulogize, extol, laud.
- PRAISE**—applause, celebrity, commendation, eulogy, encomium, fame, honor, plaudit, panegyric.
- PRAISEWORTHY**—commendable, deserving, praise, laudable.
- PRANK**—frolic, gambol.
- PRATE, to**—babble, chat, chatter, prattle, talk lightly.
- PRAYER**—entreaty, petition, suit, request, supplication.
- PRECARIOUS**—dependent, doubtful, dubious, equivocal, uncertain.
- PRECEDENCE**—pre-eminence, preference, priority.
- PRECEDENT**—example.
- PRECEDING**—antecedent, anterior, foregoing, former, previous, prior.
- PRECEPT**—command, doctrine, law, injunction, mandate, maxim, order, principle, rule.
- PRECIOUS**—costly, uncommon, valuable.

[PRE]

SYNONYMS.

[PRO]

- PRECIPITANCY**—hastiness, rashness.
PRECISE—accurate, correct, exact, nice. [vent, shut out.
PRECLUDE, to—hinder, obviate, pre-
PRECURSOR—forerunner, harbinger, messenger.
PREDICAMENT—case, category, class, condition, plight, situation, state.
PREDICT, to—foretell, prognosticate, prophesy.
PREDOMINANT—overruling, prevalent, prevailing, supreme.
PRE-EMINENCE—precedence, super-excellence, priority, superiority.
PREFACE—introduction, prelude, proem.
PREFER, to—advance, choose, forward, encourage, promote.
PREFERENCE—choice, precedence, priority.
PREFERMENT—advancement, preference.
PREGNANT—big, enciente, large.
PREJUDICE—bias, detriment, disadvantage, hurt, injury, prepossession.
PRELIMINARY—antecedent, introductory, preparatory, previous.
PRELUDE—introduction, preface, proem. [thought.
PREMEDITATION—forecast, fore-
PREFARE, to—equip, make ready, fit, qualify.
PREPARATORY—antecedently, introductory, preliminary, previous.
PREPOSESSION—bent, bias, prejudice. [balance.
PREPONDERATE, to—outweigh, over-
PREPOSTEROUS—absurd, irrational, foolish.
PREROGATIVE—immunity, privilege.
PRESAGE—omen, prognostic, token.
PRESCRIBE, to—appoint, dictate, ordain.
PRESCRIPTION—custom, usage.
PRESENT—benefaction, donation, gift. [introduce, offer, prefer.
PRESENT, to—exhibit, give, point at,
PRESERVE, to—keep, protect, save, spare.
PRESS, to—compel, crowd, distress, enforce, gripe, pinch, squeeze, urge.
PRESSING—crowding, emergent, forcing, importunate, squeezing, urgent.
- PRESUME**—believe, conjecture, suppose, surmise, think.
PRESUMING—arrogant, presumptivo, forward, presumptuous.
PRETEND, to—affect, feign, simulate
PRETENSE—appearance, pretension, excuse, pretext, show.
PRETEXT—excuse, pretense, pretension. [handsome, lovely.
PRETTY—agreeable, beautiful, fine.
PREVAILING—dominant, overcoming, overruling, prevalent, ruling, succeeding. [ful, efficacious.
PREVALENT—predominant, power-
PREVENT, to—anticipate, hinder, impede, obstruct, obviate, preclude.
PREVIOUS—anterior, introductory, preliminary, prior.
PREY—booty, depredation, victim, plunder, spoil [worth.
PRICE—charge, cost, expense, value.
PRIDE—arrogance, assumption, conceit, dignity, elevation, hauteur, haughtiness, insolence, loftiness, self-esteem, splendor, ostentation, vanity. [pristine.
PRIMARY—first, original, primitive,
PRINCIPAL—capital, chief, essential, head, important, main.
PRINCIPALLY—above all, chiefly, especially, mainly, particularly.
PRINCIPLE—constituent part, doctrine, element, motive, tenet, fundamental truth.
PRINT—impression, mark, stamp.
PRIOR—antecedent, anterior, preceding, former, previous.
PRIORITY—precedence, preference, pre-eminence.
PRISTINE—first, original, primitive.
PRIVACY—loneliness, retirement, seclusion, secrecy, solitude.
PRIVILEGE—advantage, exemption, claim, immunity, prerogative, right. [cretly.
PRIVITY—covertly, privately, se-
PRIZE, to—esteem, rate, value.
PROBABILITY—chance, likelihood.
PROBITY—honesty, integrity, uprightness, veracity.
PROCEED, to—advance, arise, emanate, issue, progress.
PROCEEDING—course, process, progress, progression, transaction.
PROCESSION—retinue, train.

- PROCLAIM**, *to*—advertise, announce, declare, promulgate, publish, tell.
PROCLAMATION—decree, edict, publication. [proneness].
PROCLIVITY—inclination, tendency.
PROCRASTINATE, *to*—defer, delay, postpone, prolong, protract, put off, retard. [obtain, win].
PROCURE, *to*—acquire, earn, gain.
PRODIGAL—extravagant, wasteful, lavish, profuse.
PRODIGIOUS—amazing, enormous, monstrous, vast. [wonder].
PRODIGY—marvel, miracle, monster.
PRODUCE, *to*—bear, bring forth, communicate, generate, impart, give, offer, yield.
PRODUCT—performance, production, produce, profit, result, sum, work.
PROEM—introduction, preface.
PROFANE—impious, irreligious, irreverent, secular.
PROFESS, *to*—declare.
PROFESSION—avocation, business, calling, employment, declaration, engagement, occupation, office, vocation. [provement, progress].
PROFICIENCY—advancement, improvement.
PROFIT—advantage, benefit, emolument, gain, lucre.
PROFLIGATE—abandoned, corrupt, depraved, shameless, vitiated, vicious, wicked.
PROFUNDITY—depth.
PROFUSE—extravagant, lavish, too liberal, prodigal. [predecessor].
PROGENITOR—ancestor, forefather.
PROGENY—issue, offspring, race.
PROGNOSTIC—foreshowing, presage, foretelling, omen, prediction.
PROGNOSTICATE, *to*—foretell, predict, prophesy, vaticinate.
PROGRESS—advancement, course, gradation, improvement, motion, proficiency, progression, procession. [onward].
PROGRESSIVE—advancing, forward.
PROHIBIT, *to*—forbid, interdict, proscribe. [scheme].
PROJECT—contrivance, design, plan.
PROLIFIC—fertile, fruitful.
PROLIX—diffuse, long, tedious.
PROLONG, *to*—delay, lengthen, extend, postpone, procrastinate, protract, retard.
PROMINENT—conspicuous, protuberant. [nate].
PROMISCUOUS—mingled, indiscriminate.
PROMISE—assurance, declaration, engagement, word.
PROMOTE, *to*—advance, encourage, forward, prefer.
PROMPT—active, agile, assiduous, alert, brisk, lively, nimble, quick, ready, sprightly.
PROMULGATE, *to*—advertise, proclaim, promulge, publish.
PROMENESS—bias, disposition, inclination, propensity, tendency.
PRONOUNCE, *to*—affirm, articulate, declare, speak, utter.
PROOF—argument, demonstration, experience, experiment, evidence, test, testimony, trial.
PROP—staff, stay, support.
PROPAGATE, *to*—circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, increase, multiply.
PROPENSITY—inclination, proneness, bias, tendency. [suitable].
PROPER—fit, just, peculiar, right.
PROPERTY—attribute, goods, possessions, quality.
PROPTITIOUS—auspicious, favorable.
PROPHECY, *to*—foretell, predict, prognosticate, vaticinate.
PROPTIATE, *to*—appease, reconcile, atone, conciliate.
PROPORTION—form, rate, relation, ratio, size, symmetry.
PROPORTIONATE—adequate, equal, commensurate. [pose, tender].
PROPOSE, *to*—bid, intend, offer, pur-
PROPOSITION—offer, proposal.
PROPRIETOR—owner, possessor.
PROROGUE, *to*—adjourn, postpone, defer, put off.
PROSCRIBE, *to*—banish, censure, condemn, doom, forbid, interdict, prohibit.
PROSECUTE, *to*—continue, persist, persevere, pursue by law.
PROSELYTE—convert.
PROSPECT—landscape, survey, view.
PROSPECTIVE—foreseeing, forward, future.
PROSPER, *to*—favor, flourish, succeed, thrive.
PROSPERITY—good fortune, happiness, success, welfare, well-being.

[PUS]

SYNONYMS.

[QUI]

PROSPEROUS—flourishing, fortunate, lucky, successful.

PROTECT, *to*—cherish, countenance, cover, defend, encourage, foster, guard, harbor, patronize, shelter, shield, support, vindicate.

PROTECTION (a place *for*)—asylum, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shelter.

PROTEST, *to*—affirm, assert, declare, asseverate, assure, aver, vouch.

PROTRACT, *to*—defer, delay, postpone, prolong, retard.

PROUD—arrogant, assuming, conceited, daring, haughty, lofty, presumptuous, vain.

PROVE, *to*—argue, demonstrate, evince, manifest.

PROVERB—adage, aphorism, maxim, apothegm, by-word, saw, saying.

PROVIDE, *to*—furnish, prepare, procure, supply.

PROVIDENT—careful, economical, cautious, forecast, foresight, prudent.

PROVISION—fare, food, provender.

PROVISO—condition, stipulation.

PROVOKE, *to*—aggravate, exasperate, enrage, excite, incite, offend, irritate, tantalize.

PRUDENCE—carefulness, discretion, forethought, judgment, wisdom.

PEY, *to*—look into, peep, scrutinize.

PRYING—curious, inspecting, inquisitive.

PUBLISH, *to*—advertise, announce, declare, disclose, proclaim, promulgate. [youthful.

PUEBIL—boyish, childish, juvenile.

PULL, *to*—drag, draw, gather, hale, haul, pluck, lug.

PUNCTUAL—exact, nice, particular.

PUNGENCY—acridness, acrimoniousness, biting, keenness, piercing, sharp, smartness.

PUNISH, *to*—afflict, chastise, correct, chasten, discipline.

PUPIL—disciple, scholar.

PURCHASE, *to*—bargain, buy.

PURGATIVE—abstergent, abstersive, cleansing, purifying.

PURPOSE—account, aim, design, drift, end, intention, reason, resolve.

PUSILLANIMITY—cowardice, fearfulness.

PURSUE, *to*—chase, continue, follow, persevere, persist, prosecute.

PUT, *to*—deposit, lay, place, set.

PUT DOWN, *to*—reduce, restrain, repress, subdue, suppress.

PUT OFF, *to*—adjourn, defer, delay, postpone, procrastinate, protract, prorogue, retard. [rot.

PUTRIFY, *to*—corrupt, decompose.

PUTRID—corrupt, decomposed, rotten.

PUZZLE, *to*—bewilder, embarrass, confound, entangle, perplex.

Q.

QUACK—charlatan, empiric, mountebank, pretender. [tremble.

QUAKE, *to*—quiver, shake, shudder.

QUALIFICATION—accomplishment, acquirement, acquisition. [fitted.

QUALIFIED—adapted, competent.

QUALIFY, *to*—adapt, equip, furnish, fit, modify, prepare, temper.

QUALITY—accomplishment, attribute, disposition, distinction, nobility, fashion, property, qualification, rank. [tion.

QUANTITY—bulk, deal, part, portion.

QUARREL—affray, altercation, broil, brawl, contest, contention, feud, dispute, scuffle, tumult.

QUARRELING—altercation, discord, disputing, disagreement, dissension, faction, strife, wrangling.

QUARTER—district, region, section.

QUASH—crush, squeeze, make void.

QUERY—inquiry, interrogatory, question.

QUESTION, *to*—ask, dispute, doubt, examine, inquire, interrogate.

QUESTIONABLE—doubtful, suspicious.

QUICK—active, agile, expeditious, brisk, lively, nimble, pregnant, prompt, ready, swift.

QUICKEN, *to*—accelerate, dispatch, excite, expedite, hasten, make alive.

QUICKNESS—activity, nimbleness, agility, briskness, celerity, fleetness, dispatch, rapidity, velocity, swiftness, speed.

QUICKNESS (of intellect)—sagacity, acuteness, penetration, sharpness, shrewdness.

QUIESCENT—calm, quiet, peaceful, resting, reposing, tranquil, unruffled.

QUIET—calm, ease, peaceable rest, placid, repose, still, tranquillity.

QUIET, to—appease, calm, pacify, still, tranquilize.

QUIT, to—abandon, absolve, clear, forsake, give up, leave, resign, relinquish, sign, set free.

QUITE—completely, fully, totally.

QUIVER, to—quake, shake, tremble.

QUOTATION—citation. [shudder.

QUOTA—proportion, rate, share.

QUOTE—adduce, cite.

QUOTIDIAN—daily.

R.

RACE—breed, course, family, generation, house, lineage, progress.

RACK, to—break, rend, tear.

RADIANCE—brightness, brilliancy, luster.

RADIATE, to—enlighten, glare, glitter, shine, sparkle.

RAGE—anger, cholera, fury.

RAISE, to—advance, aggravate, collect, build up, elevate, heighten, erect, exalt, heave, increase, lift, propagate, stir up.

RALLY, to—banter, collect, deride, mock, ridicule.

RAMBLE, to—move, range, roam, stroll, wander.

RANCOR—enmity, grudge, hatred, ill-will, malice, malignity.

RANGE, to—class, place, rank, rove, roam, ramble, stroll, wander.

RANK—class, degree, a row.

RANK—fruitful, high-tasted, high-grown, luxuriant, rancid, strong.

RANSOM, to—free, redeem, manumit. [racious.

RAPACIOUS—greedy, ravenous, voracious.

RAPIDITY—agility, celerity, speed, fleetness, swiftness, velocity.

RAPINE—pillage, plunder.

RAPTURE—ecstasy, transport.

RARE—excellent, incomparable, raw, scarce, singular, uncommon.

RASE, to—blot out, cancel, destroy, demolish, efface, erase, expunge, obliterate, root up.

RASH—foolhardy, hasty, headstrong, precipitate, thoughtless, violent.

RASHNESS—hastiness, precipitancy, precipitancy, precipitation, temerity, violence.

RATE—assessmen, degree, impost, proportion, price, quota, ratio, value, worth.

RATE, to—appraise, chide, value, estimate, scold. [rate

RATIO—degree, proportion, quota.

RAVAGE—desolation, devastation, ruin, spoil, waste. [racious.

RAVENOUS—greedy, rapacious, voracious.

RAVISH, to—charm, delight, rapture, transport.

RAY—beam, gleam, glimmer.

RAZE, to—demolish, destroy, dismantled, ruin, subvert.

REACH, to—arrive at, penetrate, extend, stretch.

READY—apt, dextrous, easy, facile, near, prompt, quick.

REAL—actual, certain, genuine, positive, true.

REALIZE, to—achieve, accomplish, complete, consummate, effect, excite, fulfill.

REALM—kingdom, state.

REASON—account, argument, cause, end, motive, origin, proof, purpose, sense, source, understanding.

REASONABLE—equitable, fair, just, honest, moderate, rational.

REASON (void of)—absurd, foolish, irrational, preposterous, ridiculous, silly, unreasonable.

REBELLION—contumacy, insurrection, revolt, sedition.

REBOUND, to—recoil, reverberate, spring back.

REBUFF, to—beat back, check, oppose, reject, repel, resist.

REBUKE—censure, expostulation, remand, remonstrance, reproach, reprimand, reproof.

REBUKE, to—censure, expostulate, chide, reprimand, reprove.

REBUT, to—answer, beat back, oppose, repel, resist.

RECENT, to—abjure, recall, retract, renounce, revoke. [recite.

RECAPITULATE—rehearse, repeat.

RECEDE, to—fall back, retrograde, retire, retreat.

RECEIVE, to—accept, take. [novel.

RECENT—fresh, late, modern, new.

RECEPTION—admission, receipt.
RECIPROCAL—alternate, mutual.
RECIPROCITY—exchange, interchange.
RECITAL—account, description, detail, explanation, narrative, narration, relation.
RECITE, *to*—recapitulate, rehearse, repeat, repetition.
RECKON, *to*—account, calculate, compute, count, esteem, estimate, number.
RECKONING—account, bill, charge, computing, counting. [form].
RECLAIM, *to*—correct, recover, reform.
RECLINE, *to*—lean, repose, rest.
RECOGNIZE, *to*—acknowledge, own, avow. [rush back].
RECOIL, *to*—rebound, reverberate.
RECOLLECTION—memory, reminiscence, remembrance.
RECOMPENSE, *to*—amend, compensate, remunerate, repay, requite, reward.
RECOMPENSE—amends, compensation, equivalent, gratuity, meed, remuneration, requital, reward, satisfaction.
RECONCILE—conciliate, propitiate.
RECORD—memorial, register.
RECORD, *to*—celebrate, enroll, recite, register, repeat.
RECOUNT, *to*—describe, enumerate, recapitulate, relate.
RECOVER, *to*—recruit, regain, repair, retrieve.
RECOVERY—restoration.
RECREATION—amusement, diversion, entertainment, sport, pastime.
RECRUIT, *to*—recover, replace, repair, retrieve.
RECTIFY, *to*—amend, emend, correct, improve, mend, reform.
RECTITUDE—straightness, uprightness. [som].
REDEEM, *to*—recover, rescue, ransom.
REDESS—amendment, remedy, relief.
REDUCE, *to*—curtail, degrade, subdue, diminish, lower, shorten.
REDUNDANCY—excess, superfluity.
REEL, *to*—stagger, totter.
REFER, *to*—allude, appeal, discuss, glance at, hint, intimate, suggest.

REFINED—elegant, genteel, polite, polished.
REFINEMENT—elegance, cultivation, civilization, purity, purified.
REFLECT, *to*—consider, censure, muse, ponder, reproach, think.
REFLECTION—cogitation, consideration, meditation.
REFORM, *to*—amend, better, emend, correct, improve, rectify, restore.
REFORMATION—amendment, correction, reform, regeneration, renovation.
REFRACTORY—contumacious, obstinate, perverse, ungovernable, unruly. [withhold].
REFRAIN, *to*—abstain, forbear, spare.
REFRESH, *to*—cool, improve, renew, refrigerate, renovate, revive.
REFUGE—asylum, retreat, shelter.
REFULGENT—bright, brilliant, shining, splendid.
REFUND, *to*—repay, restore.
REFUSE, *to*—decline, deny, reject.
REFUSE—dregs, dross, scum, sediment. [pugn].
REFUTE, *to*—confute, disprove, overpower. [kingly, royal].
REGAL, *to*—entertain, feast, gratify, refresh.
REGARD—attention, care, concern, respect, reverence.
REGARD, *to*—attend to, consider, esteem, heed, mind, notice, value, observe, respect, reverence.
REGARDFUL—attentive, observant, heedful, mindful, respectful, reverential.
REGARDLESS—careless, heedless, indifferent, negligent, unconcerned, unmindful, unobservant.
REGIMEN—diet, food.
REGION—country, district, quarter.
REGISTER, *to*—enroll, record. [space].
REGISTER—annual, archive, memoir, catalogue, chronicle, list, record, roll. [ment, repent].
REGRET, *to*—complain, grieve, lament.
REGULATE, *to*—adjust, direct, rule, dispose, govern. [peat].
REHEARSE—recapitulate, recite, rehearse.
REIGN—dominion, empire, power, influence.
REJECT, *to*—cast off, decline, repel, dismiss, rebuff, refuse.

[REM]

SYNONYMS.

[REP]

REJOICE, *to*—exhilarate, gladden, exult. [tion, response.
REJOINER—answer, reply, replica.
RELATE, *to*—detail, describe, refer, recount, regard, narrate.
RELATED—combined, connected.
RELATION—account, description, detail, explanation, history, narrative, narration, recital, tale.
RELATIONSHIP—affinity, consanguinity, kindred.
RELATIVE—*see* Relation.
RELAX, *to*—loose, mitigate, remit, slacken. [ing, unrelenting.
RELUCTANT—implacable, un pity.
RELEASE, *to*—discharge, liberate, let go, quit, set free.
RELEVANT—apposite, fit, pertinent, proper, to the purpose.
RELIANCE—confidence, dependence, repose, trust.
RELICS—leavings, remains.
RELIEF—alleviation, mitigation, redress. [mitigate, succor.
BELIEVE—aid, alleviate, assist, help.
RELIGIOUS—devout, holy, pious.
RELINQUISH, *to*—abdicate, forego, give up, quit, renounce, resign.
RELISH—flavor, gusto, savor, taste, zest. [loth, unwilling.
RELUCTANT—averse, backward.
REMAIN, *to*—abide, await, continue, sojourn, stay, tarry.
REMAINDER—remnant, residue, rest.
REMAINS—leavings, relics.
REMARK—annotation, observation, comment, note.
REMARK, *to*—notice, observe.
REMARKABLE—distinguished, extraordinary, observable, worthy of notice.
REMEDY—cure, reparation.
REMEMBRANCE—memory, recollection, reminiscence.
REMEMBRANCE—memento, memorial, monument, token.
REMINISCENCE—remembrance, recollection.
REMISS—careless, heedless, inattentive, negligent, thoughtless.
REMIT, *to*—abate, absolve, give up, forgive, liberate, pardon, relax, transmit.
REMNANT—remainder, rest, residue.
REMONSTRATE—expostulate.

REMORSE—contrition, penitence, repentance, repugnance.
REMOTE—distant, far.
REMOVE, *to*—change, depart, displace, dismiss, take, put away.
REMUNERATION—compensation, requital, recompense, satisfaction.
RENCOUNTER—attack, clash, fight, combat, meeting.
REND, *to*—break, rack, tear.
RENEW, *to*—refresh, renovate, revive.
RENOUNCE, *to*—abandon, abdicate, disown, forsake, forego, give up, quit, relinquish, resign.
RENOWN—celebrity, fame, notoriety, reputation. [amous.
RENOWNED—celebrated, illustrious.
REPAIR, *to*—amend, recover, restore, retrieve.
REPARATION—amends, restoration, restitution.
REPARTEE—reply, retort.
REPAY, *to*—restore, return.
REPEAL, *to*—abolish, abrogate, annihilate, annul, cancel, destroy, revoke.
REPEAT, *to*—do again, recapitulate, recite, rehearse, tell over.
REPENTANCE—compunction, contrition, penitence, remorse, sorrow.
REPETITION—recital, tautology.
REPINE, *to*—complain, fret, murmur.
REPLENISH, *to*—fill, refill, supply.
REPLICATION—answer, rejoinder, reply, response. [umor.
REPORT—fame, hearsay, loud noise.
REPOSE—ease, quiet, rest, sleep.
REPOSE, *to*—confide, place, recline, rest.
REPREHENSIBLE—blamable, censurable, culpable, reprovable.
REPREHENSION—blame, reproach, reproof.
REPRESENTATION—description, exhibition, image, show, spectacle, sight.
REPRESS, *to*—crush, restrain, subdue, suppress.
REPRIEVE, *to*—respite.
REPRIMAND, *to*—check, chide, rebuke, reprove.
REPRISAL—retaliation.
REPROACH, *to*—blame, condemn, censure, reprove, revile, upbraid, vilify.

REPROACHFUL—abusive, insolent, insulting, offensive, opprobrious, scurrilous.

REPROBATE—abandoned, corrupt, cast-away, depraved, profligate, vitiated, wicked.

REPROBATE, to—censure, condemn, disallow, reject. [censure.]

REPROOF—blame, censure, reprove.

REPROVE, to—check, chide, rebuke, reprimand.

REPUGNANCE—antipathy, aversion, dislike, hatred.

REPUGNANT—adverse, contrary, hostile, inimical, opposite.

REPUTATION—character, renown, credit, fame, honor, repute.

REQUEST, to—ask, beg, beseech, demand, entreat, implore, solicit.

REQUEST (in)—credit, demand, repute. [prayer.]

REQUEST—entreaty, petition, suit, **REQUIRE, to**—demand, need.

REQUISITE—essential, expedient, necessary.

REQUITAL—amends, compensation, recompense, remuneration, retribution, satisfaction.

RESCUE, to—deliver, save, set free.

RESEARCH—examination, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny.

RESEMBLANCE—likeness, similarity, similitude. [vindicative.]

RESENTFUL—malignant, revengeful.

RESENTMENT—anger, indignation, ire, wrath.

RESERVATION—reserve, retention.

RESIDE, to—abide, dwell, inhabit, sojourn. [ing, habitation.]

RESIDENCE—abode, domicile, dwell.

RESIDUE—remainder, remnant, rest.

RESIGN, to—abdicate, forego, give up, relinquish, renounce.

RESIGNATION—acquiescence, endurance, patience, submission.

RESIST, to—oppose, thwart, withstand.

RESOLVE, to—analyze, determine, purpose, reduce, solve.

RESOLUTE—constant, decided, firm, determined, fixed, steady.

RESOLUTION—courage, decision, determination, firmness, fortitude.

RESORT, to—frequent, haunt. [sort.]

RESOURCE—expedient, means, re-

RESPECT, to—esteem, honor, prize, regard, revere, value, venerate.

RESPECT—attention, consideration, deference, esteem, estimation, regard.

RESPECTFUL—civil, dutiful, obedient.

RESPIRE—interval, relieve, suspension. [replication.]

RESPONSE—answer, rejoinder, reply.

RESPONSIBLE—accountable, amenable, answerable.

REST—cessation, ease, intermission, quiet, repose, stop. [residue.]

REST—others, remainder, remnant.

RESTORE, to—cure, give up, repay, return, render.

RESTORATION—amends, compensation, reparation, requital, restitution, retribution.

RESTRAIN, to—coerce, compel, constrain, limit, repress, restrict.

RESTRICT, to—bind, circumscribe, confine, limit. [issue.]

RESULT—consequence, effect, event.

RETAIN, to—detain, hold, reserve, keep.

RETALIATION—repayment, reprisal.

RETARD, to—defer, delay, hinder, postpone, procrastinate, prolong, protract.

RETIRE, to—recede, retreat, secede, retrograde, retrocede, withdraw.

RETIREMENT—loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude. [back.]

RETORT—repartee, reply, throw.

RETRACT, to—abjure, recall, recant, revoke. [ment, shelter.]

RETREAT—asylum, refuge, retire.

RETREAT, to—see *Retire*.

RETRIBUTION—repayment, requirement. [gain.]

RETRIEVE, to—recover, recruit, re-

RETROGRADE, to—go backward, retrocede.

RETROSPECT—review, survey.

RETURN, to—repay, restore, revert.

REVEAL, to—communicate, disclose, divulge, impart, make known, open.

REVENGE, to—avenge, vindicate.

REVENGEFUL—resentful, vindictive.

REVERBERATE, to—rebound, recoil.

REVERE, to—adore, reverence, venerate. [respect.]

REVERENCE—awe, dread, honor

REVERSE, *to*—change, convert, subvert, overturn, return.
REVERT—dream.
REVIEW—critical notice, retrospect, revisal, revision, survey.
REVILE, *to*—reproach, vilify.
REVISAL—review, revision.
REVIVE, *to*—refresh, renew, reanimate, renovate.
REVOKE, *to*—abolish, abrogate, annul, annihilate, cancel, destroy, recall, repeal, retract. [sedition.
REVOLT—insurrection, rebellion.
REWARD—amends, compensation, recompense, remuneration, requital, satisfaction.
RHETORIC—elocution, eloquence, oratory. [ence.
RICHES—opulence, wealth, affluence.
RIDICULE—banter, burlesque, irony, satire, sarcasm.
RIDICULE, *to*—banter, deride, laugh at, lampoon, mock, rally, satirize.
RIDICULOUS—absurd, preposterous, droll, ludicrous.
RIGHT—claim, direct, just, proper, immunity, privilege, straight.
RIGHTEOUS—equitable, godly, honest, incorrupt, upright, virtuous, just. [vere, stern.
RIGID—austere, harsh, rigorous, severe.
RIM—border, brim, brink, margin.
RIND—hide, peel, skin. [edge.
RIPENESS—maturity, perfection.
RISE—origin, original, source.
RISE, *to*—arise, ascend, climb, scale, increase, mount.
RITE—ceremony, form, observance.
RIVALRY—competition, emulation.
ROAD—course, path, route, way.
ROAM, *to*—ramble, range, wander, rove, stroll. [der.
ROBBERY—depredation, theft, plunder.
ROBUST—firm, strong, sturdy.
ROLL—catalogue, list, register.
ROMANCE—fable, novel, tale.
ROOM—apartment, chamber, extent, space.
ROOMY—ample, capacious, spacious.
ROOT (out), *to*—eradicate, exterminate, extirpate.
ROT, *to*—corrupt, decay, putrefy.
ROTTEN—carious, corrupt, decayed, putrid, putrefied.
ROUNDNESS—circularity, roundness.

ROUGH—harsh, rude, rugged, severe, stormy, uncivil, unpolished.
ROUND—circuit, globe, orb, sphere, step, tour.
ROUNDNESS—circularity, globosity, rotundity, sphericity.
ROUSE, *to*—awaken, excite, provoke, stir up. [overthrow.
ROUT, *to*—beat, defeat, overpower.
ROUTE—course, road, way.
ROVE, *to*—ramble, range, wander, roam, stroll.
ROW—affray, broil, commotion, disturbance, riot, tumult, uproar.
ROYAL—kingly, regal.
RUE, *to*—chafe, fret, gail.
RUDE—coarse, impertinent, impudent, insolent, rough, uncouth, saucy, unpolished.
RUEFUL—dismal, doleful, mournful, piteous, sorrowful, woful.
RUGGED—harsh, rude, rough.
RUIN—bane, destruction, pest.
RUINOUS—baneful, destructive, pernicious.
RULE—government, guide, maxim, method, law, order, regulation, precept.
RULING—controlling, predominant, governing, prevalent, prevailing.
RUMOR—bruit, fame, report.
RUPTURE—fracture, fraction, hernia.
RURAL—country, rustic. [hostility.
RUSE—artifice, fraud, trick, wile.
RUSTIC—countryman, clown, hind, rural.
RUTHLESS—cruel, pitiless.

B.

SACRAMENT—communion, eucharist, Lord's Supper.
SACRED—divine, devoted, holy.
SAD—cheerless, dull, dejected, depressed, gloomy, melancholy, mournful, sorrowful.
SADNESS—affliction, distress, grief, melancholy, regret, sorrow.
SAFE—secure, trustworthy.
SAFETY—security, surety. [trusty.
SAGE—grave, prudent, sagacious, sapient, wise. [penetration.
SAGACITY—acuteness, discernment.
SAILOR—mariner, seaman.
SAKE—account, purpose, reason, end.

[SCI]

SYNONYMS.

[SEL]

SALARY—hire, pay, stipend, wages.
SALUBRIOUS—healthy, wholesome, salutary.
SALUTARY—advantageous.
SALUTATION—address, greeting.
SALUTIFEROUS—healthy
SAMENESS—identity. [support.
SANCTION, *to*—countenance, ratify,
SANCTITY—holiness, godliness.
SANE—healthy, sound.
SANGUINARY—bloody, bloodthirsty.
SAP, *to*—subvert, undermine.
SAPIENT—sagacious, sage, wise.
SARCAISM—irony, ridicule, satire.
SATIATE, *to*—cloy, glut, satisfy.
SATIRE—burlesque, humor, irony, ridicule, sarcasm, wit.
SATISFACTION—amends, atonement, contentment, compensation, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward. [glut, satiate.
SATISFY, *to*—cloy, gratify, please.
SAUCY—impertinent, imprudent, insolent, pert, rude.
SAVAGE—barbarous, brutal, cruel, ferocious, fierce, inhuman.
SAVE, *to*—deliver, protect, rescue, preserve, spare.
SAVE—but, except, excepting.
SAVING—economical, niggardly, frugal, penurious, sparing, stingy, thrifty. [lag, tarry, wander.
SAUNTER, *to*—linger, loiter, stroll,
SAVOR—flavor, relish, taste.
SAYING—adage, aphorism, maxim, apothegm, by-word, proverb, relating, speaking.
SAY, *to*—mention, relate, talk, tell, speak, state, utter. [rise.
SCALE, *to*—ascend, climb, mount,
SCANDALIZE, *to*—accuse falsely, asperse, calumniate, defame, detract.
SCANDAL—discredit, disgrace, infamy, reproach.
SCARCITY—dearth, penury.
SCARCE—hardly, singular, scantily, rare. [pate.
SCATTER, *to*—disperse, spread, dissipate.
SCENT—fragrance, odor, perfume, smell.
SCHEME—design, plan, project.
SCHOLAR—disciple, pupil.
SCHOOL—academy, seminary.
SCIENCE—erudition, knowledge, learning.

SCOFF, *to*—Jeer, jibe, sneer.
SCOPE—aim, drift, tendency.
SCORN, *to*—contemn, despise, disdain.
SCREAM, *to*—cry, screech, shriek.
SCREEN, *t*—cover, shelter, shield.
SCRIBE—penman, writer. [tate.
SCRUPLE, *to*—doubt, fluctuate, hesitate.
SCRUPULOUS—cautious, careful, conscientious.
SCRUTINIZE—examine, investigate, inquire into, pry, search.
SCUM—dregs, dross, refuse, sediment.
SCURRILOUS—abusive, insolent, insulting, offensive, opprobrious.
SEA—main, ocean. [reproachful.
SEAMAN—mariner, sailor.
SEARCH—examination, investigation, inquiry, pursuit, research, quest, scrutiny.
SEASON, *to*—mature, relish, savor.
SEASONABLE—opportune, timely.
SECEDE, *to*—recede, retire, retreat, withdraw. [privacy, solitude.
SECLUSION—loneliness, retirement,
SECONDARY—inferior, subordinate, second.
SECRESY—concealment, privacy.
SECRET—clandestine, covert, concealed, hidden, latent, mysterious, occult.
SECLAR—temporal, worldly.
SECURE, *to*—be certain, guarantee, guard, make sure. [sure.
SECURE—certain, confident, safe.
SECURITY—defense, deposit, guard, pledge, protection, safety.
SEDATE—calm, composed, quiet, serene, still, unruffled. [scum.
SEDIMENT—dregs, dross, refuse,
SEDITION—insurrection, rebellion, revolt. [entice, abduct, tempt.
SEDUCE, *to*—allure, attract, decoy,
SEDULANT—assiduous, diligent, sedulous. [perceive, view.
SEE, *to*—behold, eye, look, observe,
SEEK, *to*—examine, explore, search.
SEEM, *to*—appear. [fit, suitable.
SEEMLY—becoming, decent, meet.
SEIZE, *to*—apprehend, catch, grasp.
SEIZURE—capture. [snatch, take.
SELECT, *to*—choose, pick.
SELF-CONCIT—arrogance, haughtiness, inflation, pride, self-sufficiency, vanity.

[SET]

SYNONYMS.

[SHO]

SELF-LOVE—selfishness.
SEMBLANCE—outside appearance, show. [discharge, dismissal.]
SEND (away), *to*—dispatch, discard,
SENILE—aged, old, infirm.
SENIOR—elder.
SENSATION—perception, sentiment.
SENSE—feeling, judgment, import, meaning, perception, sensation, reason, signification, understanding. [ceptibility.]
SENSIBILITY—delicacy, feeling, susceptibility.
SENSITIVE—sensible, susceptible, sentient.
SENSUALIST—epicure, voluptuary.
SENTENCE—decision, judgment, period, phrase, proposition.
SENTENCE, *to*—condemn, doom.
SENTIENT—sensible, sensitive.
SENTIMENT—feeling, notion, opinion, perception, sensation.
SENTIMENTAL—romantic.
SENTINEL—guard, watch.
SEPARATE—different, disjointed, distinct, parted, unconnected.
SEPARATE, *to*—detach, disengage, disjoint, divide, disunite, sunder, part.
SEPULCHER—grave, tomb.
SEPULTURE—burial, inhumation, interment.
SEQUEL—close, conclusion.
SEQUENT—consequential, following.
SERENE—calm, tranquil, peaceful.
SERIES—course, order, succession.
SERIOUS—earnest, grave, solemn.
SERVANT—domestic, drudge, menial.
SERVE, *to*—aid, assist, furnish, help, minister *to*, officiate, provide, succor, worship. [use, utility.]
SERVICE—advantage, avail, benefit.
SERVILE—fawning, mean, slavish.
SET, *to*—lay, put, place.
SET (free), *to*—acquit, clear, forgive, liberate, loose, pardon.
SET (apart), *to*—appropriate, consecrate, dedicate, devote, hallow.
SETTLE, *to*—adjust, arrange, compose, determine, establish, regulate, fix.
SETTLE (firmly), *to*—confirm, corroborate, establish.
SETTLED—conclusive, confirmed, decisive, definitive, determinate, established, fixed, placed.

SEVER, *to*—detach, disjoint, div. *to*, separate. [sundry, various.]
SEVERAL—different, distinct, diverse.
SEVERE—austere, cruel, harsh, rigid, rigorous, rough, sharp, strict, unyielding, stern.
SEVERE—biting, cutting, keen, sar-
SEX—gender. [castic, satirical.]
SHACKLE—chain, fetter, manacle.
SHADE—darkness, ghost, screen, shadow, shelter.
SHAKE, *to*—agitate, quake, quiver, shiver, shudder, totter, tremble.
SHALL—will.
SHAM—counterfeit, delusion, false, fraud, trick. [fuse.]
SHAME, *to*—abash, confound, con-
SHAME—disgrace, dishonor, ignominy. [indecent, indelicate.]
SHAMELESS—immodest, impudent.
SHAMEFUL—disgraceful, infamous, ignominious, opprobrious, scandalous.
SHAPE, *to*—fashion, form, mold.
SHARE, *to*—apportion, distribute, divide, partake, participate.
SHARP—acrid, acute, keen, shrewd, shrill.
SHARPNESS—acrimony, acuteness, acidity, penetration, shrewdness, sagacity, sourness. [spill.]
SHED, *to*—let fall, pour, scatter,
SHEN—bright, glittering, splendor.
SHELTER—asylum, refuge, retreat.
SHELTER, *to*—cover, defend, harbor, lodge, protect, screen.
SHIFT—alternative, expedient, evasion, resource, subterfuge.
SHINE, *to*—coruscate, gleam, glare, glisten, glitter, sparkle.
SHINING—brilliant, bright, glistening, glittering, radiant, splendid, resplendent, sparkling.
SHOCK, *to*—affright, appall, disgust, dismay, disturb, offend, terrify.
SHOCKING—dreadful, disgusting, terrible. [sprout.]
SHOOT (forth), *to*—bud, germinate,
SHOOT (out), *to*—project, protrude.
SHORT—brittle, brief, compendious, concise, defective, laconic, scanty, succinct, summary, wanting.
SHORTEN, *to*—abridge, contract, curtail, reduce. [exultation, plaudits.]
SHOUTING—applause, declamation,

SHOW—display, exhibition, outside appearance, ostentation, parade, pomp, representation, sight, semblance, spectacle.

SHOW, to—discover, display, direct, exhibit, inform, instruct, prove.

SHOWY—fine, gay, gaudy, grand, magnificent, ostentatious, stately, pompous, sumptuous.

SHEWED—acute, keen, penetrating.

SHRIEK, to—cry, scream, screech.

SHUDDER, to—quake, quiver, shake, tremble.

SHUFFLE, to—cavil, equivocate, evade, prevaricate, sophisticate, quibble. [evade.]

SHUN, to—avoid, elude, eschew.

SHUT, to—close. [timidity.]

SHYNESS—bashfulness, diffidence.

SICKLY—diseased, ill, indisposed, morbid, sick, unwell.

SIGHT—exhibition, show, spectacle, representation.

SIGN—bodement, mark, note, omen, prognostic, presage, signal, symbol, symptom, token.

SIGNIFY, to—denote, imply.

SIGNAL—distinguished, eminent, memorable, notice, remarkable.

SIGNIFICANT—expressive, important. [import, meaning, sense.]

SIGNIFICATION—avail, consequence.

SIGNIFY, to—betoken, declare, express, intimate, testify, utter.

SILENCE—stillness, taciturnity.

SILENT—dumb, mute, speechless.

SILLY—absurd, dull, foolish, simple, stupid, weak. [similitude.]

SIMILARITY—likeness, resemblance.

SIMILE—comparison, similitude.

SIMPLE—foolish, single, singular, silly, stupid, weak.

SIMPLY—merely, only, solely.

SIMPLICITY—artlessness, plainness.

SIMULATION—deceit, dissimulation, feint, pretense.

SINCE—as, because, for, inasmuch as.

SINCERE—frank, honest, plain, true, incorrupt, undissembling, unvarnished, upright. [wicked.]

SINFUL—criminal, depraved, guilty, **SINGLE**—only, particular, singular, sole.

SINGULAR—eccentric, odd, particular, rare, scarce, strange.

SINK, to—fall, drop, droop.

SITE—locality, place, situation, spot.

SITUATION—case, condition, locality, post, place, plight, predicament, position, site, state, station.

SIZE—bulk, greatness, magnitude.

SKETCH, to—delineate, depict, paint.

SKETCH—draft, outline. [portray.]

SKILLFUL—able, accomplished, expert, adroit, clever, dextrous, knowing.

SKIN—hide, husk, peel, pelt, rind.

SKILL—address, dexterity, understanding, knowledge.

SLACK—loose, relaxed.

SLANDER, to—accuse falsely, asperse, calumniate, defame, detract, scandalize, vilify. [tude.]

SLAVERY—bondage, captivity, servi-

SLAUGHTER—butchery, massacre, carnage.

SLAY, to—assassinate, kill, murder.

SLEEP, to—doze, drowse, alumber.

SLEEPY—drowsy, lethargic. [nap.]

SLENDER—fragile, slight, slim, thin.

SLIDE, to—glide, slip.

SLIGHT—contempt, cursory, desultory, hasty, neglect, scorn, slim, slumber, superficial, weak.

SLIP, to—glide, slide.

SLOTHFUL—inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, sluggish.

SLOW—dilatory, dull, tardy, tedious.

SLUGGISH—see *Slothful*. [nap.]

SLUMBER, to—doze, drowse, sleep.

SLY—cunning, crafty, deceitful, subtle, wily.

SMALL—diminutive, little, minute.

SMARTNESS—briskness, liveliness, pungency, quickness, tartness.

SMEAR, to—besmear, daub, soil.

SMELL—fragrance, odor, perfume, scent. [mild, plain.]

SMOOTH—bland, easy, even, level.

SMOTHER, to—stifle, suffocate, suppress. [ish.]

SNARLING—cynical, snappish, wasp-

SNATCH, to—catch, grasp, grip.

SEIZE.

SNEAKING—crouching, servile.

SNEER, to—jeer, jibe, scoff.

SOAK, to—drench, imbue, macerate, steep.

SOBER—abstemious, abstinent, temperate, grave, moderate.

[SPA]

SYNONYMS.

[SPO]

SOBRIETY—modesty, moderation, temperance.

SOCIAL—companionable, convivial, conversable, familiar, sociable.

SOCIETY—association, community, company, fellowship.

SOFT—compliant, docile, ductile, flexible, gentle, lithe, meek, mild, pliant, pliable, supple, tractable, yielding.

SOIL, *to*—stain, sully, tarnish.

SOJOURN, *to*—dwell, inhabit, reside, stay, tarry. [reaction.]

SOLACE—comfort, consolation, recovery.

SOLE—alone, merely, only, single, simply, solitary.

SOLEMN—grave, serious.

SOLICIT, *to*—ask, beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, request, supplicate. [tion.]

SOLICITATION—importunity, invitation.

SOLICITUDE—anxiety, care. [tial.]

SOLID—firm, hard, stable, substantial.

SOLITARY—alone, desolate, desert, lonely, only, retired, remote, sole.

SOLVE, *to*—clear up, explain, resolve.

SOME—any. [quickly.]

SOON—betimes, early, promptly.

SOOTHE, *to*—allay, appease, calm, assuage, compose, mitigate, tranquillize, pacify. [rupt.]

SOPHISTICATE, *to*—adulterate, corrupt.

SORDID—covetous, gross, mean, niggardly.

SORROW—affliction, grief.

SORRY—afflicted, affected, chagrined, grieved, hurt, mortified, vexed.

SORT—kind, species. [prince.]

SOVEREIGN—monarch, potentate.

SOUND—hearty, healthy, sane, tone.

SOUR—acid, acrimonious, acetose, acetous, sharp, tart.

SOURLINESS (of manner)—acrimony, asperity, harshness.

SOURCE—cause, fountain, origin, reason, rise, spring.

SPACE—room.

SPACIOUS—ample, capacious.

SPARE, *to*—afford, communicate, give, impart.

SPARING—saving, thrifty, economical.

SPARK—beau, gallant.

SPARKLE, *to*—coruscate, glare, glitter, radiate, shine.

SPEAK, *to*—articulate, converse, discourse, pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter. [course]

SPEAK (to), *to*—accost, address, discuss.

SPECIAL—particular, specific.

SPECIES—class, kind, sort.

SPECIFIC—particular, special.

SPECIMEN—model, pattern, sample.

SPECIOUS—colorable, fair, feasible, ostensible, plausible. [stain.]

SPECK—blemish, fault, flaw, spot.

SPECTACLE—exhibition, pageant, representation, show, sight.

SPECTATOR—beholder, looker on, observer. [tom.]

SPECTER—apparition, ghost, phantom.

SPECULATION—conjecture, scheme, theory. [language.]

SPEECH—address, harangue, oration.

SPEECHLESS—dumb, mute, silent.

SPEED, *to*—accelerate, dispatch, expedite, hasten, succeed.

SPEND, *to*—dissipate, exhaust, lay out, expend, squander.

SPHERE—circle, globe, orb.

SPILL, *to*—pour, shed, waste.

SPIRIT—ardor, breath, courage, ghost, soul, temper.

SPIRITED—active, animated, ardent, lively, vivacious. [vivacity.]

SPIRITS—animation, courage, life.

SPIRITUAL—ecclesiastical, immaterial, incorporeal, unearthly.

SPITE—grudge, malice, malignity, malevolence, pique, rancor.

SPLENDID—grand, magnificent, superb, sublime.

SPLENDOR—brightness, brilliancy, luster, magnificence, pageantry, pomp. [morose, peevish.]

SPLENETIC—fretful, gloomy, sullen.

SPLIT, *to*—break, burst, crack.

SPOIL—booty, pillage, plunder, prey.

SPONTANEOUSLY—unforced, voluntarily, willingly.

SPORT—amusement, diversion, entertainment, game, pastime, play, recreation.

SPORTIVE—jocund, lively, merry, gay, sprightly, vivacious.

SPOT—blot, fault, flaw, locality, place, sight, speck, stain.

SPOTLESS—blameless, faultless, innocent, irreproachable, stainless, unblemished, unspotted.

[STE]

SYNONYMS.

[STR]

SPREAD, *to*—circulate, disseminate, diffuse, disperse, distribute, dispense, expand, propagate, scatter.
SPRIGHTLY—active, agile, assiduous, alert, brisk, gay.
SPRING—fountain, source.
SPRING, *to*—arise, emanate, proceed, flow, leap, issue, start. [scatter.
SPECKLE, *to*—bedew, besprinkle.
SPROUT, *to*—bud, germinate, shoot forth. [neat, trim.
SPRUCE—dandyish, finical, foppish.
SPURIOUS—counterfeit, surreptitious, not genuine.
SPY—emissary. [spend, waste.
SQUANDER, *to*—dissipate, expend.
SQUEAMISH—fastidious, finical, overnice. [press.
SQUEEZE—compress, gripe, pinch.
STABILITY—firmness, fixedness, steadiness.
STAFF—crutch, establishment, prop, stay, stick, support.
STAGGER, *to*—reel, shock, totter.
STAGNATE, *to*—rest, stand, stop.
STAIN—blemish, blot, flaw, speck, spot.
STAIN, *to*—blot, foul, maculate, soil, spot, sully, tarnish. [tinge.
STAIN, *to*—color, discolor, dye.
STAMMER, *to*—falter, hesitate, stutter.
STAMP—impression, mark, print.
STAND, *to*—endure, resist, stagnate, stop.
STANDARD—criterion, rule, test.
STARE, *to*—gape, gaze, look.
START, *to*—move, set out, shrink, startle.
STATE—case, condition, position, plight, predicament, situation.
STATE (in life)—circumstances, condition, degree, post, rank, situation, station. [ation.
STATION—post, place, position, situation.
STATELY—august, dignified, majestic, magisterial, pompous.
STATUTE—law, regulation, rule.
STAY—prop, staff, support.
STAY, *to*—abide, continue, delay, hinder, remain, stop, withhold, support.
STEADINESS—constancy, firmness, immobility, stability. [draw.
STEAL (away), *to*—abscond, with.
STEAL (from), *to*—rob, take.

STEEP, *to*—drench, soak.
STERILITY—aridity, unfruitfulness, barrenness. [vere, strict.
STERN—austere, rigid, rigorous, severe.
STERNNESS—see *Stern*.
STICK, *to*—adhere, attach, cleave, fasten, fix, hold. [tenacious.
STICKING (to)—adherent, adhesive.
STICKING (together)—agglutination, cohesion.
STIFF—affected, inflexible, obstinate, rigid, starched, strong.
STIFLE, *to*—choke, smother, suffocate, suppress.
STIGMA—badge, brand, mark.
STILL, *to*—allay, appease, assuage, calm, lull, pacify, quiet, silence, subdue, suppress.
STIMULATE, *to*—animate, encourage, exasperate, excite, irritate, impel, incense, incite, instigate, urge.
STIPEND—allowance, hire, pay, salary, wages.
STIR UP, *to*—agitate, awaken, animate, excite, incite, move, rouse, provoke, stimulate.
STOCK—accumulation, fund, board, provision, store, supply.
STOCK—cattle, handle, race, trunk.
STOOP, *to*—bend, condescend, submit.
STOP—cessation, intermission, rest.
STOP, *to*—check, hinder, impede.
STORE—see *Stock*.
STORM—blast, commotion, hurricane, tempest. [tale.
STORY—anecdote, incident, memoir, stoop—corpulent, lusty.
STRAIGHT—direct, tight, narrow.
STRANGE—curious, eccentric, odd, particular, singular, surprising.
STRANGER—alien, foreigner.
STRATAGEM—artifice, cheat, deception, deceit, delusion, imposture, finesse, fraud, imposition, trick.
STRAY, *to*—deviate, err, ramble, rove, swerve, wander.
STREAM—course, current, tide.
STRENGTH—authority, force, might, power, potency.
STRENUOUS—ardent, bold, vigorous, vehement, zealous. [fortify.
STRENGTHEN—animate, invigorate.
STRETCH, *to*—elongate, extend, expand, lengthen, reach, strain

[SUB]

SYNONYMS.

[SUP]

STRICT—accurate, exact, nice, particular, precise, rigorous, severe, stern.

STRICTURE—animadversion, censure, contraction, criticism.

STRIFF—contention, contest, dissension, discord.

STRIKE, *to*—beat, hit. [blow.

STRIKING (together)—clashing, collision.

STRIP, *to*—bereave, deprive, plunder, pillage, rob.

STRIKING—affecting, remarkable, surprising. [labor, struggle, vie.

STRIVE, *to*—aim, contend, endeavor.

STROKE—blow, knock, touch.

STROLL, *to*—ramble, range, wander, rove.

STRONG—cogent, efficacious, firm, forcible, hardy, muscular, potent, powerful, robust, stout, vigorous.

STRUCTURE—edifice, fabric.

STRUGGLE, *to*—contest, contend, endeavor, labor, strive.

STUBBORN—contumacious, heavy, headstrong, obstinate, unyielding.

STUDY—application, thinking, attention. [foolish, simple, weak.

STUPID—absurd, doltish, dull, silly.

STURDY—firm, robust, strong.

STUTTER, *to*—falter, hesitate, stammer. [diction.

STYLE—manner, mode, phraseology.

STYLE, *to*—characterize, designate, denominate, entitle, name.

SUAVITY—affability, pleasantness, sweetness, urbanity.

SUBDUCE, *to*—subduct, subtract, take away, withdraw.

SUBDUE, *to*—conquer, overbear, overcome, subjugate, surmount, vanquish.

SUBJECT—exposed, liable, matter, materials, object, obnoxious, subservient.

SUBJECT, *to*—subdue, subjugate.

SUBJOIN, *to*—add to, affix, attach, connect. [great, lofty.

SUBLIME—elevated, exalted, grand.

SUBMISSIVE—compliant, obedient, humble, obsequious, yielding, passive.

SUBMIT, *to*—comply, resign, yield.

SUBORDINATE—inferior, subservient, subject.

SUBORN, *to*—forswear, perjure.

SUBSEQUENT—consequent, posterior, following. [ordinate.

SUBSERVIENT—inferior, subject, subordinate.

SUBSIDIE, *to*—abate, intermit, sink.

SUBSISTENCE—living, maintenance, livelihood, support, sustenance.

SUBSIST, *to*—be, exist, feed.

SUBSTANTIAL—responsible, strong, stout, solid.

SUBSTITUTE, *to*—change, exchange.

SUBTERFUGE—evasion, quirk, shift, trick.

SUBTLE—artful, circumventive, cunning, crafty, deceitful, insidious, perfidious, sly, treacherous, wily.

SUBTRACT, *to*—deduct, withdraw.

SUBVERT, *to*—invert, overturn, reverse, overthrow. [one's object.

SUCCEED, *to*—ensue, follow, obtain.

SUCCESSFUL—fortunate, lucky, prosperous.

SUCCESSION—order, series. [perous.

SUCCINCT—brief, compendious, concise, laconic, short, summary.

SUCCOR, *to*—aid, assist, cherish, relieve, help.

SUDDEN—hasty, unanticipated, unexpected, unlooked for.

SUFFER, *to*—admit, allow, bear, endure, permit, sustain, tolerate.

SUFFOCATE, *to*—choke, smother, stifle. [enough.

SUFFICIENT—adequate, competent.

SUFFRAGE—aid, voice, vote.

SUGGEST, *to*—allude, glance at, hint, intimate, insinuate, refer to.

SUIT—entreaty, petition, prayer, request. [servo.

SUIT, *to*—accord, agree, answer, fit.

SUITABLE—agreeable, apt, becoming, calculated, conformable, convenient, expedient, fit, seemly, meet.

SUITOR—lover, petitioner, wooer.

SULLEN—gloomy, morose, sullen, sullen.

SULLY, *to*—soil, stain, tarnish.

SUMMARY—brief, compendious, laconic, short, succinct.

SUMMON, *to*—bid, call, cite, invite.

SUNDRY—different, diverse, several, various. [low.

SUPERFICIAL—flimsy, slight, shallow.

SUPERFICIES—outside, surface.

SUPERFLUITY—excess, redundancy.

SUPERINTENDENCY—oversight, inspection, superintendence.

SUPERIORITY—excellence, pre-eminence.

SUPERNAL—celestial, heavenly.

SUPERB—grand, magnificent, sublime.

SUPERScription—address, direction. [set aside.

SUPERSEDE, *to*—displace, overrule.

SUPINE—careless, indolent, listless,

negligent.

SUPPLICATE, *to*—ask, beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit.

SUPPLY, *to*—accommodate, administer, contribute, furnish, minister, provide, relieve. [yielding.

SUPPLE—bending, flexible, pliant.

SUPPORT, *to*—assist, bear up, cherish, countenance, defend, endure,

encourage, favor, forward, maintain, nourish, nurture, patronize,

promote, protect, prop, shield, sustain, stay, second, uphold.

SUPPOSE, *to*—apprehend, conceive, believe, deem, imagine, surmise, think. [pothesis, surmise.

SUPPOSITION—conjecture, guess, hypothesis.

SUPPOSITIOUS—counterfeit, not genuine, spurious.

SUPPRESS, *to*—conceal, repress, restrain, put down, smother, stifle, stop, subdue.

SURE—certain, confident, infallible, indisputable, safe, secure, stable.

SURFACE—outside, superficial.

SURGE—billow, breaker, wave.

SURMISE—conjecture, supposition, suspicion.

SURMISE, *to*—believe, conjecture, presume, suppose, think.

SURMOUNT, *to*—conquer, overcome, rise above, subdue, vanquish.

SURPASS, *to*—excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip.

SURPRISE—admiration, amazement, astonishment, wonder.

SURPRISING—admirable, wonderful, curious, strange.

SURRENDER, *to*—cede, deliver, give up, resign, yield.

SURROUND, *to*—beset, encircle, encompass, environ, inclose, invest.

SURVEY—prospect, retrospect, view, review.

SURVIVE, *to*—outlive.

SUSCEPTIBILITY—feeling sensibility.

SUSPENSE—doubt, indetermination, hesitation.

SUSPICION—distrust, jealousy.

SUSTAIN, *to*—bear up, maintain, uphold, support.

SUSTENANCE—living, maintenance, livelihood, subsistence, support.

SWAIN—countryman, clown, hind, peasant, rustic.

SWALLOW, *to*—absorb, consume, engross, ingulf, imbibe.

SWARM—crowd, multitude, throng.

SWAY—ascendency, authority, rule, direct, guide, influence.

SWELL, *to*—enlarge, heave, protuberate, rule.

SWELL (out), *to*—dilate, enlarge, expand, extend.

SWERVE, *to*—deviate, stray, wander.

SWIFTNESS—celerity, rapidity, fleetness, quickness, speed, velocity.

SYCOPHANT—flatterer, parasite.

SYMBOL—emblem, figure, metaphor, type.

SYMMETRY—harmony, proportion.

SYMPATHY—agreement, compassion, commiseration, condolence, pity, fellow-feeling. [sign, token.

SYMPTOM—indication, mark, note.

SYNOD—assembly, congregation, congress, convention, convocation, diet, meeting.

SYSTEM—method, order, scheme.

T.

TACITURNITY—silence.

TAINT, *to*—contaminate, corrupt, defile, infect, pollute, vitiate.

TAKE, *to*—accept, receive, seize.

TAKE (heed), *to*—guard against.

TAKE (out), *to*—extract.

TALÉ—anecdote, fable, history, incident, memoir, narrative, narration, relation, story.

TALENT—ability, capability, faculty, endowment, gift.

TALK—chat, communication, conference, colloquy, conversation, dialogue, discourse.

TALK, *to*—chat, converse, discourse, mention, speak, state, tell.

TALKATIVENESS—loquacity, garrulity.

TALL—high, lofty.

TAME—gentle, spiritless.

[TEN]

SYNONYMS.

[THE]

TANTALIZE, *to*—aggravate, irritate, provoke, taunt, tease, torment.

TARDY—dilatary, sluggish, tedious, slow. [sully.]

TARNISH, *to*—bedim, soil, stain, **TARRY**, *to*—await, continue, linger, loiter, saunter.

TARTNESS—acrimony, acerbity, asperity, harshness, sharpness, sourness.

TASK—drudgery, labor, toil, work.

TASTE—discernment, flavor, judgment, perception, relish, savor, sensibility.

TAUNT, *to*—insult, reproach, revile, tantalize, tease, torment, upbraid.

TAUTOLOGY—repetition. [vex.]

TAX—assessment, contribution, custom, duty, rate, tribute, toll.

TEACH, *to*—educate, inform, instruct.

TEAR, *to*—break, rack, rend.

TEASE, *to*—chagrin, mortify, plague, tantalize, torment, vex.

TEDIOUS—dilatatory, slow, tiresome, tardy, wearisome.

TEGUMENT—covering.

TELL, *to*—acquaint, communicate, disclose, impart, inform, mention, make known, report, reveal, talk, state.

TELL (over), *to*—enumerate, recapitulate, recite, rehearse, repeat.

TEMERITY—heedlessness, precipitancy, rashness.

TEMPER—constitution, disposition, frame, humor, mood, temperament.

TEMPER, *to*—assuage, calm, gratify, humor, modify, mollify, soften, soothe. [temper.]

TEMPERAMENT—constitution, frame.

TEMPERANCE—moderation, modesty, sobriety.

TEMPERATE—abstinent, abstemious, moderate, sober. [astorm.]

TEMPEST—blast, gale, hurricane.

TEMPORAL—secular, worldly, sub-lunary. [transient.]

TEMPORARY—fleeting, transitory, temporizing, time-serving.

TEMPT, *to*—allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, try.

TENDENCY—aim, drift, inclination, propensity, proneness, scope.

TENDER, *to*—bid, offer, propose.

TENDERNESS—affection, benignity, benevolence, fondness, humanity, kindness, love.

TENET—doctrine, dogma, opinion, position, principle.

TERM—boundary, condition, limit, expression, stipulation, word.

TERMS—expressions, words, language. [close, end.]

TERMINATE, *to*—complete, finish.

TERRIBLE—dreadful, fearful, terrific, frightful, horrible, shocking.

TERRITORY—country, domain, land.

TERRORE—alarm, apprehension, consternation, dread, fear, fright.

TESSE—smooth, neat.

TEST—criterion, experiment, trial, experience, proof, standard.

TESTIFY, *to*—declare, prove, signify, witness.

TESTIMONY—evidence, proof.

TESTINESS—crossness, fretfulness, peevishness.

THANKFUL—grateful.

THAT—which.

THEORY—speculation.

THEREFORE—accordingly, consequently, hence, so, then, thence, wherefore.

THICK—coarse, close, dense, gross, compact, muddy, solid.

THIN—lean, meager, rare, slender, slight, slim.

THINK, *to*—believe, cogitate, conceive, consider, contemplate, deliberate, deem, fancy, imagine, meditate, muse, opine, ponder, measure, suppose, surmise.

THOUGH—although, while.

THOUGHT—cogitation, conception, conceit, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, meditation, notion, reflection, supposition.

THOUGHTFUL—anxious, attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, contemplative, deliberate, wary, discreet, reflective, solicitous.

THOUGHTLESS—careless, gay, inconsiderate, foolish, hasty, indiscreet.

THREAT—menace. [unreflective.]

THREATENING—impending, imminent, menacing.

THRIFTY—careful, economical, frugal, penurious, saving, sparing.

[TOU]

SYNONYMS.

[TRE]

THRIVE, *to* — flourish, grow rich, prosper, rise.
THROUGH — crowd, multitude, swarm.
THROUGH — by, with.
THROW, *to* — cast, fling, hurl, toss.
THROW (back), *to* — reflect, reject, retort.
THROWING (in), *to* — inject.
THWART — cross, defeat, withstand, frustrate, oppose, resist.
TIDE — current, stream.
TIDINGS — intelligence, news.
TILLAGE — cultivation, husbandry.
TIME — age, date, duration, epoch, era, period, season.
TIMELY — opportune, seasonably.
TIME-SERVING — mean, obsequious, servile, temporizing.
TIMID — afraid, cowardly, dastardly, fearful, timorous. [timidity].
TIMIDITY — cowardice, fear, pusillitude.
TINGE, *to* — color, dye, stain.
TINT — color, hue.
TIRE, *to* — fatigue, harass, weary, jade. [wearied].
TIRED — fatigued, harassed, jaded.
TIRESOME — tedious, wearisome.
TITLE — appellation, claim, denomination, name.
TOIL — drudgery, labor.
TOKEN — indication, mark, note, sign, symptom. [permit].
TOLERATE, *to* — admit, allow, suffer.
TOLERATION — tolerance.
TOLL — contribution, custom, duty, impost, rate, tax.
TOMB — grave, sepulcher. [whine].
TONE — accent, elasticity, sound.
TONGUE — dialect, idiom, language, speech.
TOO — also, besides, likewise.
TORMENT — torture.
TORMENT, *to* — harass, pain, taunt, tantalize, tease, vex.
TORPID — benumbed, motionless, numb, sluggish. [winding].
TORTUOUS — tormenting, twisted.
Toss, *to* — agitate, fling, shake, throw.
TOTAL — complete, entire, whole, gross.
TOTTER, *to* — reel, shake, stagger.
TOUCH — contact, proof, test.
TOUCHING — affecting, moving, pathetic. [jaunt, round, trip].
TOUR — circuit, excursion, ramble,

TRACE — mark, track, vestige.
TRACE, *to* — deduce, derive.
TRACT — dissertation, district, essay, quarter, region. [ageable].
TRACTABLE — docile, ductile, manageable.
TRADE — avocation, business, commerce; calling, dealing, employment, office, occupation, traffic.
TRADER — dealer, merchant, tradesman.
TRADESC, *to* — calumniate, censure, condemn, decry, degrade, depreciate, detract, disparage.
TRAFFIC — barter, commerce, dealing, exchange, trade, truck.
TRAIN — procession, retinue. [able].
TRAITOROUS — treacherous, treasonous.
TRANQUILIZE, *to* — allay, appease, assuage, calm, compose, pacify, soothe. [repose].
TRANQUILLITY — calm, peace, quiet.
TRANSACT, *to* — conduct, negotiate, manage.
TRANSACTION — proceeding.
TRANSCEND, *to* — excel, exceed, surpass, outdo.
TRANSCRIBE, *to* — copy. [transform].
TRANSFIGURE, *to* — metamorphose.
TRANSGRESSION — affront, misdeed, crime, fault, infringement, misdemeanor, offense, sin, violation.
TRANSPARENT — clear, diaphanous, pellucid, pervious, translucent, transpicuous. [rare, transitory].
TRANSIENT — fleeting, short, temporary.
TRANSPORT, *to* — bear, carry, convey, remove.
TRANSPORT — ecstasy, rapture.
TRAVEL — journey, tour.
TREACHEROUS — faithless, perfidious, insidious. [ous].
TREASONABLE — traitorous, treacherous.
TREASURE, *to* — hoard, lay up, deposit. [feast].
TREAT — banquet, entertainment.
TREAT, *to* — entertain, negotiate.
TREATMENT — entertainment, usage.
TREMBLING — quivering, shaking, shivering, tremor, trepidation.
TREMENDOUS — awful, stupendous, dreadful, frightful, terrible, terrific.
TREPIDATION — agitation, emotion, disturbance, terror, trembling.
TRESPASS — offense, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression.

[UMP]

SYNONYMS.

[UNF]

- TRIAL**—attempt, effort, endeavor, experiment, proof, temptation, test.
- TRIBUTARY**—subject, subordinate.
- TRICK**—artifice, cheat, deception, delusion, fraud, finesse, imposition, imposture, juggle, sleight, stratagem.
- TRIFLING**—futile, frivolous, inconsiderable, light, petty, worthless, slight, trivial, unimportant. [ble.]
- TRIP**—excursion, jaunt, tour, ram.
- TROUBLE**—adversity, affliction, difficulty, anxiety, calamity, distress, emarrassment, misfortune, perplexity, misery, sorrow, vexation.
- TROUBLE**, *to*—afflict, disturb, distress, harass, molest, perplex, vex.
- TROUBLESOME**—afflictive, annoying, disgusting, disturbing, harassing, importunate, irksome, perplexing, teasing, vexatious.
- TRUCK**, *to*—barter, commute, exchange. [cere.]
- TRUE**—honest, plain, upright, sincere.
- TRUST**—belief, credit, confidence, faith, hope.
- TRUST** (give in), *to*—charge, commit, confide, consign, intrust.
- TRUSTY**—faithful, honest.
- TRUTH**—faithfulness, fidelity, honesty, veracity. [tempt.]
- TRY**, *to*—attempt, endeavor, essay.
- TUG**, *to*—hale, haul, pluck, pull.
- TUMBLE**, *to*—drop, droop, fall, roll about, rumple, sink, turn over.
- TUMID**—bombastic, puffed up, turbid.
- TUMULT**—commotion, riot; uproar.
- TURBULENT**—mutinous, riotous, seditious, tumultuous.
- TURMOIL**—commotion, trouble.
- TURN**—bent, cast, gyration, meander.
- TURN**, *to*—bend, circulate, contort, distort, gyrate, revolve, twist, twirl, wheel, whirl, wind, wrest, wring.
- TYPE**—emblem, figure, mark, symbol. [despotic, imperious.]
- TYRANNICAL**—absolute, arbitrary,
- UNADVISED**—imprudent, indiscreet, rash. [for, unexpected.]
- UNANTICIPATED**—sudden, unlooked.
- UNAVOIDABLE**—inevitable.
- UNBELIEF**—disbelief, incredulity, infidelity, skepticism.
- UNBLEMISHED**—blameless, faultless, irreproachable, unspotted, spotless. [real, spiritual.]
- UNBODIED**—immaterial, incorporeal.
- UNBOUNDED**—boundless, illimitable, infinite, interminable, unlimited.
- UNCEASINGLY**—always, constantly, continually, ever, perpetually, uninterruptedly.
- UNCERTAIN**—doubtful, precarious, dubious, equivocal. [terable.]
- UNCHANGABLE**—immutable, unalterable.
- UNCOMMON**—choice, unfrequent, rare, scarce, singular, unique.
- UNCONCERNED**—indifferent, uninterested, regardless.
- UNCONQUERABLE**—insurmountable, insuperable, invincible.
- UNCOUTH**—awkward, clumsy, odd, strange, unhandy, impolite.
- UNCOVER**, *to*—denude, discover, expose, reveal, strip. [less.]
- UNDAUNTED**—bold, intrepid, fearless.
- UNDENIABLE**—incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, unquestionable.
- UNDER**—below, beneath, inferior, lower, subjacent, subject.
- UNDERMINE**, *to*—sap.
- UNDERSTAND**, *to*—apprehend, comprehend, conceive.
- UNDERSTANDING**—comprehension, apprehension, conception, sense, faculty, intellect, intelligence, reason, perception.
- UNDERTAKING**—attempt, engagement, enterprise.
- UNDETERMINED**—doubtful, fluctuating, hesitating, irresolute, unsettled, unsteady, unresolved, vacillating, wavering.
- UNDIGESTED**—crude, raw.
- UNDISCOVERED**—unknown, unseen.
- UNEXPECTED**—sudden, unlooked for, unanticipated.
- UNFAITHFUL**—dishonest, disloyal, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, undutiful. [durate, unsusceptible.]
- UNFEELING**—callous, insensible, ob-

U.

UBIQUITY—omnipresence.

ULTIMATE—final, last, latest.

UMPIRE—arbitrer, arbitrator, judge

4*

91

[UNS]

SYNONYMS.

[VAL]

UNFOLD, *to*—develop, display, open, divulge, expand, reveal, unravel.
 UNFRUITFULNESS—aridity, barrenness, sterility. [out.
 UNFUL, *to*—expand, open. spread
 UNGOVERNABLE—obstreperous, refractory, unruly.
 UNHANDY—awkward, clumsy, uncouth, untoward.
 UNHAPPY—afflicted, calamitous, distressed, miserable, unfortunate, wretched. [even.
 UNHAPPY—alike, equal, equable.
 UNIMPORTANT—inconsiderable, immaterial, insignificant, trifling, petty, trivial.
 UNINTERRUPTEDLY—unceasingly, incessantly, unintermitting.
 UNISON—accordance, agreement, concord, harmony, melody.
 UNITE, *to*—agree, coalesce, combine, concur, connect, join.
 UNIVERSAL—general.
 UNLEARNED—ignorant, illiterate, uninformed, unlettered. [inct.
 UNLIKE—different, dissimilar, dissimilar—boundless, illimitable, infinite, unbounded. [pated.
 UNLOOKED FOR—sudden, unanticipated.
 UNMERCIFUL—callous, cruel, hard-hearted, merciless, severe.
 UNOFFENDING—harmless, innocent, inoffensive.
 UNQUESTIONABLE—irrefragable, incontrovertible, indubitable, indisputable, undeniable.
 UNRAVEL, *to*—develop, disentangle, extricate, unfold.
 UNRELENTING—cruel, hard-hearted, implacable, inexorable, relentless.
 UNRULY—refractory, ungovernable.
 UNSEARCHABLE—inscrutable.
 UNSEASONABLE—ill-timed, late, unfit, untimely.
 UNSETTLE, *to*—confuse, discompose, derange, disarrange, disconcert, disorder, displace, ruffle.
 UNSETTLED—undetermined, vacillatory, unsteady, wavering.
 UNSPEAKABLE—ineffable, inexpressible, unutterable.
 UNSPOTTED—blameless, faultless, spotless, unblemished.
 UNSTABLE—changeable, inconstant, mutable, wavering.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE—callous, hard, insensible, unfeeling.
 UNTIMELY—Inopportune, premature, unseasonable.
 UNTOWARD—awkward, froward, inconvenient, perverse, uncouth.
 UNTRUTH—falsehood, falsity, lie, mendacity.
 UNWILLING—averse, backward, disinclined, loth, reluctant.
 UNWORTHY—contemptible, mean, vile, undeserving, worthless.
 UPBRAID, *to*—blame, censure, condemn, reproach.
 UPRIGHTNESS—honesty, integrity, probity, rectitude, sincerity.
 UPROAR—bustle, confusion, disturbance, tumult.
 URBANITY—affability, civility, complaisance, courtesy, suavity.
 URGE, *to*—animate, encourage, exasperate, impel, importune, incite, instigate, stimulate. [tunate:
 URGENT—earnest, pressing, importunate.
 USAGE—custom, fashion, prescription, treatment.
 USE—advantage, avail, benefit, custom, habit, practice, service, utility.
 USE, *to*—employ. [ity, usage.
 USUALLY—commonly, customarily, generally. [assume.
 USURP, *to*—appropriate, arrogate, useless—fruitless, ineffectual, vain.
 UTILITY—advantages, benefit, convenience, service, use, usefulness.
 UTTER, *to*—articulate, express, pronounce, speak. [fully.
 UTTERLY—completely, perfectly,

V.

VACANCY—chasm, inanity, vacuity.
 VACANT—empty, devoid, idle, void.
 VACUITY—emptiness, inanity.
 VAGUE—indefinite, lax, unsettled, loose.
 VAIL—blind, cloak, covering, mask.
 VAIN—conceited, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, useless.
 VALE—dale, dell, dingle, valley.
 VALEDICTION—taking leave, farewell.
 VALOR—boldness, bravery, fearlessness, courage, fortitude, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity. [estimable
 VALUABLE—costly, precious, worthy,

[VIC]

SYNONYMS.

[VOR]

VALUE—account, appreciation, estimation, price, rate, worth.
VALUE, to—appraise, assess, calculate, appreciate, compute, esteem, estimate, prize, regard, respect, rate. [haughtiness.
VANITY—arrogance, conceit, pride,
VANQUISH. to—conquer, confute, defeat, overcome, subdue, subjugate, surmount.
VAPID—flat, spiritless.
VARIABLE—changeable, capricious, fickle, unsteady, versatile, wavering. [sion.
VARIANCE—discord, strife, discussion.
VARIATION—change, deviation, mutation, variety, vicissitude.
VARIETY—change, difference, diversity, medley. [sundry.
VARIOUS—different, diverse, several.
VARNISH—gloss, palliate.
VARY, to—alter, change, deviate, differ, disagree, dissent.
VAST—enormous, extensive, huge, large, immense.
VAUNT, to—boast, brag, glory.
VAUNTING—boasting, ostentation, parade, vainglory.
VEHEMENT—ardent, eager, firm, hot, impetuous, passionate, violent.
VELOCITY—celerity, fleetness, quickness, rapidity, speed, swiftness.
VENAL—hireling, mercenary.
VENERATE, to—adore, reverence, respect.
VENIAL—excusable, pardonable.
VENTURE, to—expose, hazard, risk.
VENTURESOME—bold, daring.
VERACITY—integrity, truth.
VERBAL—oral, vocal.
VERGE—border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim.
VESTIGE—mark, trace, track.
VEX, to—chagrin, fret, gall, mortify, offend, plague, tantalize, torment, tease.
VEXTION—chagrin, mortification, sorrow, trouble, uneasiness.
VICE—crime, defect, imperfection, depravity, fault. [vicinage.
VICINITY—nearness, neighborhood.
VICIOUS—corrupt, depraved, profligate, wicked.
VICISSITUDE—change, variation.
VICTOR—conqueror, vanquisher.

VIE, to—contend, contest, strive.
VIEW—landscape, prospect.
VIEW, to—behold, eye, look, see, survey.
VIGILANT—wakeful, watchful.
VIGOR—efficacy, energy, strength, force.
VIGOROUS—active, agile, energetic, forcible, potent, powerful, strong.
VILIFY, to—abuse, accuse falsely, asperse, calumniate, defame, detract, scandalize, slander.
VILE—base, despicable, worthless, mean, wicked. [tect.
VINDICATE, to—clear, defend, prove.
VINDICTIVE—resentful, revengeful.
VIOLATE, to—break, deflower, infringe, injure, hurt, ravish, transgress.
VIOLENT—boisterous, forcible, furious, impetuous, turbulent, vehement. [ness.
VIRTUE—chastity, efficacy, goodness.
VISAGE—countenance, face.
VISIBLE—apparent, clear, distinct, discernible, evident, manifest, plain, obvious. [phantom.
VISION—apparition, ghost, specter.
VISIONARY—enthusiast, fantastical, fanatic, imaginary.
VISITANT—guest, visitor.
VITIATE, to—contaminate, pollute, defile, infect, sophisticate, taint.
VITIATED—corrupt, debased, depraved, wicked.
VIVACIOUS—animated, sprightly, jocund, lively, merry, sportive.
VIVACITY—animation, gayety, life, lightness, loveliness, volatility, spirits.
VIVID—active, bright, clear, lively, lucid, quick, sprightly, striking.
VOCABULARY—dictionary, glossary, lexicon, nomenclature.
VOCAL—oral, verbal.
VOID—empty, devoid, vacant.
VOLATILITY—flightiness, giddiness, levity, lightness, liveliness.
VOLUNTARILY—gratuitously, spontaneously, willingly.
VOLUPTUARY—epicure, sensualist.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS—extravagance, luxury, sensuality.
VORACIOUS—greedy, rapacious, ravenous.

[WEA]

SYNONYMS.

[WIS]

VOTCH, *to*—affirm, attest, asseverate, assure, aver, obtest, protest, VOTE—suffrage, voice. [warrant.
VULGAR—common, low, mean, ordinary, popular

W

WAGES—allowance, hire, salary, pay, stipend. [ive.
WAGGISH—frolicsome, merry, sport-
WAKEFUL—observant, vigilant,
WALK—carriage, gait. [watchful.
WALK, *to*—perambulate.
WALK (unsteadily), *to*—reel, totter,
WAN—pale, pallid. [stagger.
WANDER, *to*—ramble, range, roam, rove, stroll.
WANT—indigence, lack, penury, poverty, need, necessity.
WARM—commodity, goods, merchandise.
WARINESS—care, caution, circumspection, forethought, prudence, scrupulousness. [like.
WARLIKE—martial, military, soldier-
WARM-HEARTED—cordial, hearty, sincere.
WARMTH—ardor, cordiality, fervor, fervency, glow, heat, vehemence, zeal. [lice.
WARNING—admonition, caution, no-
WARRANT, *to*—answer for, secure, authorize, guarantee.
WARY—cautious, guarded, circumspect, watchful.
WASTE—consumption, destruction, desolation, devastation, dissipation, havoc, ravage, spoil.
WASTE, *to*—consume, dissipate, destroy, expend, lavish, spend, squander.
WASTEFUL—extravagant, lavish, prodigal, profuse.
WATCHFUL—attentive, observant, cautious, circumspect, vigilant, wakeful.
WAVE—billow, breaker, surge.
WAVER, *to*—fluctuate, hesitate, scruple, vacillate.
WAY—course, form, fashion, manner, means, method, mode, road, route, system.
WEAK—absurd, debilitated, feeble, enfeebled, enervated, foolish, silly, infirm, simple, stupid, unfortified.

WEALTH—affluence, riches, opulence.

WEAKNESS—debility, failing, foible, feebleness, folly, frailty, imbecility, impotence, infirmity, languor, silliness, stupidity. [lassitude.

WEARINESS—fatigue, tediousness,
WEARISOME—annoying, fatiguing, tedious, tiresome, troublesome, vexatious.

WEARY, *to*—annoy, fatigue, harass, jade, subdue, tire, vex.

WEDDING—marriage, nuptials.

WEDLOCK—marriage state, matri-

WEEKLY—hebdomadal. [mony.

WEIGHT—avail, burden, heaviness, consequence, gravity, importance, load, moment, ponderousness, signification.

WEIGHTY—burdensome, onerous, heavy, ponderous. [grateful.

WELCOME—acceptable, agreeable,

WELL-BEING—happiness, prosperity, welfare.

WELL-BRED—civil, courteous, polite, polished.

WELTER, *to*—roll, wallow. [fawn.

WHEEDLE, *to*—coax, cajole, entice,

WHEREFORE—accordingly, consequently, hence, so, then, thence,

WHILE—though. [therefore.

WHIM—caprice, fancy, freak.

WHIMSICAL—capricious, fantastical, fanciful. [turn, wheel.

WHIRL, *to*—gyrate, revolve, twirl,

WHITEN, *to*—blanch, bleach.

WHOLE—all, complete, entire, perfect, total, undivided, uninjured, well.

WICKED—atrocious, criminal, depraved, enormous, flagrant, flagitious, guilty, heinous, irreligious, impious, monstrous, nefarious, profane, sinful, unjust, villainous,

WILLINGLY—spontaneously, voluntarily—shall. [tarily.

WIN, *to*—earn, gain, get, obtain, procure. [subtle.

WILY—artful, crafty, cunning, sly,

WIND, *to*—turn, twirl, whirl.

WISDOM—knowledge, prudence, sapience, understanding.

WISE—discerning, discreet, sapient, judicious, learned, prudent, sage, sagacious, skilled.

[WOR]

SYNONYMS.

[ZES]

Wish, *to*—desire, hanker after, long for.

WIT—burlesque, contrivance, humor, irony, ingenuity, invention, stratagem.

WITCHERY—blandishment, fascination, enchantment.

WITH—by, through.

WITHDRAW, *to*—go back, recede, retire, retreat, retrograde, take back.

WITHHOLD, *to*—forbear, hinder, let, keep back, refrain, restrain, refuse. [sist.

WITHSTAND, *to*—oppose, thwart, resist.

WITNESS—deponent, evidence, testimony.

WOFUL—doleful, piteous, rueful.

WONDER—admiration, amazement, astonishment, marvel, miracle, prodigy, surprise.

WONDERFUL—admirable, astonishing, curious, marvelous, strange.

WOOR—lover, suitor. [surprising.

WORD—expression, promise, term.

WORDS—expressions, terms, language.

WORK—drudgery, employment, labor, occupation, operation, performance, production, toil.

WORLD—earth, globe.

WORLDLY—secular, temporal.

WORSE (make), *to*—damage, deteriorate, impair, injure.

WORSHIP, *to*—adore, honor, revere.

WORTH—desert, excellence, merit, price, rate, value. [estimable.

WORTHY—deserving, meritorious.

WORTHLESS—unworthy, valueless.

WRANGLE, *to*—dispute, jangle, jar.

WRATH—anger, fury, indignation, ire, rage, resentment.

WRENCH, *to*—distort, force, twist, turn, wrest, wring.

WRETCHED—miserable, unhappy.

WRITER—author, penman, scribe.

WRONG—injury, injustice.

Y.

YEARLY—annually.

YET—but, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still.

YIELD, *to*—allow, cede, communicate, comply, conform, concede, give, give up, impart, produce, permit, resign, submit, surrender.

YIELDING—allowing, conceding, compliant, producing, resigning, submissive, surrendering.

YOUTH—adolescence, juvenility, puerility.

Z.

ZEAL—ardor, enthusiasm, warmth, fervor.

ZEALOT—enthusiast, fanatic.

ZEALOUS—ardent, anxious, earnest, enthusiastic, fervent, solicitous, warm.

ZEST—appetite, gusto, relish.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

INTRODUCTION.

EACH art, profession, trade, and occupation has its peculiar vocabulary, made up of words not in general use, at least in the same sense. A complete collection of these words would fill a heavy volume, the size and cost of which would preclude its general circulation. But as many of these words seldom or never occur in general literature, or in the common intercourse of society, and are useful merely to those exercising the calling to which they relate, they may be set aside without much detriment to the interests of the general reader. There still remains a large number of words which frequently and unavoidably occur in conversation and in books, and the signification of which, in the technology of the art, trade, or profession to which each belongs, it is highly useful to know. The most important of these we have aimed to comprise in the following dictionary, which is mainly an abridgment of the excellent work of W. M. Buchanan, of Glasgow, with such additions and modifications as seemed to be called for to adapt it to our purpose.

Of the original work Mr. Buchanan says, in his modest preface: "Its materials have been derived from the best and most authentic sources, and have been brought together with much care, and, it is hoped, not without discrimination. Many important terms and explanations, and many valuable facts belonging to the Industrial Arts, have been supplied by those engaged in the practical operations to which they relate; and in no case, when doubt arose, were similar means of attaining correct information overlooked.

ABBREVIATIONS.

"The narrow limits prescribed by the plan and purpose of the work have necessarily precluded all irrelevant discussion on particular subjects; yet, in the multiplicity, conciseness, and general accuracy of the definitions, the aptness of illustration, and brevity of statement, the Editor has reason to believe that it will bear a favorable comparison with any similar compilation."

ABBREVIATIONS

MADE USE OF IN THE FOLLOWING DICTIONARY.

Ag.—agriculture.
Anat.—anatomy.
Astrol.—astrology.
Astron.—astronomy.
Arch.—architecture.
Build.—building.
Carp.—carpentry.
Chem.—chemistry.
Chron.—chronology.
Com.—commerce.
Eng.—engineering.
Eccles.—ecclesiastical affairs
Fort.—fortification.
Geol.—geology.
Gram.—grammar.
Gun.—gunnery.

Her.—heraldry.
Hort.—horticulture.
Man.—manufacturing.
Met.—metallurgy.
Mech.—mechanics.
Mil.—military.
Min.—mining.
Mus.—music.
Nav.—naval and navigation.
Naut.—nautical.
Phil.—philosophy.
Phys.—physiology.
Pol.—politics.
Sur.—surveying.
Theol.—theology.
Typ.—typography.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

[ACK]

- A.**
AA'RON'S ROD (*arch.*)—a rod with a serpent twining around it.
ABACK' (*naut.*)—the situation of the sails when flattened against the mast.
ABAFT', or **AFT** (*naut.*)—toward the stern.
ABAS'SED (*her.*)—depressed.
ABATE', to (*law*)—to remove.
ABAT'TIS (*fort.*)—a temporary work made of felled trees, with the branches pointed upward.
ABBUT'TALS—the *butting* or boundary of land toward any point.
ABDUC'TORS (*anat.*)—muscles which pull back.
ABDUCTION (*law*)—the taking away of a child, a ward, a wife, etc., either by fraud or violence.
ABERRA'TION (*astron.*)—a small apparent motion of the fixed stars.
ABET' (*law*)—to encourage.
ABEY'ANCE (*law*)—in expectation.
ABNO'R'MAL (*phys.*)—deviating from nature.
ABRA'SION (*med.*)—the effect produced by corrosive substances.
ACCEP'TANCE (*com.*)—1, the receiving of a bill of exchange in such a way as to bind the acceptor to make payment of the same; 2, a bill of exchange accepted.
ACCE'SORY (*law*)—aiding, advising, or abetting.
ACCOMMODA'TION (*com.*)—1, a loan of money; 2, a note drawn for the purpose of borrowing its amount; 3, a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower.
ACKNOW'L'DGMENT (*law*)—an avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

[ALI]

- AC'TION** (*law*)—the suit or process which is brought in order to obtain a right.
ADDUC'TOR (*anat.*)—a muscle which draws toward some more important part.
AD'IPOSE (*anat.*)—fatty.
ADMINISTRA'TOR (*law*)—the person to whom the goods of a person who died intestate are intrusted. The feminine is *admini-stratrix*.
ADVEN'TURE (*naut.* and *com.*)—something which seamen are permitted to take on board a vessel with a view to sell to a profit.
ADVICE' (*com.*)—a letter sent by one merchant or banker to another, informing him of the bills or drafts drawn on him.
AFFIDA'VIT (*law*)—a declaration upon oath before a competent authority, more particularly when reduced to writing and signed by the party.
AFFU'SION (*med.*)—pouring.
AFORE' (*naut.*)—toward the head of the vessel. *Fore-and-aft* means the whole length of the vessel.
AFTER-SAILS (*naut.*)—the sails of the mizen-mast and stays between the main and mizen masts.
AG'ATE (*typ.*)—a kind of type smaller in size than nonpareil. (ABC ab.)
AHEAD' (*naut.*)—in advance of the ship.
ALBU'MEN—the white of an egg.
A'LIEN (*law*)—a foreigner.
AL'IMONY (*law*)—an allowance made to a woman legally separated from her husband, to be paid out of his estate.

ALLOY, *to*—to mix one metal with another; the compound formed is called an *alloy*.

AL'TITUDE (*astron.*)—the elevation of a star or other object above the horizon.

ALVE'OLAR (*anat.*)—pertaining to the sockets of the teeth.

AL'VINE (*anat.*)—appertaining to the belly (*alvus*).

AMAL'GAM (*met.*)—a soft alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent.

AMAURO'SIS (*med.*)—a diminution or total loss of sight from a paralysis of the retina or optic nerve.

AMID'SHIPS (*naut.*)—in the middle of a vessel.

AMOR'PHOUS—shapeless.

AN'EURISM (*med.*)—strictly a tumor arising from the dilatation of an artery, but extended to several diseases and lesions of the blood-vessels and to dilatations of the heart.

ANHY'DROUS (*chem.*)—containing no water in combination.

ANNEAL, *to* (*met.*)—to render malleable.

ANNU'ITY (*law*)—a specified sum of money paid yearly or periodically at particular dates agreed upon, and continued for a specified time.

AN'NULET (*arch.*)—a ring or fillet.

AN'TA, *plu. antæ* (*arch.*)—a pilaster or square projection attached to a wall.

ANTISEP'TIC (*med.*)—preventing putrefaction.

ANTIS'PASIS (*med.*)—a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. [the rectum.]

A'NUS (*anat.*)—the termination of

AOR'TA (*anat.*)—the principal trunk of the arterial system.

AP'ER' (naut.)—perpendicular.

APH'ONY (*med.*)—loss of voice.

APPEAL, *to* (*law*)—to remove a case from an inferior to a superior court.

APPROACH (*milit.*)—1, the advances of an army; 2, the works thrown up to protect the advances of an army.

AP'SIS (*arch.*)—the bowed or arched roof of a house.

AQUATIN'TA (*art*)—engraving on copper after the manner of Indian ink, or in imitation of pencil-drawings.

ARCADE (*arch.*)—a series of recesses with arched ceilings or soffets.

ARCH'ITRAVE (*arch.*)—that part of the entablature which rests immediately upon the columns.

AR'CHIVOLT (*arch.*)—the inner contour of an arch or band, adorned with moldings, running over the facings of the arch-stones and bearing upon the imposts.

AREO'LA (*anat.*)—1, the small interstices of cellular tissues; 2, the colored circle which surrounds the nipple.

ARREST, *to* (*law*)—to stop.

ARTIC'ULATED (*anat.*)—connected by movable joints.

ASH'LAR (*arch.*)—the facing of squared stones on the front of a building.

AS'PECT (*astron.*)—the situation of the planets and stars with reference to each other.

ASPHYX'Y (*med.*)—state in which the vital phenomena are suspended, from some cause intercepting respiration, but in which life is not actually extinct.

ASSAULT (and *Battery*) (*law*)—an attempt to do corporal hurt to another, as by striking at him. If the person be actually struck, it is battery.

ASSETS (*com., law*)—1, property placed in the hands of executors or assignees for the discharge of some particular obligation; 2, the entire available property belonging to a merchant.

ASSIGNEE (*law., com.*)—a person appointed to manage the affairs of a bankrupt for the benefit of the creditors.

ASSUMP'SIT (*law*)—an action to recover damages for the non-performance of a promise, whether verbal or written, not under seal.

ASSUMPTIVE (*her.*)—can be assumed.

ASTRAIN/GENT (*med.*)—binding.

ATHWART (*naut.*)—across the line of a ship's course. *Athwart* ships, reaching across the ship, from side to side, or in that direction.

ATRIP (*naut.*)—applied to the anchor when it is drawn perpendicularly out of the ground, and to a sail when hoisted to the top of the mast.

ATROPHY (*med.*)—a wasting of the body or any particular part of it.

ATTORNEY (*law*)—one appointed by another to transact some business in his name or stead.

B.

BACKSTAYS (*naut.*)—ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of the ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

BAIL, *to* (*law*)—to liberate from arrest and imprisonment. The persons who procure a person's liberation by becoming surety for his appearance when cited are called his *bail*; and the bond of surety given is a *bail-bond*.

BALK (*ag.*)—a ridge of land passed over in plowing, but not turned; *to balk* (of horses), to refuse to go forward.

BALUSTER (*arch.*)—a small column or pillar belonging to a balustrade.

BALUSTRADE (*arch.*)—a row of pilasters or balusters, usually joined by a rail, as in balconies.

BAND'RAL (*naut.*)—a little flag or streamer affixed to the top of a mast.

BAR'BACAN (*fort.*)—1, an outwork or defense of a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth along the foot of the rampart; 2, a fort at the entrance of a bridge or the outlet of a city, having a double wall, with towers; 3, an opening in the wall of a tower or fortress through which to fire upon an enemy, called also an *embrasure*.

BARGE-BOARDS (*arch.*)—the boards placed at the gable of a building to hide the horizontal timbers of the roof. Called also *verge-boards*.

BARK, or *barque* (*naut.*)—a particular form of rig of vessels, viz., that of a ship, but having a gaff top-sail instead of the square mizen top-sail.

BARRICADE (*fort.*)—a defense made in a narrow passage with such things as can be hastily collected, such as trees, wagons, etc., to check the progress of an enemy.

BASE (*tactics*)—a tract of country possessing certain natural or artificial advantages, and from which the operations of an army may proceed.

BASE-LINE (*art*)—the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane.

BA'SIL (*mech.*)—the angle to which the edge of a tool is ground.

BASTION (*fort.*)—a bulwark, *i. e.*, an erection by which the line of a fortification is broken, so as to obtain lateral defenses and a due command of every point.

BAT'TEN (*carp.*)—a strip of scantling used in boarding floors, and also on walls, to cover the joints.

BAT'TERY (*law*)—*see Assault*; (*fort.*)—a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners from the enemy's shot, and in which embrasures are made through which the cannon are projected to be fired.

BAY-WINDOW (*arch.*)—a projecting or *bow-window*.

BEAD (*arch.*)—a round molding (originally and often yet carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces), frequently set on the edge of each fascia of an architrave; also used as the moldings of doors, shutters, skirtings, impost, and cornices. When the bead is flush with the surface, it is called *quirk-bead*, and when raised, *cock-bead*.

BEAD-PROOF (*man.*)—a rude method of determining the strength of

spiritous liquors from the continuance of the bubbles (*beads*) on the surface, produced by shaking.

BEAM (*arch.*)—1, a piece of timber or metal of a rectangular section, laid across the walls, and serving to support the principal rafters. When the word is technically used, it is commonly compounded with another word used adjectively, as *tie-beam*, *collar-beam*, *camber-beam*. There are also *scarfing* and *truss beams*; 2, the *beam of a ship* is a great cross timber which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. The beams support the deck and orlops—the *main-beam* is that nearest the main-mast.

BEAM-ENDS (*naut.*)—a vessel is said to be on her beam-ends when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position.

BEARER (*arch.*)—1, whatever supports a body in its place, as a post, a strut; 2 (*her.*), a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; generally, the figure of a beast.

BEARING (*naut.*)—1, the situation of an object or place with regard to another, as estimated by the points of the compass: as A bears B. by S.E. of B, or the bearing of A is, etc.; 2 (*her.*), whatever is borne in, or fills the escutcheon, is called a *bearing*; 3 (*arch.*), the *bearing* of a piece of timber is the unsupported part between two fixed extremities or supports, which are likewise called *bearings*.

BED (*geol.*)—a stratum of two yards or more in thickness.

BELL-METAL (*met.*)—a composition of tin and copper, usually consisting of three parts of copper and one of tin. Less tin is used for church-bells than for clock-bells, and for very small bells a small quantity of zinc is added to the alloy.

BELVEDERE (*arch.*)—a turret or lantern raised above a roof, etc. as an observatory; and in Italy and France, a small edifice erected in gardens for enjoying a fine prospect.

BEND, *to* (*naut.*)—to fasten, as the cable to the ring of an anchor; and the knot by which the fastening is made is called a *bend*. The *bends* of a ship are the strongest and thickest planks of her sides, more usually called *wales*. They are reckoned from the water, *first*, *second*, etc., *bend*.

BEND/LET (*her.*)—dim. of *bend*. It occupies a sixth part of the shield.

BETROTHMENT (*law*)—a mutual promise or compact between two parties, by which they bind themselves to marry.

BEV'EL (*mech.*)—an instrument used by masons, carpenters, joiners, etc.

BEVEL-GEER (*mech.*)—a species of wheel-work, in which the axes of the two shafts are neither parallel nor at right angles to each other.

BIG'AMY (*law*)—the having of two wives at once.

BIGHT (*naut.*), a bend, coil, or turning—the double part of a rope, where it is folded, in distinction to the ends.

BIL'BOES (*naut.*)—long bars of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of offenders.

BILGE—1, the protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle; 2 (*naut.*), the *bilge of a ship* is the under part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, and on which she would rest if aground. When this part of the ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*.

BILL, from Norm. *ville*, a note. In *law*, a declaration in writing expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained

of the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. In *Scots law*, the term extends to every application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session. The term is also used in England to signify an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment, in which circumstance it differs from a bond. This kind of security is very generally called a *note of hand*. In *parliament*, the word *bill* is used to denote a draft or form of a law presented, but not enacted. In some instances statutes are called *bills*, but they are usually qualified by some descriptive title, as a *bill of attainder*. When a bill has received the sanction of both houses of parliament and the royal assent, it is generally named an *Act of Parliament*.

BILL OF EXCHANGE (com.)—a written request or order to one person or company to pay a certain sum of money therein stated to another person or company, on his or their order. The person who makes the bill is called the *drawer*, the person to whom it is addressed the *drawee*, and the person to whom or to whose order on the face of the bill it is payable, the *payee*. If the drawee accepts the bill, he thereby becomes the *acceptor*. A bill of exchange differs from a *promissory note* in being a request to another person to pay, whereas the latter is a promise on the part of the maker himself to pay the sum specified to the payee. Bills of exchange are either *inland*, i. e., when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same county, or *foreign*, i. e., when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another.

BILL OF LADING (com.)—a formal receipt signed by the master of a

trading vessel in his capacity of carrier, acknowledging that he has received the goods specified in it on board his ship, and binding himself, under certain exceptions, to deliver them in the like good order as received, at the place and to the individual named, etc.

BILL OF SALE (com.)—a contract under seal, by which an individual conveys away the right and interest he has in the goods and chattels named in the bill, on some consideration given or promised.

BINDING-JOISTS (build.)—those joists of a floor into which the trimmers of stair-cases, or well-holes of the stairs and chimney-ways, are framed.

BIN'NACLE (naut.)—a box containing a ship's compass, and light to show it at night.

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW (astron.)—a view taken from a point considerably above the objects represented.

BIRD'S-MOUTH (arch.)—an interior angle or notch cut in the end of a piece of timber for its reception on the edge of a pole or plate.

BIS (music)—a word placed over passages signifying that they are to be played twice over.

BIT—1, the iron part of a bridle, which is inserted into the mouth of a horse, and its appendages to which the reins are fastened; **2**, a boring instrument.

BITTS (naut.)—a plural word used to denote a frame of two pieces of timber, fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables when she rides at anchor.

BLACK LETTER (typ.)—the old English alphabet. (*ABC* abt.)

BLAST (man.)—the column of air forced into a fire, as in forges by bellows, or the blasting-machine, for the purpose of quickening the combustion.

BLA'ZONRY (her.)—the deciphering of coats of arms.

BLIND (*mil.*)—all which tend to intercept the view of the enemy are called blinds.

Block (*mech.*)—a piece of wood in which one or more sheaves or pulleys are placed for the purpose of forming tackles in various operations in naval tactics and architectural constructions.

Block'ade (*nav.*)—the interception by one belligerent of communication with a place occupied by another, from Ital. *bloccare*, to inclose.

Block'house (*fort.*)—a house made of beams, joined together cross-ways, and often doubled, with a covering and loopholes.

BLoom (*iron-works*)—a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering.

BLUFF—a high headland presenting a precipitous front.

BOARD (*naut.*)—the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack; *to make a good board* is to sail in a straight line when close hauled; *to make short boards* is to tack frequently; *to board* is to enter a ship by force in combat.

BOASTING (*mech.*)—the paring of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.

BOB (*mech.*)—the ball of a pendulum; the metallic weight which is attached to the lower extremity of a pendulum-rod.

BOL'STERS (*naut.*)—small bags filled with tarred canvas, rope-yarn, etc., to place under the shrouds and stays to prevent their chafing against the trestle-tree, by the motion of the mast, when the ship rocks.

BOLT-ROPE (*naut.*)—the rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

BONDED GOODS (*com.*)—those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.

BON'ING—the act of judging of or making a plane surface by the direction of the eye. This term is of frequent use among surveyors and architects, who perform

the operation of boning by means of poles set up at certain distances; these are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Joiners, etc., bone their work with two straight edges.

Bo'nus (*com.*)—a Latin word meaning *good*, used to denote a premium given for a loan, right, or privilege, above its prime or original cost.

BOOM (*naut.*)—1, a long pole or spar run out from various parts of a ship or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails, as the *jib-boom*, *studding-sail boom*, *main-boom*, *square-sail boom*, etc.; 2, a strong iron chain fastened to spars and extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.

Boor—the *boot* of a coach is the space underneath, between the coachman and the body of the coach, in which the luggage is stowed.

BOUND—used in composition, as in *ice-bound*, *wind-bound*, when a ship is prevented from sailing by ice or contrary winds; and in the sense of *destined*, when we say that a ship is *bound* for Cadiz.

Bourgeois (*typ.*)—the name used to designate that sort of printing-types in size between long primer and brevier. (ABC abc.) The word is French.

BOUR (*ag.*)—one turn or course of a plow in plowing a ridge.

Bow (*naut.*)—the rounded part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the planks arch inward, and terminating where they close at the stem or prow.

Bow'ER (*naut.*)—an anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two bowers, called the *fi st* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

Bow'LINE (*naut.*)—a rope fastened near the middle of the leech or

- perpendicular edge of the square-sails, by subordinate parts called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward when the ship is close-hauled.
- Bow/SPRIT** (*naut.*)—a large spar which projects over the stem of a ship to carry forward.
- BOXING THE COMPASS** (*naut.*)—repeating all the points in their regular order.
- BRA'CES** (*naut.*)—ropes belonging to all the yards of a ship, except the mizen, two to each yard, reeved through blocks which are fastened to pendants, seized to the yard-arms, to square or traverse the yards. The name is also given to pieces of iron which are used as supports, such as of the poop-lanterns.
- BRAKE** (*mech.*)—an apparatus used to retard or stop the revolutions of carriage and railway car-wheels.
- BRAZ'ING** (*met.*)—the soldering together of edges of iron, copper, brass, etc., with an alloy consisting of brass and zinc, sometimes with a little tin or silver.
- BREAK** (*typ.*)—the short line which ends a paragraph.
- BREAKING GROUND** (*mil.*)—opening the trenches and beginning the works for a siege.
- BREAK-JOINT** (*masonry*)—one stone placed on the joint of two stones in the course below, to bind the work.
- BREASTFAST** (*naut.*)—a large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay.
- BREAST-WHEEL** (*mech.*)—a water-wheel which receives the water at about half its height, or at the level of the axis.
- BREASTWORK** (*mil.*)—a work thrown up to afford protection against the shot of the enemy. Breastworks are usually made of earth.
- BREV'ET** (*mil.*)—a nominal rank in the army higher than that for which pay is received.
- BREVIARY**—the book containing the daily service of the Roman Church—matins, lauds, prime, third, sixth, none, and vespers.
- BREVIER'** (*typ.*)—a size of types for letter-press printing, smaller than bourgeois and larger than minion. (ABC abc.)
- BRI'DLE** (*naut.*)—a short piece of cable well served attached to a swivel or a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. The use is to enable a ship when moored to veer with the wind and tide.
- BRIEF** (*law*)—a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial.
- BRIG, BRIG'ANTINE** (*naut.*)—a square-rigged vessel with two masts. The term is differently applied by the mariners of different countries. The uncontracted term *brigantine* is used, especially in the Mediterranean, to denote a light, flat, open vessel, with ten or fifteen oars on a side, having also sails, and carrying upward of one hundred men. Such vessels have been much used for piracy, whence the name, from *brigand*, a freebooter.
- BRING-TO** (*naut.*)—to check a vessel's course when advancing, by arranging the sails so that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to *lie-to*.
- BROADCAST** (*ag.*)—when seed is sown by casting it athwart the ridges or grounds, it is said to be sown *broadcast*, in distinction from the mode of sowing in drills.
- BROADSIDE** (*naut.*)—1, a discharge of all the guns of one side of a ship, above and below, at the same instant; 2, the side of a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter; 3 (*typ.*), a sheet of paper printed on one side only, and that side making a single page.
- BROK'ERAGE** (*com.*)—the commission, reward, or per-centage paid

to brokers on the sale or purchase of bills, stock, merchandise, for effecting insurance, or doing other business.

BUCKERS (*mech.*)—in water wheels a series of cavities placed on the circumference of the wheel, into which the water is delivered to set the wheel in motion.

BULL—a letter, edict, or rescript of the Pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing a decree, order, or decision. The bull is written on parchment, and provided with a leaden seal.

BULLION (*com.*)—uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined and cast into bars, ingots, or plates. Foreign coin is bought and sold under the name of bullion in this country.

BULLWARK, in *ancient fortifications*, is nearly the same with *bastion* in the modern.

BUNTING (*navt.*)—a thin woolen stuff, of which the colors and signals of a ship are usually formed.

BURGLARY (*livr.*)—the breaking and entering the house of another by night, with the intent to commit some felony, whether such felonious intention be executed or not. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, and in a dwelling-house or in an adjoining building which is part and parcel of the same. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but the opening of a door or window, picking a lock or unlocking it with a key, raising a latch, or loosing any fastenings, constitutes a *breaking*; and a putting in of the hand after such breaking is an entry.

BURIN (*mech.*)—an instrument of tempered steel used for engraving on copper, etc.

BUSKIN—a kind of high shoe or boot worn by the ancient tragedians upon the stage, to give them a more heroic appearance.

In classic authors the word is used for tragedy, and for a lofty and elevated style. The buskin was also worn by both sexes, especially the ladies, for ornament. Hunters and soldiers use a buskin much resembling a half boot.

BUST—that part of the human figure which comprises the head, neck, breast, and shoulders.

BUTTRESS (*build.*)—a mass of masonry, to support the side of a wall that is very high, or that is pressed on the opposite side by an adventitious force, as a bank of earth or a body of water.

C.

CABALIST—in *French commerce*, a factor or agent.

CABLE (*navt.*)—a large rope or chain used to retain a vessel at anchor. Rope cables are principally manufactured of hemp; each cable has three strands, every strand has three ropes, and every rope consists of three twists. The twists have more or fewer threads, according to the greater or less thickness of the cable. All vessels have ready for service three cables—the *sheet* cable, the *best bower* cable, and the *small bower* cable. Iron cables are strong iron chains constructed in various ways; they have in a great measure, and deservedly, replaced the hempen cables.

CADET—a pupil of a military academy.

CALIBER (*mtl.*)—the diameter of the bore of any piece of ordnance.

CALK, *to*—to drive oakum into the seams of planks to prevent the entrance of water.

CALL (*various*)—1, the cry of a bird to its young or to its mate at coupling time; 2, a sort of pipe used by fowlers to catch birds by imitating their notes; 3, a lesson blown on the horn of the keeper to encourage the dogs in their search of game; 4, the boat-swain's whistle; 5, the invitation

- of a congregation to a preacher to become its pastor.
- CAM'BER** (*arch.*)—an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam.
- CAM'EO**—in the proper sense, a gem engraved in *relievo*.
- CANE'-BRAKE**—a cane-thicket.
- CANNON BONE** (*furriery*)—the single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse.
- CAN'TONED** (*arch.*)—when the angles of a building are adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, or anything which projects beyond the naked wall, it is called a *cantoned* building.
- CAP-PA'PER**—a coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.
- CAP'SHEAF** (*ag.*)—the crowning sheaf of a stack.
- CAPITAL** (*various*)—1, the principal town or city of a state or kingdom; 2 (*arch.*)—the head or uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature; 3 (*typ.*), the large letters serving as initials of proper names, etc., are called *capitals*; 4 (*com.*), that sum of money which a merchant, banker, or trader adventures in any undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership. It signifies likewise the fund of a trading company or corporation; but in this sense the word *stock* is commonly added; thus we say the *capital stock* of the bank, etc.
- CAP'STAN**—If a windlass have its axis placed vertically, it becomes a capstan. The power is applied to the capstan by means of a series of levers, placed at equal distances round it, in the direction of the radii. To each of these the force of one or more individuals is applied at the same time. The machine is principally used for raising the anchors of ships.
- CAP'SULE** (*anat.*)—a membranous production in closing a part like a bag, as the capsular ligaments, the capsule of the crystalline lens, etc.
- CAR'ACOLE**—wheeling round. 1, a semi-round which a horseman makes either to the right or left. Cavalry make a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron; 2, a staircase in a helix or spiral form.
- CAR'DINAL POINTS**—the four intersections of the horizon—North, South, East, and West.
- CAR'OTID** (*anat.*)—the name of an artery on each side of the neck, from *καρως*, to cause to sleep; because the carotids supply the head with blood, and the ancients believed sleep to be caused by an increased flow of blood to the head.
- CAR'TEL** (*mil.*)—1, a writing or agreement between states at war for exchange of prisoners or other mutual advantage, also the vessel employed to convey the messenger on that occasion; 2, a letter of defiance, a challenge.
- CAR'TILAGE** (*anat.*)—gristle; smooth, solid, animal matter, softer than bone, and harder than ligament.
- CAS'ING** (*build.*)—the operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and marking it while wet with lines, so as to make it resemble a building of polished freestone.
- CAST'ING** (*typ.*)—ascertaining accurately how many pages in print a given quantity of manuscript will occupy, or how many pages of a larger type a given quantity of print in a smaller type will occupy.
- CAT'ALOGUE RAISONNÉ**—a catalogue of books classed under heads.
- CATAME'NIA** (*med.*)—the monthly discharge of females, *κατα*, and *μήν*, a month.
- CAT'APULT** (*mil.*)—a military engine, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones.

- charts, and arrows upon the enemy.
- CAT'ARACT** (*med.*)—an interruption of sight produced by opacity, either of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or the fluid of Morgagni; or more generally any perceptible obstacle to vision, situated between the vitreous humor and the urea and pupil. The first species is called *true cataract*, and when the disease consists of opaque matter situated before the lens, it is denominated *false cataract*.
- CAT-GUT**—the name given very absurdly to cords made of the twisted intestines of sheep. Whiplash, hatter's cord, bow-strings, clockmaker's cord, and fiddle and harp-strings are all made of cat-gut variously prepared.
- CAT'S-HEADS** (*naut.*)—two strong, short beams of timber, projecting almost horizontally over a ship's bows, one on each side of the bowsprit; called also *cat-heads*.
- CAUTERY** (*med.*)—the application of a red-hot iron is an *actual cautery*; the application of a caustic is a *potential cautery*.
- CA'VEAT** (*law*)—a Latin word meaning "*let him beware*," used in courts of law to denote a process to stop proceedings; also to denote a notice of intention to apply for a patent for some invention.
- CE'LIAC** (*med.*)—pertaining to the lower belly or intestines.
- CENTERING, or CENTER** (*build.*)—the temporary woodwork on which any vaulted work is constructed.
- CENTIGRADE** (from *centum* and *gradus*)—a degree, divided into a hundred degrees. Graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts, as a *centigrade thermometer*.
- CENTER-BIT** (*mch.*)—a carpenter's tool, which makes a cylindrical hole, and turns on an axis or center when used in boring.
- CE'RATE** (*med.*)—a composition of wax, oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients.
- CES'TUS**—the marriage girdle or girdle of Venus among the Romans and Greeks.
- CHA'FERY** (*iron-works*)—a forge in which an ancony or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle.
- CHAIN** (*sur.*)—a measure of length, composed of a certain number of links of iron wire, serving to take the distance between two places. Gunter's chain consists of 100 such links, each 7.92 inches, consequently equal to 66 feet or 4 poles.
- CHAIR** (*mech.*)—a pedestal or socket of cast-iron used upon railways, for receiving and securing the rails upon the blocks, to which they are fastened by oak tree-nails. The chair for receiving the ends of two rails is termed a *joint or double chair*, being larger than the *simple or intermediate chairs*.
- CHALLENGE** (*law*)—an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause.
- CHAM'FER** (*arch.*)—a small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material, as in stones, pillars, or other ornamented parts of a building. The word is also used as a verb, meaning to *channel*.
- CHANCE-MED'LEY** (*law*)—the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; if he be doing an unlawful act, the killing is felony.
- CHANCERY** (*law*)—the highest court of justice in Great Britain, next to Parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one *ordinary*, being a court of common law, the other *extraordinary*, being a court of equity.
- CHAP'ITER** (*arch.*)—a different word for *capital*.
- CHARGE** (*law*)—1, the instructions

- given by a judge to a jury; 2 (*gun.*), the powder and ball with which a gun is loaded; 3 (*her.*), whatever is borne on coats of arms.
- CHASE** (*typ.*)—1, an iron frame, three fifths of an inch thick, in which pages of letter are wedged up to prevent the types from getting displaced during the printing. Chases are of different sizes, to suit the pages to be wedged (technically, *locked*) in them; 2, a row of hedge or other plants; also, an extent of waste or forest land; 3, *Chase of a gun*, the whole length of the bore.
- CHECK** (*com.*) an order to some person, usually a banker, to pay a specified sum to the bearer on demand, in which respect it differs from a bill of exchange.
- CHECKMATE**—a movement in the game of chess which *kills* or hinders the adversary's king from moving. Mate is from Spanish *matar*, to kill.
- CHEEKS** (*mech.*)—those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike, and have the operative parts of the machine between them.
- CHEQUERS** (*build.*)—stones in the facings of walls, of uniformly equal dimensions, so arranged that no interruption occurs in the joints, either horizontally or vertically.
- CHÉV'AUX DE FRISE** (*mil.*)—a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.
- CHIL'AD**, χίλια, a thousand. The period of a thousand years.
- CHINE** (*various*)—1, the spine of an animal; 2, the chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves; 3, a narrow ravine with vertical edges.
- CHIN'SING** (*naut.*)—a temporary species of calking, the oakum being only tightly thrust into the chinks of the ship by means of a chisel or pointed knife.
- CHLORO'SIS** (*med.*)—the green sickness, a disease which principally affects young unmarried females.
- CHOIR** (*arch.*)—the part of a church in which the choristers sing divine service.
- CHOKEDAMP**—a name given by miners to all irrespirable gases, especially carbonic acid gas.
- CHORE'A** (*med.*) St. Vitus' Dance; a disease which chiefly attacks young people of weakly constitution, and which manifests itself in convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulations.
- CHO'RION** (*anat.*)—the external or involving membrane of the fetus is thus named, from χορὸν, meaning protection.
- CHUCK** (for a turning-lathe)—an appendage to fix any material for the purpose of turning it into any determinate form.
- CINC'TURE** (*arch.*)—the circular concavity near the head or base of a column; from *cingo*, to surround. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferules anciently used to strengthen wooden columns.
- CINQUE PORTS, or FIVE PORTS**—the seaport towns of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hythe, and Romney, to which three others were afterward added, viz., Winche sea, Eye, and Seaford. These towns possess peculiar privileges, and are under the government of a lord-warden.
- CIRCULAR**—an advertising letter.
- CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE** (*law*)—that evidence which is obtained from circumstances which usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.
- CLAMP** (*various*)—in general, something that binds. In *ship-building*, the name is given to thick planks in the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of beams. Clamps consisting of bent plates of smooth iron are

- also used to strengthen masts and fasten the masts and bowsprits of small vessels; and similar irons are forelocked to the trunnions of a cannon, to keep it fast to the carriage.
- CLARE-OBSCURE** (*art.*)—light and shade in painting.
- CLA'KO-OBSOU'KO** (*art.*)—the art of disposing advantageously the lights and shades of a piece. It also denotes a painting in two colors, as black and white.
- CLEAR** to (*naut.*)—1, to clear a ship at the Custom-House is to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds to perform other acts requisite, and procure a commission to sail; 2, to clear the wind is, in nautical language, to gain such a distance from shore as to have plenty of sea-room; 3, to clear a ship for action is to remove all incumbrances, and prepare for an engagement.
- CLEAR'ANCE** (*naut.*)—a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
- CLEAT** (*carp.*)—a fastener.
- CLEF** (*mus.*)—a character placed at the beginning of a stave to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that stave in the system, and to point out the names of all the notes contained in the line of the clef.
- CLEFT-GRAFT**—a graft made by cleaving the stock and inserting the scion.
- CLEW** (*naut.*)—the lower corner of a square sail, and the utmost corner of a stay-sail.
- CLEW-GARNETS**—a sort of tackle of rope and pulley fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sails of a ship, to truss them up to the yard.
- CLEW-LINES**—a tackle similar to the clew-garnets, but applied to the smaller square-sails.
- CLICKS** (*mech.*)—small pieces of iron falling into a notched wheel, attached to the winches in cutters, etc., and thereby serving the office of pawls.
- CLI'ENT** (*law*)—one who puts himself to the mercy of a lawyer, who often becomes his tormentor.
- CLINCH** (*naut.*)—the part of a cable, or the kind of knot and seizings fastening it to the ring of an anchor, etc.
- CLINCH'ER**—a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.
- CLINCH'ER-WORK** (*ship-building*)—the disposition of the planks; the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays that next below it, like the slates on the roof of a house.
- CLINK'ERS**—bricks impregnated with niter, and more thoroughly burned by being placed next to the fire in the kiln.
- CLIV'TORIS** (*anat.*)—a small glandiform body, above the nymphæ, and before the opening of the urinary passage of females.
- CLOSE-HAULED** (*naut.*)—the trim of a ship's sails when she endeavors to make progress in the nearest direction possible toward that point of the compass from which the wind blows.
- COAG'ULUM** (*chem.*)—the tenacious substance formed from a fluid by coagulation.
- COBWALLS** (*build.*) walls formed of mud mixed with straw.
- CO'DEX** (*Lat.*)—a manuscript volume.
- COF'FER-DAM** (*eng.*)—an inclosure formed by a double range of piles, etc., with clay between, for laying the foundations of piers and other works in water, to exclude the surrounding fluid and protect the work and workmen.
- COGNIZANCE** (*law*)—an acknowledgment; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or defendant that the right is in the plaintiff or cognizee by gift or otherwise.
- COLLAPSE** (*med.*)—an enfeeblement of the vital powers, such as occurs in adynamic fever.
- COLLAR-BEAM** (*build.*)—a beam above the lower end of the rafters of a roof.

Co'lon (anat.)—the largest of the intestines. It commences at the cæcum, and terminates in the rectum.

COLONELS (arch.)—the posts of a truss frame.

COLONNADE' (arch.)—a row of columns. The colonnade is termed, according to the number of columns which it contains, *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, etc. When in front of a building, they are termed *porticoes*; when surrounding a building, a *peristyle*, and when double or more, a *polystyle*.

COL'UMN (arch.)—a round pillar, the parts of which are the *base*, on which it rests, its body, called the *shaft*, and the head, called the *capital*. The capital finishes with an *abacus*, and the base is supported on a *plinth*. The shaft is in general either *plain* or *fluted*, but *corolytic* columns have foliated shafts. Columns are moreover distinguished as to their form into Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

Co'MA (med.)—a morbid state, resembling sound sleep, produced by compression of the brain and various other causes; from *κάμα*, sound sleep.

COMBE—the term *combe* is usually applied to that unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond and above the most elevated spring that issues into it; at this point or spring-head the valley ends and the *combe* begins.

COMMIS'SION (com.)—the order by which one traffics or negotiates for another; also the per-centage given to agents and factors for transacting the business of others.

COMMIS'SION MERCHANT—a merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission.

COMMIS'SURE—a joint or seam; applied in *architecture* to the joint between two stones, and is *unat-*

omy to the corners of the lips where they meet together; also to certain parts of the brain, where its fibers cross and join one hemisphere to the other.

COM'MODORE (naut.)—an officer who commands a squadron destined on a particular enterprise. *Commodore* is also used as a title of courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company.

COM'MUNE—in *France*, one of the subordinate divisions of the country, introduced in the revolution of 1792.

COMPOS'ING-STICK (typ.)—an instrument used by compositors in setting types.

COM'POSITE (arch.)—the *composita arch* is the pointed or lancet arch; the *composita order* forms one of the five architectural orders, and is thus named from its being composed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

COMPOS'ITOR (typ.)—one who sets types.

CON'CAVE (Lat. *concavus*, from *cavus*, a hollow)—depressed in the middle; opposed to convex.

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE—concave on both sides, as a concave lens.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX—concave on the one side, and convex on the other, as a concavo-convex lens.

CON'CRETE (i. wild.)—a mass formed by the cohesion of heterogenous materials. The concrete used by engineers and architects is a compact mass of pebbles, sand, and lime, worked together with water, to form the foundations of the walls of structures.

CONFESSION, AURICULAR—in the Church of Rome, a part of the sacrament of penance. It must be of every mortal sin, and made to a priest, who is solemnly obliged not to reveal it.

CONFIRMA'TION (law)—an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse* from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or

unavoidable. In *church affairs*, (1), the ratification of the election of a dignitary of the church by the sovereign; (2), the ceremony of laying on of hands in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges.

CONFLUENT — flowing together (*confluens*); applied in physiology to eruptions, especially that of small-pox, and in *botany* to leaves which run together at their base.

CONGENITAL (*med.*)—born, a term applied to that which pertains to an individual from his birth, as a *congenital disease*.

CONGESTION (*med.*)—a preternatural accumulation of blood, bile, or other fluids in their proper vessels. Diseases arising from this cause are called *congestive diseases*.

CONGLOMERATE (*geol.*)—conglomerate has the same meaning as breccia (Mantell), and pudding-stone (Lyell). According to Bakewell, "conglomerate consists of large fragments of stone, whether rounded or angular, imbedded in clay or sandstone."

CONJUNCTION (*astron.*)—the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac.

CONNATE—growing together. Applied to leaves which are united at their base.

CONSIGNEE' (*com.*)—a person to whom goods are consigned for sale or superintendence; the person who sends them is the consigner.

CONSIGNMENT (*com.*)—1, the act of consigning or sending goods to an agent; 2, the goods consigned to a factor or agent; 3, the writing by which anything is consigned.

CONTEMPT' (*law*)—the offense of disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.

CONTRABAND (*com.*)—1, a commodity prohibited to be exported

or imported, bought or sold; 2, that class of commodities which neutrals are not allowed to carry during war to a belligerent power. CON'TRA-INDICA'TION—a counter or opposing indication, applied in *medicine* to designate a symptom which forbids the use of a remedy which might otherwise be employed.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL—in *watchwork*, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CON'TUMACY (*law*)—willful contempt and disobedience of any lawful summons or order of court.

CONVEX'O-CON'CAVE—convex on the one side and concave on the other.

CONVEX'o-CON'VEX—convex on both sides.

CONVEY'ANCE (*law*)—the instrument or means of passing from one place or person to another; thus, an *aqueduct* is a conveyance for water; a deed of conveyance is an instrument or writing by which lands, etc., are conveyed or made over to another person. The term is also used in the sense of transference, assignment, etc.

CON'VOY (*nav.*)—a ship or ships of war, appointed to escort or protect the merchant ships. The word is sometimes applied to the protected ships, and sometimes to both the protected and protecting vessels. In the *military service*, it signifies a detachment of troops who guard supplies of provisions, ammunition, etc., on their way to the army.


COP'Y (*typ.*)—the subject-matter to be printed.

COP'YRIGHT (*law*)—the right which an author has in his own literary compositions.

COR'BEIL, from *Fr. corbe lle*, a basket. In *architecture*, corbells are sculptured baskets of flowers or fruit, sometimes placed in the heads of caryatides.

COR'BELS (*arch.*)—a row of stones

- projecting from the wall to support the parapet in castellated and gothic edifices, instead of brackets or modillions.
- COR'BEL-TABLE** (*arch.*)—a series of semicircular arches which cut one another in a wall, supported by timbers with their ends projecting out, and carved into heads, faces, lion's heads, etc.
- COR'DON** (*arch.*)—1, the edge of a stone at the outside of a building; 2 (*fort.*), a row of stones made round on the outside, and set between the wall of the fortress which lies aloope, and the parapet which stands perpendicular.
- COR'DWAINER**, Fr. *cordonnier*, a shoemaker, from *cord* can.
- CORINTHIAN ORDER** (*arch.*)—the noblest, richest, and most delicate of the five orders, and so named because first erected at Corinth.
- COR'NEA**, Lat. (*anat.*)—the anterior transparent portion of the ball of the eye.
- COR'NICE** (*arch.*)—a summit; any molded projection that crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, as the cornice of a room.
- COR'PUSCLE**, or **COR'PUSCULE** (*anat.*)—Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body; a minute particle. Corpuscles are not necessarily the elementary principles of matter, but simply such minute particles, whether simple or compound, as compose aggregate bodies.
- COR'RIDOR** (*arch.*)—a long passage or gallery in a building, connected with various departments, and sometimes running round a quadrangle.
- COR'TES**—the Spanish name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.
- CORVET** (*nav.*)—Fr. *corvette*, Sp. *corveta*; a sloop of war.
- COUCH'ANT**, Fr. (*her.*)—lying down; applied in heraldry to a lion or other beast lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant* or sleeping.
- COUL'TER** (*ag.*)—an iron instrument like a knife, fixed in the beam of a plow, and serving to cut the edge of each furrow.
- COUNT** (*law*)—a particular charge in an indictment.
- COUN'TER APPROACHES** (*fort.*)—lines and trenches made by the besieged to attack the works of the besiegers or hinder their progress.
- COUN'TERTFORT** (*build.*)—a buttress, spur, or pillar, serving to support a wall, etc., liable to bulge.
- COUN'TERGWARD** (*fort.*)—a work raised before the point of a bastion.
- COUN'TERMINE** (*mil.*)—a well and gallery sunk and driven till it meets the enemy's mine, to prevent its effects.
- COUN'TERMURE** (*fort.*)—a wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made.
- COUN'TERPROOF**—a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed fresh through the press, gives an inverted impression.
- COUN'TERSCARP** (*fort.*)—the exterior talus or slope (*escarpe*) of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way, with its parapet and glacis.
- COUN'TERSIGN** (*mil.*)—watchword.
- COUN'TERSINK** (*mech.*)—to make a cavity in timber-work for the reception of a plate of iron or the head of a screw or bolt.
- COUNT-WHEEL**—in the striking part of a clock, is that which moves round in 12 or 24 hours, called also *locking-wheel*.
- COUP'URE** (*fort.*)—a passage cut through the glacis, in the re-entering angle of the covert-way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged.
- COURANT**, Fr. running. Applied in *heraldry* to any animal borne in an escutcheon in a running attitude.
- COURSE**—1 (*nav.*), that point of the horizon or compass which a vessel steers on, or the angle which

- the rhomb-line makes with the meridian; 2 (*build.*), a continued layer of bricks or stones.
- COURSES** (*naut.*)—the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen. Sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails of the lower masts, also to the main stay-sails of all brigs and schooners.
- COURSING-JOINT**—one between two courses of masonry.
- COVER-WAY** (*build.*)—the recess left in brickwork for the reception of the roofing.
- CRAMP** (*build.*)—a piece of iron or other metal bent at each end, and inserted into contiguous parts of a building, arch, etc., to hold them together, and thus give additional strength to the structure.
- CRED'IT** (*com.*)—the term used to express the trust or confidence placed by one individual in another, when he assigns him money or other property in loan, or without stipulating for its immediate payment.
- CRE'NATE**—notched or scalloped. Applied to objects in natural history when the indentations on the borders, as of leaves, are rounded and not sufficiently deep to be called teeth.
- CRENEL'LE**—in *Gothic architecture* the opening of an embattled parapet.
- CRESCEN'DO**, Ital. (*mus.*)—when the volume of sound is increased from soft to loud, marked thus .
- CREST**—a term used in *armory* to signify the top part of the helmet generally ornamented, and in *heraldry* that part of the casque or helmet next the mantle.
- CRETINISM** (*med.*)—a peculiar endemic disease, common in Switzerland and in some other mountainous districts. It makes a close approach to rickets in its general symptoms, but differs in the tendency to that peculiar enlargement of the thyroid gland called by the French *goitre*, and in the mental imbecility which accompanies it.
- from the first. The individuals so affected with this disease are called *cretins*.
- CROCKET** (*arch.*)—the small buds or bunches of foliage used in Gothic architecture to ornament spires, canopies, pinnacles, etc.; the larger bunches at the top are termed *flutials*.
- CROSS-CUT SAW**—a saw managed by two men, one at each end.
- CROUP**—the hindermost parts of a horse.
- CROUP'ER**—a leathern strap attached to a saddle, and fitted to go under the tail of the horse to keep the saddle in its place.
- CRYPT**, from *κρυπτω*, to hide; a subterranean place, especially under a church, for the interment of the dead.
- CUD'DY** (*naut.*)—a cabin under the poop.
- CUE**—1, a long, tapering stick, tipped with leather, used in playing billiards; 2, the notice given to an actor on the stage what and when to speak.
- CUL-DE-FOUR** (*arch.*)—a French term applied to a kind of low spherical vault.
- CUL'MINATE** (*astron.*)—the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian, or its greatest altitude during its diurnal revolution.
- CUL'VEBIN** (*mil.*)—a long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery for carrying a ball to a great distance.
- CUL'VERT**—an arched drain for the conveyance of water under canals, roads, etc.
- CUNETTE', CUVETTE'** (*fort.*)—a deep trench in the middle of a dry moat, to obstruct the enemy's approach to a fortified place.
- CUP'PING** (*surg.*)—the application of *curcubitula* or cupping-glasses to the fleshy parts of the body, for the purpose of effusing the blood into the cellular tissue (as in *dry cupping*), or of actually extracting it after scarification. To apply the cupping-glass, all that is necessary is to heat the bottom of it slightly over a spirit-

lamp; this rarefies the air within it, so that when applied and reduced to the ordinary temperature, a partial vacuum is formed, into which the blood is determined.

CURE-ROOF (*arch.*)—a roof formed of four contiguous planes, each two having an external inclination; called also a *Mansard-roof*.

CURE-STONES—the stones placed at the edge of a pavement to hold the work together.

CURTAIN (*fort.*)—that part of a rampart which lies between two bastions.

CUS'TOMS (*com.*)—duties charged upon commodities on their being imported into or exported out of a country.

CUTICLE (*anat.*)—the scarf-skin.

CUTTER (*naut.*)—a small vessel with one mast, and sloop rigged, constructed for swift sailing; also a small boat attached to a ship of war; it has six oars.

CUT-WATER—of a ship, the sharp part of the head under the beak or figure.

D.

DAM'PER (*mech.*)—1, a valve or sliding-plate in a furnace, to regulate the draft, and thus, consequently, the heat; 2, a part in a pianoforte, by which the vibration of a string is modified.

DA'VIT (*naut.*)—a short boom fitted to the fore-channel, to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the bow, which is called fishing the anchor.

DAY'S WORK (*naut.*)—the reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon till noon.

DAYS OF GRACE—1 (*law*), three days granted by the court beyond the time named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer; 2 (*com.*), a customary number of days, in this country three, for the payment of a bill of exchange after the same becomes due.

DEAD-BEAT—in *clockwork*, a scape-mechanism invented with a view to

lessen the effect of the wheel-work on the motion of the pendulum.

DEAD-EYES (*naut.*)—a kind of blocks with many holes in them, whereby the shrouds are fastened to the chains.

DEAD-LIGHTS (*naut.*)—strong wooden ports made to suit the cabin-windows, in which they are fixed, to prevent the water from entering the ship in a storm.

DEAD-RECKONING (*nav.*)—the difference between the place of a ship by the log and astronomical observations, owing to currents, etc.

DEAD-WATER (*naut.*)—the eddy-water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

DEAD-WORKS (*naut.*)—the parts of a ship above the surface of the water when balanced for a voyage.

DECLINATION—1 (*astron.*), the *declination of a star*, or any point in the heavens, is its shortest distance from the equator corresponding with *latitude* on a terrestrial globe; 2 (*naut.*)—the *declination of the needle* or *compass* is its variation from the true meridian of any place to the east or west.

DEEP SEA-LINE—a small line, with a plummet at the end of it, to sound with. The plummet is hollow at the head, and has a quantity of tallow put into it to bring up gravel, shells, etc., from the bottom, to ascertain the nature of the ground.

DEFLUXION (*med.*)—a flowing down; a term used by the humoral pathologists to express a descent of the humors from a superior to an inferior part.

DE'LE (*typ.*)—imperative of *deleo*, blot out or erase.

DEPIL'ATORY (*med.*)—a name for any substance capable of removing hair from the human skin.

DEPLOY, *to* (*milit.*)—the expansion of a body of troops previously compacted in column, etc., so as to offer a large front.

DEPO'NENT (*law*)—one who answers interrogations under oath.

DEPRES'SION—the *depression of the pole* is the phenomenon which appears to an observer as he travels or sails toward the equator, the pole appearing to sink as he recedes from it.

DESTEM'PER (*art*)—a preparation of opaque color, ground up with size and water, used in scene-painting.

DETRI'TUS (*geol.*)—the worn off or broken fragments and matters formed by the disintegration of mountains, etc.

DEW-POINT—the temperature at which dew begins to be deposited, varying with the humidity of the atmosphere.

DIABE'TES (*med.*)—a morbid copiousness of urine.

DIAGNO'SIS (*med.*)—the art of distinguishing one disease from another by the symptoms presented, called also *diacrisis*.

DIA'THESIS (*med.*)—disposition. A natural predisposition to certain diseases, such as the scrofulous, rheumatic, cancerous, and calculous diatheses.

DIE (*various*)—1, a stamp used in coining and striking medals: plural *dies*; 2, one of a pair of *dice*; 3, the cubical part of the pedestal of a column between its base and cornice.

DIFFREN'TIAL (*math.*)—an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity.

DIFFRACTION (*optics*)—a species of inflexion, which the rays of light undergo in passing very near the extremities of an opaque body.

DIS'IT (*astron.*)—the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used to express the quantity of an eclipse.

DIKE radically the same word as *ditch*. Engineers use this term in the same sense as *embankment*, with this difference, that a hydraulic embankment, and one impervious to water, is meant.

Thus a considerable portion of Holland is preserved from the sea by *dikes*. Geologists and miners apply the name *dike* to a wall of mineral matter cutting through the strata in nearly a vertical position.

DILU'VIUM (*geol.*)—water-worn debris, consisting of loam, sand, gravel, etc., deposited by an inundation of water; such deposits are termed *diluvian* and *diluvial*.

DIP—1 (*geol.; mining*), the inclination of a stratum, or the angle which it forms with the horizon, is termed the *dip* or *angle of inclination*. Mining workmen also use the term *dip* for any interruption of a vein by a dike or fault, without regard to the literal meaning of the word; 2 (*mag.*), the depression of one of the poles of a magnet, and the consequent elevation of the other, is called the *dip* of the magnet or needle.

DISK (*astron.*)—1, the face of the sun or moon as either appears to a spectator on the earth; 2, the width of the aperture of a telescope.

DISCLAIM'ER (*law*)—a plea containing an express denial.

DIS'COUNT (*com.*)—an allowance made for the advance of money not due till a future period.

DISLOCA'TION (*sur.*)—the displacement of the articular extremity of a bone, called also a *luxation*.

DOCK'ET (*law*)—a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; a brief in writing; also a subscription at the bottom of letters-patent by the clerk of the dockets; also an alphabetical list of the cases in a court.

DOG—a sort of iron hook or bar, with a sharp fang at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a piece of timber, to drag it, by means of a rope, out of the water or ship-board; also an iron used by sawyers to fasten a log in a saw-pit.

DOL'CE (*mus.*) — a mark which means that the music is to be played softly and sweetly.

DOME (*arch.*) — an arched roof springing from a polygonal, circular, or elliptic plan; when the base is circular, it is called a *cupola*.

DOMINICAL LETTERS (called also *Sunday letters*) — the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, etc., to denote Sundays (*dominicus dies*) throughout the year.

DOMINANT (*mus.*) — of the three notes essential to the tone, the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOM'INO — a dress formerly worn by ecclesiastics in winter, serving to protect the face and head from the weather.

DON'JON (*fort.*) — a strong tower or redoubt of a fortress, into which the garrison may retreat, in case of necessity.

DOORS (*arch.*) — Doors intended to present an even surface when closed are called *job-doors*, or *flush-doors*. The three horizontal pieces mortised into the upright sides of the door are called the *top*, the *bottom*, and the *lock-rails*, and if a fourth occur under the top rail, it is called the *strike-rail*; the side-pieces are called *stiles*, and the two intermediate pieces are *meeting-stiles*; the intermediate pieces between the stiles are *muntions*. The *door-frame* or *case* is the wooden frame inclosing a door.

DOR'MER, or DOR'MANT-WINDOW (*arch.*) — the attic stories of houses were in former times generally occupied by sleeping-rooms, and the windows opened on the inclined plane of the roof; on this account the rooms were called *dormitories*, and the application of *dor'mant* was applied to the windows of these apartments.

DOUB'LET — 1 (*typ.*), an error of the compositor in which a word or words are repeated; 2, among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone

composed of two pieces of crystal with a color between them, so that it may have the appearance of a naturally colored gem.

DOUB'LINE — 1, in the *military art*, putting two files or ranks of soldiers into one; 2, *doubling upon* is a phrase used by naval tacticians for inclosing a part of the enemy's fleet so as to cannonade it from two sides; 3, *doubling a cap* is to sail round or pass beyond it.

DOW'AGER — properly a widow who enjoys a *dower*, but now generally confined as the title of the widows of princes and nobility, as the *Queen Dowager*.

DRABS (*man.*) — wooden boxes in which the salt is put when taken out of the pans.

DRAG — 1, a machine for dredging docks, cleaning rivers, etc.; 2, an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one or more of the wheels of a wheeled carriage in descending hills, etc.

DRAG-NET — a net to be drawn on the bottom of a pond or river to take fish.

DRAW'BACK (*com.*) — the remitting or paying back of duties previously paid on a commodity on its being exported.

DRAW-LINK — the draw-link for railway carriages is a contrivance for securing the several carriages of a train together.

DRIFT (*nav.*) — the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm; also the distance which she drives on that line.

DRILL — 1 (*mech.*), a small steel instrument used for boring holes in hard substances when punches can not be conveniently used; holes are *drilled* in ivory, iron, etc., and the process is called *drilling*; 2 *ag.*, when ground is channelled by the plow, by backing every two furrows upon

each other, these channels are called *drills*, and the ground is said to be *drilled*. Potatoes are planted in drills, but the term drilling is generally applied to all methods of putting seeds into the ground in equi-distant rows.

DRIV'ING (*naut.*)—said of a ship when the anchor does not hold her fast, but allows her to be driven away by the tide or wind.

DRUM (*mech.*)—a hollow cylinder or barrel fixed on an axle, round which ropes or bands are passed, for the purpose of communicating motion to other parts of the machine.

DRY'ING OIL—linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxyd of lead.

DUP'PLICATE—a *duplicate* is a copy of some writing, deed, or account.

DU'RA MA'TER (*anat.*)—the tough sero-fibrous membrane which invests the brain externally to the arachnoid membrane.

DYNAM'IOS (from *δυναμις*, power)—the science of moving powers, or the action of forces which are not in *equilibrio*.

E.

EARN'EST (*com.*)—a sum of money advanced by the buyer of goods, in order to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement.

EARTH'WORK (*eng.*)—a term applied to cuttings, embankments, etc.

EASE OFF, EASE AWAY (*naut.*)—the order to slacken a rope gradually.

ED'DA—a system of the ancient Icelandic, Runic, or Scandinavian mythology.

EDEM'ATOSE (*med.*)—swelling with a serous humor; applied to tumors.

ELEC'TION (*theol.*)—the divine choice of objects for salvation is *election*.

ELEVA'TION—1 (*astron.*), altitude, the height of a body above the horizon of any place; 2 (*gunnery*, etc.), the angle which the

axis of the gun makes with the horizon.

ELIMINA'TION (*math.*)—that process by which all the unknown quantities, except one, are exterminated out of an equation.

EMBRASURE (*fort.*)—an aperture in a parapet through which cannon are fired, called also an *embattlement*.

EMERGENT (*astron.*)—1, to a star at the moment it goes out of the sun's beams so as to become visible; 2, to the year or epoch from which any computation of time is made.

EMER'SION (*astron.*)—the appearance of the sun and moon after they have undergone an eclipse. The *minutes* or *scruples* of *emersion*, as applied to a lunar eclipse, is the arc of the moon's orbit, which she has passed through from the time she begins to emerge from the earth's shadow. The term *emersion* is also used for the re-appearance of a star which had been hid by the sun's rays. See *Emergent*.

EMIR—a title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince. The title was first borne by the Caliphs, but when they assumed the title of *Sultan*, that of *Emir* remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were deemed descendants of Mohammed by his daughter Fatimah.

ENAMEL (*Fr. en email*)—1, the hard silicious substance which covers the teeth; 2, a colored glass formed by combination of different metallic oxyds, to which some fixed fusible salt is added, as borates, fluates, and phosphates.

ENCAUSTIC (*art*)—applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat, whereby the colors acquire considerable hardness, brilliancy, and durability. The term has also been applied to painting on porcelain, enamel-work, and to painting on glass; and, in

short to all species of painting where the colors are fixed by means of heat, and even to works in metals where gold and silver are inlaid, melted, or laid on by the application of heat.

ENCEINTE'—1 (*fort.*), the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains; 2 (*law*), a state of pregnancy.

ENCLIT'IC—applied to particles or words so closely connected with others as to seem parts of them, as *que* in *virumque*.

ENDEM'IC—peculiar to a country. Applied to any disease that affects many persons of the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country or region where it prevails. The term is often used substantively.

ENDOSMOSIS (*phys.*)—the passage of fluids through the membranes of organized bodies from the exterior to the interior.

ENFILADE' (*mil.*)—a term used in speaking of trenches, etc., which may be seen and secured with shot all the length of a line. Hence trenches are usually dug in a zig-zag manner, that they may not be *enfiladed*, or shot along their whole length.

ENSEM'BLE (*art*)—the general effect of a whole work, without reference to the parts.

EN'TERING (*com.*)—*Entering goods at the custom-house* is the lodging of a manifest of them, and gaining permission to land them.

EN'TRY (*com.*)—the depositing of a ship's papers in the custom-house, and obtaining license to land goods.

EPIDEM'IC (*med.*)—an epithet applied to those diseases which attack a multitude of persons at the same time and same place. The word is also used substantively for *epidemy* an epidemic disease.

EQUIV'ALENTS (*chem.*)—a term introduced by Dr. Wollaston to denote the primary proportions in

which the various chemical bodies reciprocally combine, referred to a common standard, as oxygen or hydrogen, reckoned unity or 1.000.

ER'ROE (*law*)—an error in pleading, or in the process, and the writ which is brought for a remedy thereof is called a *writ of err r.*

ESCALADE' (*mil.*)—an attack made by troops on a place, made by scaling the walls of the fortifications, filling up the ditches with fascines, and entering by ladders.

ESCAPADE'—an impropriety of speech or behavior of which the person is unconscious.

ESCAPE'MENT (*mech.*)—a contrivance for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, whether balance or pendulum, in order to restore the loss of motion, in every vibration arising from the friction of the acting parts and the resistance of the air.

ESCARP'MENT (*fort.*)—1, the exterior slope facing fortified works; the interior slope is the *counterscarp*; 2, the steep face of a high ridge of land.

ESOTER'IC (from *esotepos*, interior)—an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric* or public.

ESPLANADE' (*fort.*)—the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; or the glacis of the counterscarp or covert-way toward the champaign.

ESTACADE' (*mil.*)—a dike constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to oppose the entry of troops.

ESTOP'PEL (*law*)—an impediment or bar of action arising from a man's own act or deed, against which he is forbidden to plead.

ETCH'ING (*art*)—a mode of engraving on copper, etc., the lines being corroded in with nitric acid, instead of being cut with a graver and which for many pur-

poses is superior to any point engraving. The name is also applied by the artist to the lines drawn through the *etching-varnish* upon the plate by the stylus, or *etching-needle*, which are afterward to be deepened by aquafortis.

ETIOLOGATE, to—to blanch by concealment from the light; hence *etiologia*, the operation of whitening by concealment from light, as the inner leaves of endive and lettuces when tied up, and celery when earthed.

EVOLUTION—1 (*mil.*), the motion made by a body of men in changing their position or form of drawing up; 2 (*geom.*), the equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; 3, in *algebra*, etc., the extraction of roots, etc., being thus opposed to *involut* on; 4, in *natural history*, the theory of evolution supposes that the germs of all plants and animals were really all formed within the *first* of their respective kinds, and are not evolved by the process of generation; opposed to *Epigenesis*.

EXCHEQUER (*law*)—an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the revenues and debts of the crown, and so called from *saccharum*, denoting a chequered cloth which covers the table. It consists of two divisions: the receipt of the exchequer, which manages the revenue, and *judicial*, which is subdivided into a court of equity and a court of common law.

EXCISE—the name given to the taxes or duties levied on commodities consumed at home; distinct from *customs*, which are duties levied on imports and exports.

EXOR'TION (*phys.*)—the expulsion,

by the various outlets of the body of such matters as would prove injurious if they remained; also, the matters excreted.

EX'EAT (*ecclcs.*)—the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

EXECUTIVE (*politics*)—that branch of the government which executes the functions of the state. The word is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*.

EXEQUA'TUR—an official recognition of a person in the character of consul or commission agent, authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EX'OSMOSE—the passage outward from within of gases, etc., through porous membranes.

EXTRAVAGAN'ZA (*mus.*)—any wild and incoherent composition. The term is also used for a species of irregular dramatic compositions, generally of the burlesque kind.

EXTREME' UN'CTION (*theol.*)—one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church

F.

FA'BIAN—an epithet signifying that line of military tactics which declines the risking of a battle in the open field, but seeks every opportunity of harassing the enemy by counter-marches, ambuscades, etc., as was practiced by Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, opposed to Hannibal.

FACADE (*arch.*)—a French term for *front*, used to denote the whole exterior side of a building that can be seen at one view.

FACET—a little face or small plane, as the *facets* of a brilliant or rose diamond. The *facets* of a column are the flat projections between the flutings. multiplying glasses have many *facets*.

FA'CI'NG—1 (*carp.*), the wooden coverings of the sides of windows and door-places in the insides of rooms; 2 (*arch.*), that part of the work seen by a spectator, but usually a better sort of work

which masks the inferior one internally.

FACULTY (*schools*)—one of the departments of a university. In most universities there are four faculties, viz., *arts*, including languages and philosophy, *theology*, *physic*, and *civil law*.

FALLING-SLUICE (*mech.*)—a certain description of flood-gate, in connection with mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which are self-acting, or contrived to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the water-way is enlarged.

FALLOPIAN (*anat.*)—an epithet applied to two tubes, canals, or ducts, of a tortuous figure, arising from the womb, and joined to the fundus, one on each side. Their use in the process of conception was first pointed out by Gabriel Fallopius, an Italian anatomist of the sixteenth century.

FALSE KEEL (*naut.*)—the timber added to the main keel of a ship, both to serve as a defense, and also, by deepening the vertical surface, to give the ship a better hold of the wind.

FAS'CINES (*fort.*)—those bundles of rods, bound at both ends and in the middle, used for raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, making parapets, etc.

FASH'ION-PIECES (*naut.*)—the hindmost timbers, which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern.

FA'TA MORGA'NA—the fairy Morgana. A singular optical deception, which frequently occurs in the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the coast of Calabria, and sometimes, though rarely, on other coasts. It consists in the objects ashore being delineated on the surface of the sea in magnificent and fantastic fashions, and is the effect of atmospheric refraction.

FAULT (*mining*, etc.)—a break of strata, with displacement, which interrupt the miner's operations,

and put him at *fault*, by an apparently abrupt termination of the vein or bed. Faults consist of fissures, which often traverse the strata for miles, and are generally accompanied by depression on one side of the line, and elevation on the other. They are numerous in coal-fields.

FEAL'TY (*feudal law*)—the oath taken by the tenant to be true to the lord of whom he held his land, and to defend him against his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity* or *fealty*. The tenant was called a *liege* man, the land a *liege* fee, and the superior a *liege* lord.

FE'CIT—a Latin word inscribed by artists on their works, to indicate the designer.

FE'MALE-SCREW (*mech.*)—a screw the spiral thread of which is cut in the cavity of the cylinder.

FEME, FEMME, Fr. (law)—a woman. A *feme-covert* is a married woman, who is under covert of her husband, and can not sue or be sued; a *feme-sole*, an unmarried woman; a *feme-a le merchant*, a woman who carries on trade alone without her husband.

FE'MUR (*anat.*)—the thigh; also the *os femoris*, or bone of the thigh. In *architecture*, the interstitial between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order. These *femora* are sometimes called the legs of the triglyph.

FEN'DERS—1, timbers placed in front of a quay-wall or other work, to protect it from injury by vessels, etc.; these are also called *fender piles*; 2, pieces of old rope, etc., made up into bundles and hung over the sides of vessels to protect them from contact with others, with the sides of docks, etc.

FIELD—1 (*her.*), the whole surface of the shield; the ground on which the color, bearings, metals, etc., are represented, 2 (*ag.*), a portion of land inclosed by a fence; 3, the *field of view* in a telescope or microscope is the

space within which the objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted.

FIELD-WORKS (*fort.*)—are those thrown up by an army in besieging a fortress, or, by the besieged, to defend the place; or by an army, to strengthen a position.

FIFTH (*mus.*)—a distance comprising four diatonic intervals, i. e., three tones and a half.

FIFTH SHARP (*mus.*)—an interval comprising eight semitones.

FIG'URE-HEAD (*naut.*)—the figure, statue, or bust on the projecting part of a ship's head.

FINE (*law*)—a pecuniary punishment; a sum of money paid as compensation for an offense; a mulct. The term seems to be the Latin *finis*, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use in the transfer of lands, in which a *final* agreement between a lord and his vassal was made. It was made the basis of the word *finance*.

FIN'IAL (*arch.*)—the figure of a lily, trefoil, endive, acorn, or the like, made to terminate canopies, pinnacles, high-pointed pediments, and other parts of buildings.

FIN'GER-BOARD—the board at the neck of a violin, guitar, etc., where the fingers act on the strings.

FIRE-SHIP (*naut.*)—a vessel filled with combustible materials, and fitted with grappling-irons, which, with the advantage of a favorable wind, hook on to the enemy's ships and set them on fire.

FIRMAN' (*Ar. firman*)—an order, mandate, permit, passport, etc., in India.

FISH GIG—an instrument used to strike fish at sea. It is similar to an *eel-spear*.

FIVE POINTS (*theol.*)—the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, brought to a decision by the Synod of Dort. They were predestination, satisfaction, regene-

ration, grace, and final perseverance.

FIXED OILS—oils not readily volatilized; in distinction from *volatile* and *essential oils*.

FLAG-SHIP (*nav.*)—a ship commanded by a flag-officer, who has a right to carry a flag, in contradistinction to the secondary ships under his command.

FLANGE (*mech.*)—a projecting piece, forming part of an iron girder or framework. The flanges of castings are commonly placed flat against one another, and holes are drilled through each, for the passage of bolts to secure them together.

FLANK—1 (*mil.*), a term synonymous with the *side*, as distinguished from the *front* or *rear* of an army; 2 (*fort.*), that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face toward the inside of the works; 3 (*arch.*), the last side of a pavilion, by which it is joined to the main building. The *flank walls* of a bridge, etc., are the wing or return walls.

FLASHES—a description of sluice upon navigable rivers, erected for the purpose of raising the water over shoals, etc., while vessels are passing.

FLAT'ING—1 (*gilding*), the giving of the work a light touch in places not furnished with size, in which there is sometimes a very little vermilion; 2 (*house-painting*), the mode of finishing without leaving a gloss on the surface, by using a greater proportion of turpentine and unboiled oil.

FLEAM, Wel. *flem* (*farriery*)—an instrument used for bleeding horses and cows. The cutting edge is placed upon a vein, and driven in with a small wooden mallet.

FLEX'OR (*anat.*)—a name common to those muscles whose office is to bend the joints; the *flexors* are the antagonists of the *extenso.* a.

FLIEU-DE-LIS (*her.*)—a bearing representing the *lily*, called the queen of flowers. The arms of France are the fleur-de-lis or, in a field of *azure*.

FLOAT (*mech.*)—1, a raft; 2, the water-gauge of a steam-boller. This is usually a piece of whinstone, partially suspended and partly floating upon the surface of the water. Its use is to regulate the supply of water in the boiler, by operating upon the valve at the top of the feed-pipe.

FLOAT-BOARDS—the boards fixed to undershoot water-wheels, to receive the impulse of the falling stream, and to paddle-wheels, being the means whereby they act.

FLOATED LATH AND PLASTER (*arch.*)—plastering of three coats, of which the first is termed picking up, the second floating or floated work, and the last *fine stuff*.

FLOATING—among *plasterers*, the spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, called also *rendering* and *setting*, by means of a straight edge, called a float.

FLOATING BRIDGE (*mil.*)—a sort of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; used for transferring troops across moats. The *civil* floating bridge is a description of steam vessel employed for ferrying passengers and goods across rivers, etc. It is a flat-bottomed vessel, with draw-bridges at each end, by which carriages may be run on board by the horses. The leaves are slightly raised during the passage, and the bridge is guided by chains laid across the bottom of the river, and secured at each end by counterbalancing weights.

FLOATING LIGHT (*naut.*)—a hollow vessel of tinued-iron plate, made in the form of a boat, with a reflector and lantern, which is lighted, and the apparatus lower-

ed to the rescue of any one happening to fall overboard during the night.

FLOOD-GATE OR SLUICE—a gate or sluice that may be opened or shut for the admission or exclusion of water; used in rivers, canals, docks, and reservoirs.

FLOOD-MARK—the mark which the sea makes on the shore at high tide; the high-water mark.

FLOOKING (*mining*)—a shifting of a lode by a cross vein.

FLOSS (*man.*)—a fluid glass floating upon the iron of a puddling furnace, resulting from the vitrification of the oxyds and earths which are present.

FLOT'SAM (*law*)—a term for goods lost by shipwreck, but which are floating in the sea.

FLOKE—1, the broad part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground; 2, a fish, the plaice.

FLUSH—a joiner's term to denote the continuity of two or more parts to the same surface.

FLUTED (*arch.*)—grooved, channelled, furrowed.

FLY OR FLY-WHEEL (*mech.*)—a heavy wheel employed for equalizing the motion and increasing the effect of machines, revolving upon an axle, after the same principle as a counterbalancing weight. The general object is to conduct the motion over the dead points, or those parts where the crank has least effect, as in stationary steam-engines.

FLYING-BUTTRESS (*arch.*)—a buttress built as an arch, springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against the springing of another arch. Its office is to act as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the nave.

FLYING-PINION (*mech.*)—that part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it beats the air, and thereby checks the velocity of the descent of the weight in the striking department.

Fo'cus (*Lat. focus* a fireplace or hearth)—a point in which light,

- and consequently heat, is concentrated. In *optics*, the focus is a point where several rays are collected together in consequence of reflection or refraction.
- FOIL**—1, among *jewelers*, a thin leaf of metal, as gold, silver, tin, etc., placed under bits of glass cut like gems, to give them the appearance of particular stones. The same artifice is employed to improve the appearance of inferior gems; 2, *Wel. foil*, an elastic piece of steel, or a small sword, without a point, or with a button or piece of cork on the point, used in fencing for exercise.
- FOLIO**—1, in *account books*, a page, or rather both the right and left-hand pages, these being expressed by the same figure; 2, a *folio* book is one in which the leaves are formed by once doubling a sheet of paper, the sheet making thereby two leaves.
- FONT** or **FOUNT** (*typ.*)—a complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters of the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with letter.
- FORCE** (*mech.*)—that which causes or tends to cause a change in the state of a body as to motion or rest. This is sometimes termed *active force*, in contradistinction to what merely *resist* or *retards* the motion of another, but is itself apparently *inactive*. The degree of resistance to any motion is measured by the *active force* required to overcome that resistance, and hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms *resisting forces* and *retarding forces*.
- FORCING** (*hort.*)—a method of producing fruits, etc., before their mature time or season.
- FORECASTLE** (*naut.*)—a short deck in the fore part of a ship, above the upper deck, usually terminated in ships of war with a breastwork.
- FORECLOSE** (*law*)—to exclude or bar the equity of redemption on mortgages, and thereby to cut off the power of the mortgager to redeem the mortgaged property.
- FORE-FOOT** (*naut.*)—a piece of timber at the fore extremity of the keel.
- FORE-MAST** (*naut.*)—the mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the fore-castle, and carries the foresail and fore-topsail yards.
- FORESHORE** (*naut.*)—that sloping part of a shore comprehended between the high and low-water marks.
- FORESHORTENING** (*art.*)—the art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object when it is represented as viewed in an oblique or receding position, in which case the actual vision of it is in line on the receding side.
- FORESTALLING** (*com.*)—the buying or contracting for any cattle, provision, or merchandise on the way to market, or dissuading persons from buying their goods there, or persuading them to raise the price, or spreading any false rumor with intent to enhance the value of an article.
- FORE-STAY** (*naut.*)—in a ship's rigging, a large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.
- FORETACKLE**, of a ship (*naut.*)—the tackle on the foremast.
- FORETOP**, of a ship (*naut.*)—the platform erected at the head of the foremast.
- FORETOP-MAST** (*naut.*)—the mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the *fore-topmast*.
- FORLORN-HOPE** (*mil.*)—a detachment of men (volunteers) appointed to lead in an assault, or to perform any service attended with imminent peril, thus named from the small hope they have of surviving.

FORMATIONS (*geol.*)—regular alterations of strata over each other. The term is designed to convey the idea that the strata, composing the earth's crust, have been formed at different and distant periods; hence those strata, supposed to have been formed during one geological period, constitute a *formation*. Thus, the strata of shale, sandstone, and ironstone, which accompany coalbeds, are called the *coal formation*.

FOSSE (*fort.*)—a ditch, applied in fortification to the moat lying between the scarp and counterscarp, and in anatomy to any little furrow or sinus.

FOXTAIL WEDGING (*carp.*)—a peculiar mode of mortising, in which the end of the tenon is notched beyond the mortise, and is split, and a wedge inserted, which being driven forcibly in, enlarges the tenon, and renders the joint firm and immovable.

FRAISE or FRIEZE (*fort.*)—a kind of palisade or stake, placed horizontally in the exterior face of such ramparts as have only half revetments, for the purpose of preventing the assailants from ascending.

FRANK'ING—1 (*mech.*), a term used by the makers of window-sashes, and applied to the mode of forming the joint, where the cross-pieces of the frame intersect each other; 2, in postal matters, *making free* by the mail.

FRES'CO, Italian (*art.*)—shade, coolness. *Painting in fresco* is done by drawing with colors diluted with water, on a wall newly plastered, with the plaster of which they are so incorporated as to perish only with the stucco itself. It is called *in fresco* by the Italians, because it is frequently done on walls, alcoves, etc., in the *open air*, or because of the coolness or freshness of the colors.

FRICTION ROLLER (*mech.*)—a description of wheel much used in

connection with inclined planes and fixed engines, to receive the rope, and thereby to reduce the friction.

FRT (*man.*)—the materials of glass after undergoing calcination, but before fusion.

FRONTISPIECE—1 (*arch.*), the ornamental front of a building; 2, an ornamental engraving fronting the title-page of a book.

FUGUE (*mus.*)—a movement in which the leading part or first treble is followed by the second, the second treble by the tenor, the tenor by the bass, in close succession.

FULCRUM (*mech.*)—the prop which supports a lever.

FULLER'S EARTH—a clay of a greenish and somewhat spotted color, very soft, and feels unctuous to the touch. Thus named from its being used by fullers to take the grease out of cloth before applying soap. It contains 63 silice, 25 alumina, and 12 water.

FUNDS (*com.*)—stock or capital. Lat. *fundus*, foundation. The term is taken in the sense of a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some undertaking with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported.

FURNITURE (*typ.*)—the material used to extend pages of type to their proper length, and to set them at a just distance from each other when imposed, so as to print off properly on the sheet.

FUSÉE—1 (*mech.*), the conical part round which is wound the chain or cord of a watch or clock, thus constructed to equalize the power of the mainspring; 2 (*gun.*), the tube fixed into a bomb or grenade-shell. It is usually a wooden pipe filled with combustible matter to fire the contents of the shell.

FUTROCKS (*naut.*)—a term corrupted from *foot-hooks*, meaning the lower timbers raised over the keel that hold the ship together.

G.
GA'SLE (*arch.*)—the upright triangular end of a house, from the cornice or eaves to the top of the house.

GAFF (*naut.*)—in ships, a sort of boom or spar, used to extend the upper edge of the mizen.

GAGE-OF-WAY—on railways, the width in the clear between the top flanges of the rails.

GAIN (*ca. p.*)—the beveled shoulder of a cluding-joint.

GAL'LERY—1 (*fort.*), a covered walk across a ditch in a besieged town, made of strong planks and covered with earth. It was formerly used for carrying a mine to the foot of a rampart; 2 (*mining*), a narrow passage or branch of the mine, carried on underground to a work designed to be blown up; 3, in a ship, a balcony projecting from the stern of a ship of war, or of a large merchantman. At the stern, it is called the *stern-gallery*—at the quarter, the *quarter-gallery*.

GAL'LEY—1, a low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean; 2, the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war, answering to the caboose of a merchantman; 3 (*typ.*)—a frame into which the compositor empties his stick as often as it is filled; 4, *galley-slave*, a person condemned to work at the oar on board of a galley, being chained to the deck.

GAL'LICISM (*grammar*)—this word denotes a mode of speech or phrase in English formed after the French idiom.

GANG (*naut.*)—a select number of a ship's crew appointed on some particular service.

GANG-BOARD—a plank or board with a number of cleats or steps nailed to it for the convenience of stepping into or out of boats, etc., at shore.

GANG'WAY—a temporary stair of planks, with cleats nailed upon them. The *gangway* of a ship

is, (1), the part of the side by which passengers enter and depart; (2), a narrow passage in the hold of a laden ship, left vacant to enter by to inspect the cargo, to examine leaks, etc.

GAS'KET (*naut.*)—a plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.

GAS'TRIC (*phys.*)—appertaining to the *gaster* or stomach, as the *gastric juice*, a fluid secreted by the stomach; it is the principal agent in the process of digestion. It is, when healthy, of a saltish taste, inodorous, and limpid, like water. The food is changed by it into a uniform soft paste.

GAUNT'LET (*Fr. gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove)—a large iron glove, with fingers formed of small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers armed at all points. To *throw the gauntlet* means to challenge; and to *take up the gauntlet* means acceptance of the challenge.

GA'ZONS (*fort.*)—sods or pieces of fresh earth, covered with grass, about a foot long, and half as broad, cut in the form of a wedge, to line the parapet. The term *gazon* is French for sod.

GEAR'ING (*mech.*)—a series of toothed wheels for conducting motions in machinery generally. There are two sorts in common use—*spur-gear* and *bevel-gear*. The former consists of teeth arranged round either the concave or convex surface of the rim of a wheel, in the direction of radii from the center.

GER'MAN SILVER or WHITE COPPER (*man.*)—an alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, and sometimes lead.

GIN'GING (*mining*)—the lining of a shaft with stones or bricks for its support; called also *steking* or *steking*, from Sax. *stan*, a stone.

GLAN'DERS—a disease of horses, evinced by the running of corrupt, slimy matter from the nose.

GLAU'BER-SALTS, GLAUBER'S-SALT

- an old name for sulphate of soda, from the discoverer.
- GLUTEN**—the most nutritious part of wheaten flour. It exists also in most other kinds of grain, but in smaller quantity.
- GNO'MON** (*γνώμων*, an index; — 1, the style of a dial; 2, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, to find the sun's altitude by; 3, the index of the hour circle of a globe.
- GOLD'BEATERS' SKIN**—the intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters place between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is rendered very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and small wounds.
- GOLDEN NUMBER** (*chron.*)—a number showing what year of the metonic or lunar cycle any year is. It is the remainder arising from the division of the number of the given year increased by 1. When it happens that it remains, then 19 is the golden number.
- GON'FALON**—the banner of the Roman Catholic Church, carried in the Pope's army.
- GOODINGS** (*naut.*)—certain clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.
- GOOSE-NECK** (*naut.*)—in a ship, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller, in which the laniard of the whip-staff or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also an iron hook on the inner end of a boom.
- GOOSE-WINGS**, of a sail (*naut.*)—the clews or lower corners of the main or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. A sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship is also called a *goose-wing*.
- GOTHIC** (*arch.*)—the pointed style, supposed to have been invented by the Goths.
- GOVERNOR** (*mech.*)—a contrivance connected with some machines for regulating the'r motion.
- GRADU'ATE**—a scholar who has taken his degree in a university.
- GRAIN**, to (*house-painting*)—to imitate the fibrous texture of different woods.
- GREEK ORDERS** (*arch.*)—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, in contradistinction to the two Latin orders, the Tuscan and Composite.
- GREEN ROOM**—in theaters, the actors' retiring room, so called from being painted or decorated in green.
- GRIPE** (*naut.*)—1, the piece of timber called otherwise the *fore-foot*, faced against the lower piece of the stern from the foremost end of the keel, and joining with the knee of the head; used to defend the lower part from injury; 2, the compass of a ship's stern under water; 3, to *gripe* is to run to windward; 4, *gripes* are an assemblage of dead-eyes, ropes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck, to secure the boats.
- GROINED ARCH** (*arch.*)—an arch formed by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; the point of juncture is called a *groin*. It is the most stable of all the arches.
- GROINED CEILING** (*arch.*)—a ceiling formed of three or more curved surfaces, so that every two may form a groin, and all the groins terminating at one extremity in a common point.
- GROOVE** (*a. ch.*)—a sunken rectangular channel.
- GROUND**—1 (*art*), the surface upon which the figures and other objects are represented, and which retains the original color; 2 (*etching*), the composition spread upon the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from attacking any parts except where the ground is opened by the etching-needle.
- GROUND-JOINTS** (*carp.*)—joints supporting the floor immediately above the ground.
- GROUND**—a name given by joiners to narrow pieces of wood built

into the foundations of walls, at the surbases of rooms, to secure architraves and support the walls over apertures.

GROUND TACKLE (*naut.*)—a general name for all ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GUD'GEON—1 (*mech.*), the extremity of a horizontal shaft or axle when it turns in a collar; 2, gudgeons in a ship are the eyes driven into the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

GULLIES (*mech.*)—a term sometimes applied to iron tram-plates or rails.

GUNTER'S CHAIN—the chain in common use for measuring land, so called from E. Gunter, its inventor. The length is 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each, so that 1,000 square chains make an acre.

GUY—a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering.

GUYING (*naut.*)—shifting of a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

H.

HAB'ITAT (*science*)—a term used by naturalists to denote the natural abode or locality of an animal, or the nature of the situation in which a plant grows.

HACK'ING (*build.*)—an objectionable mode practiced by workmen when stones of a proper size are scarce, of completing a course of a wall. It consists of dividing the course into two, and building with stones of half size.

HEM'ORRHAGE (*med.*)—a flux of blood by rupture of some vessel.

HAIR-BREADTH—a measure of length—the forty-eighth part of an inch.

HAL'CYN DAYS—a name anciently given to the seven days that precede and follow the winter solstice, when the weather was very calm. The expression now signifies days of peace and tranquillity.

HALF-MOON (*fort.*)—an outwork having two faces, and a gorge in the form of a half-moon.

HAL'LIARDS (*naut.*)—ropes or tackle usually employed in hoisting and lowering sails on their respective masts.

HAMADRYADES—certain fabulous deities of antiquity, feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached: hence the name, from *ama*, together, and *dryas*, a tree.

HAND—a measure of four inches, used in taking the height of horses.

HAND'BREADTH—a measure of three inches; a palm.

HAND'SPIKE—a wooden bar used by the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, turning a windlass, etc.

HANK—two or more skeins of yarn, silk, or cotton tied together.

HANKS (*naut.*)—wooden rings fixed upon the stays to confine the staysails thereto at different distances.

HARD-A-LEE (*naut.*)—an order on shipboard to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack her head to the wind.

HARD-A-PORT (*naut.*)—an order on board a ship to put the helm close to the larboard side.

HARD-A-STARBOARD (*naut.*)—an order on board a ship to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.

HARD-A-WEATHER (*naut.*)—an order on board a ship to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of a ship.

HARP'INGS (*naut.*)—in ships, the fore parts of the wales which encompass the bow, and are fastened to the stem.

HARVEST MOON—a remarkable phenomenon relating to the rising of the moon in the harvest-season. It consists in her rising, for several nights in succession, immediately after sunset, with little perceptible difference as to time, and is owing to the oblique as-

cension of the signs (Places and Aries), through which the moon is then passing.

HATCH (*naut.*)—the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening of a ship's deck is termed a *hatch*, or *hatch-bars*. The same name is also given to the opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another; but this is more properly the *hatchway*.

HATCH'EL—a machine for dressing flax.

HATCH'WAY (*naut.*)—the name given to the passage from one deck of a ship to another, through the *hatches*. The name is generally applied to the passage through any trap or falling door.

HAW'SER—a large rope or small cable.

HEADERS (*build.*)—stones extending over the thickness of a wall, or bricks laid lengthways across the thickness.

HEADLAND (*ag.*)—a border at the sides of a field, to afford space for turning the plow.

HEART-WHEEL (*mech.*)—a mechanical contrivance, common in cotton-mills, for converting a circular motion into an alternate rectilinear motion.

HEEL, of a rafter—1 (*build.*), the end or foot which rests upon the wall-plate. Also the aft end of a ship's keel; 2 (*naut.*), to *heel over*, to incline to one side.

HEIR-LOOMS (*law*)—such personal chattels as descend by special custom to the heir along with the inheritance of his ancestors; they are generally such as can be taken away without dismembering the freehold, as household furniture, etc.

HELM (*naut.*)—the instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel.

HIGH CHURCH (*theol.*)—applied to the opinions of parties who seek to exalt the ecclesiastical power.

HIP-ROOF (*arch.*)—when a roof of a building is formed by equally

inclined planes, rising from each side, it is called a *hipped-roof*, and the ridges rising from the angles of the walls are called *hips*, whereas if the ridge runs out straight with the face of the end walls, it is described as the *gable-end*.

HOG'GING (*ship-building*)—the convex appearance, like the back of a hog, sometimes assumed by ships after being launched, by the dropping of the two extremities, on account of their being less water-borne than the middle. Hogging, when of great amount, is a serious fault, as the timbers of the vessel are thereby proportionally strained. Formerly, a three-decker drooped at once on being launched, nine inches at each end, and this increased with her length of service. At present such a ship is calculated to droop only three and a half inches, and this, when the timbers are once set, suffers very little increase.

HOLY STONE (*naut.*)—a stone used to scour the deck of a ship by hand, with the addition of sand.

HOM (*naut.*)—applied to anything in its place, as the sheets of the sails, and the charge of a gun.

HOM'ICIDE, from *h mo*, a man, and *caedo*, to kill (*law*) the killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is *justifiable* when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable*, when it proceeds from misadventure, or in self-defense; *felonious* when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act. Killing premeditated is murder, and suicide is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter.

HOMO'NYMS (*δμοιον, and ονομα, name*)—words of the same sound, but of different signification.

HON'EY-DEW—a saccharine substance found on the leaves of some trees, and said to be depos-

- ited by a species of aphid, called the *vine-fretter*.
- HOOD**—1 (*naut.*), a low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a merchant-ship; 2, the upper part of a galley-chimney, which being in the shape of a letter S reversed, is trimmed or turned round, according to the various directions of the wind, that the smoke may always fly to leeward; 3, a short, semi-cylindrical frame of wood, serving to cover the upper wheel of a chain-pump; 4 (*arch.*), a projection over a door or a window.
- HOOK-PINS**—bolts made with a shoulder at one end, and used by carpenters in framing.
- HOESE** (*nav.*)—a rope reaching from the middle of a yard to its extremity, on which the sailors stand when they are loosing or reefing the sails; also a thick rope fixed fore or aft a mast, for the purpose of hoisting some yard.
- HOESE-POWER** (*mech.*)—the power or force which a horse generally exerts. It is compounded of his weight and muscular strength, and decreases with his speed. It is generally reckoned, in mechanical calculations, equal to 33,000 pounds, raised one foot high per minute; and if continued throughout the day of 8 hours, amounts to 15 pounds conveyed a distance of 20 miles, at a speed of two and a half miles per hour.
- HOSE**—1, a term synonymous with stockings; 2, the name of the leathern pipe used with fire-engines, for conveying the water; 3, the leathern pipe used in ships for conveying water from the main decks into the casks; 4, the hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a similar kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.
- HOUNDS** (*naut.*)—the projecting parts of the head of a ship.
- HOT-HOUSE**—a building heated by
- flues, for rearing exotic plants, which require a warm atmosphere and soil.
- HOWITZER** (*m.l.*)—a kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field-carriage, and used for throwing shells, etc. It differs from a mortar in having the trunnions in the middle.
- HUE-AND-CRY** (*law*)—the common process of pursuing a felon.
- HULK**—the body of a ship. The word is applied only to the body of an old ship, which is laid by as unfit for use.
- HULL** (*naut.*)—the body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging. *Hull down* expresses that the hull of a ship is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

I.

- ICE-BLINK**—a name given by seamen to a bright appearance in the horizon, occasioned by the light being reflected by fields of ice obliquely into the atmosphere, and seen before the ice itself is visible.
- ICE-LAND-MOSS**—a species of liverwort, the *Cetaria Islandica*.
- ICON'CLASTS** (image-breakers, from *εικων*, an image, and *κλαστης*, a breaker)—a name which Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in their religious worship.
- IDIOPATH'IC** (*med.*)—an epithet applied to diseases which are primary, and not consecutive upon any other disease. The term is opposed to *symptomatic* and *sympathetic*.
- IDIOSYN'CRASY** (from *ιδιος*, peculiar, *συν*, with, and *κρασις*, a temperament)—a peculiarity of constitution, in which a person is affected by certain agents, which produce no effect on the generality of persons.
- ILEUM** (*phys.*)—the last portion of the small intestines, thus named from its convolutions.
- I'MAM** or **I'MAN**—a minister of the

Mohammedan Church, answering to a parish priest with us; but the term is nearly synonymous with our word *prelate*.

IMMER'SION (*astron.*)—the disappearance of a planet, comet, etc., in consequence of their near approach to conjunction with the sun. Immersion also denotes the beginning of an eclipse, or occultation, when the body begins to disappear in the shadow of the obscuring body.

IM'FACT (*mech.*)—the simple act of one body upon another to put it in motion. The point where the body acts is termed the *point of impact*.

IMPAN'NELING (*law*)—the writing down of the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff, on a piece of parchment called a *panel*.

IMPEACH'MENT (*law*)—an accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office.

IMPED'IMENTS (*law*)—such hindrances as prevent a person from suing for his rights. Non age, idiocy, imprisonment, etc., are impediments.

IM'POST—1 (*com.*), a duty imposed on goods imported; 2 (*arch.*), the layer of stone which crowns a door-post, pier, or the like, and which generally projects, and is ornamented with moldings.

IMPRESS'MENT—a compulsory and iniquitous mode of obtaining seamen for the English navy. All seafaring men are liable to be impressed, unless specially protected by custom or statute.

IM'PRINT—the names of the place where, and by whom, and the time when a book is published, always placed at the bottom of a title-page.

INARCH'ING (*hort.*)—a method of grafting, usually called grafting by approach.

INDEX EXPURGAT'RIUS—a catalogue, published annually at Rome, of works which the Ro-

man Catholic Church condemns as heretical.

INDORSE (*com.*)—to write on the back of a deed or other written instrument; hence, also, to assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill. He who writes the *indorsement* is the *indorser*, and in cases of promissory notes, etc., makes himself liable to pay the full amount of the note to the *indorsee*, or person to whom the note is indorsed.

INDUL'GENCE (*theol.*)—in the Roman Catholic Church, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or Church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INER'TIA—the passive property of bodies, by which they persist in a state of rest or motion, and receive motion in proportion to the force impressed on them, and resist as much as they are resisted; called also, in the language of philosophy, *vis inertia*.

IN'FANT (*law*)—a person under the age of 21 years.

IN'FAN'TA—a title in Spain and Portugal for all princes and princesses of the blood-royal, except the eldest, when heir apparent to the crown.

INFILTRA'TION—the diffusion of fluids through the interstices or pores of a body.

INFU'SION (*pharmacy*)—any preparation made by pouring water of any temperature on such substances as have a loose texture, as thin bark, wood in shavings or small pieces, leaves, flowers, etc., and suffering it to stand for a certain time. The term *infusion* is applied both to the liquor and process of preparing it.

INJUNC'TION (*law*)—a prohibitory writ, restraining some act that appears against equity.

IN'LAYING (*man.*)—the operation of ornamenting work with thin pieces of differently colored material, by inserting them into a prepared ground. Articles of

- cabinet work are often inlaid, and mosaic work is altogether a process of inlaying.
- INSTALLMENT** (*com.*)—a part of a sum of money to be paid at a particular time.
- INTERPOLATION**—something put into the original matter. The term is used in mathematical analysis for the methods by which any intermediate term in a series may be found, its place from the first term being given.
- INTER-TIES** (*build.*)—short pieces of timber used in roofing, to bind upright posts together in roof partitions, in lath and plaster work, and in walls with timber frame-work.
- ISINGLASS** (for *ice-glass*, fish glue)—a manufacture almost peculiar to Russia. It is gelatine, nearly pure. Prepared from the air-bladders or sound of sturgeons.
- ISOTHERMAL**—having equal temperature. *Isotermal lines* are those drawn on a map through places having the same annual mean temperature. *Isothermal zones*.—To avoid the confusion arising from the multiplicity of isothermal lines, geographers have grouped them into zones or bands. Thus, the northern hemisphere is divided into six isothermal zones by Humboldt.
- ITALICS**—letters or characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclined, as those in which this clause is printed. They are often used by way of distinction from Roman letter, to mark emphasis, antithesis, etc. To *italicise* is to write or print in Italic characters.
- J.
- JACK** (*mech.*)—an instrument in common use for raising great weights, being a powerful combination of teeth and pinions, and the whole inclosed in a box. The power is applied by a wire or handle.
- JACK-ARCH** (*build.*)—an arch of the thickness of only one brick.
- JACK-BLOCK** (*naut.*)—a block attached to the top-gallant tie of a ship, to swing up or to strike the sail.
- JACK-FLAG** (*naut.*)—a flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head.
- JACK-PLANK**—a plane of about 18 inches long, to prepare wood for the trying-plane.
- JACKS** (*mining*)—wooden wedges used in coal-mines.
- JACK-TIMBER** (*joinery*)—a short timber fastened at the ends of two timbers which are not parallel, or to two timbers which actually meet in a point, as to the wall-plate and hip-rafter of a roof, the wall-plate and hip of a groin, etc.
- JAPAN'NING** (*man.*)—a kind of varnishing or lacquering learned of the Japanese, and practiced chiefly on white iron and papier mache, but all articles, the substance of which is firm, may be japanned. Japanned articles are often richly ornamented with figures in gold and various colors.
- JER'KIN-HEAD** (*arch.*)—a term used to express a peculiar feature in roofs, when the gable is carried higher than the side-walls.
- JESUITS**—a religious order of the Roman clergy, forming the *Society of Jesus*, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, about the year 1534. Unlike other communities of monks, the duties of this were to be performed in active life, the object being universal empire.
- JEW'EL-BLOCKS** (*naut.*)—in a ship, two small blocks which are suspended at the extremity of the main and fore-top-sail yards, to retain the top-mast studding-sails beyond the sheets of the top-sails.
- JIB - 1** (*naut.*), the foremost sail of a ship. It is a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast head; 2, the projecting frame of

a crane from which the weight or goods are suspended.

JIB-BOOM (*naut.*)—a continuation of the bowsprit forward, being run out from its extremity in a similar manner to a top-mast on a lower mast. There is also the *flying jib-boom*, which extends still beyond the jib-boom.

JIE'GER (*naut.*)—a machine consisting of a piece of rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.

JOINTER, JOINTING-PLANE (*mech.*)—the name given by joiners to their largest plane. Bricklayers give the name *jointer* to a piece of iron bent in two opposite directions, sometimes used in securing the joints of a wall when much strength is required.

JOINTING-RULE (*build.*)—a rule used by bricklayers to secure a straight face to their work.

JOINT STOCK (*com.*)—a stock or fund formed by the union of several shares from different persons. In this way *Joint Stock Companies* are formed for commercial purposes. Banking in Scotland is mainly carried on by such companies.

JOINTURE (*law*)—a settlement on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's death.

JOIST (*build.*)—one of the cross or secondary timbers on which the boards of the floor of a house rest.

JULIAN PERIOD—a cycle of 7,980 years, being the product of the three cycles, viz., that of the sun 28, that of the moon 19, and that of the indiction 5; and thus named after Julius Cæsar Scaliger, the inventor of it. This period, though but feigned, is of great use as the standard and receptacle of all other epochs, as that every year within the period is distinguishable by a certain pe-

culiar character; for the sun, moon, and indiction will not be the same again until the whole 7,980 years be revolved. When the Christian era commenced, 4,718 years of the Julian Period were run; consequently, to find the year of the period answering to any given year, it is only necessary to add 4,718 to it.

JULIAN YEAR—the year of 365 days 6 hours, instituted by Julius Cæsar, who caused the Roman Calendar to be reformed.

JUMP'ER (*mi ing*)—a long iron tool, with a steel chisel-like point, used for drilling holes for the lodgment of powder in rocks which are to be blasted; called also a *borer*.

JUN'GLE—a Persian word, used in the East Indies to denote land covered with forest trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, creeping plants, and coarse, rank vegetation.

JUR'YMAST (*naut.*)—the name given by seamen to whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a battle or storm; from Fr. *jour*, a day, quasi *jouré*, temporary, or from Lat. *jurare*.

K.

KEDGE (*naut.*)—a small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a river, etc., and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor; also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, a process called *kedging*. The term is also used when a vessel is brought up or down a narrow river (stern foremost, and dragging the anchor, by the force of the tide, although the wind be contrary.

KELSON (*naut.*)—a piece of timber forming the interior or counterpart of the keel of a ship, being laid upon the middle of the floor timbers, immediately over the keel, fastened with long bolts and

clinched, and thus serving to bind the floor-timbers upon the keel.

KEEP—in *old castles*, a strong tower, into which the besieged retreated in cases of extremity.

KETCH (*naut.*)—a description of vessel equipped with two masts, rigged with sails, like the main and mizen masts of a ship. Ketches are generally used as yachts, or as bomb-vessels; hence the latter are called *bomb-ketches*.

KEYSTONE, of an arch (*build.*)—the last stone placed on the top thereof, and which, being wedge-shaped, locks all the rest together.

KING-POST (*build.*)—the middle post of a truss frame, for suspending the tie-beam at the middle and lower ends of the struts.

KIOSK, a Turkish word—a kind of summer-house, with a tent-shaped roof, supported on pillars, introduced from Persia and Turkey into European gardens, etc.

KIRK, in *Scotland*—(1), a church; (2), the Church of Scotland, as distinguished from dissenting churches.

KNOT (*naut.*)—a division of the log-line, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour.

KYE'IN—the first word of every mass in music, implying "O Lord," and joined with *elison*, signifies "O Lord, have mercy on us."

L

LAC'QUER—1 (*man.*), a solution of lac in alcohol, used as a varnish for tin, brass, etc. It is commonly tinged with saffron, annatto, or some other coloring matter; 2, among *pottery*, a mixture of soft-soap and tallow, made by boiling in water over a clear fire, and used for coating the surface of molds to prevent adhesion.

LAC'TEALS (*anat.*)—numerous minute tubes, commencing by open and very minute orifices from the inner surface of the intestines, and uniting successively into

larger vessels, till they form trunks of considerable magnitude. Their office is to take up the chyle, and transmit it to the heart.

LAN'IARD (*naut.*)—a short piece of rope or line fastened to several things in a ship, to secure them in their places, or to manage them more conveniently, as the *laniards* of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cat-hooks, etc. The name is, however, given more especially to those used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead-eyes, etc.

LAN'YARD (*naut.*)—certain lashings, whether fixed or temporary.

LARBOARD (*naut.*)—the left-hand side, when the face is turned to the stem or head; opposite the *starboard*. *Larboard-lack* is when the ship is close-hauled with the wind blowing on her larboard-side. *Larboard-watch* is the division of a ship's company on duty when the other is relieved from it.

LARGE (*naut.*)—a term applied to a wind when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.

LAT'TER-MATH (*ag.*)—the second math or mowing.

LEAK'AGE—an allowance in the customs granted to importers of wines, etc., for the waste and damage supposed to be incurred by keeping.

LEAN-TO (*arch.*)—a small building whose side-walls and roof project from the wall of a larger building.

LEASE—a demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also the contract for such letting. The party letting the lands, etc., is called the *lessor*, and the party to whom they are let the *lessee*.

LEE (*naut.*)—the side opposite to

- the wind. The *lee-shore* is that on which the wind blows. A *lee-tide* runs in the same direction that the wind blows.
- LEEWARD** (*naut.*)—in the direction toward which the wind blows.
- LEEWAY** (*naut.*)—the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel.
- LEGACY** (*law*)—a bequest or gift by will. The person bequeathing is the *testator*, and he to whom the effects are bequeathed is the *legatee*.
- LETTER OF ATTORNEY** (*law*)—a document or writing, whereby a person constitutes another to do a lawful act in his stead, as to receive debts, etc.
- LETTER OF CREDIT** (*com.*)—a letter written by a merchant or banker to his correspondent abroad, requesting him to credit the bearer to a certain specified amount.
- LETTER OF MARQUE** (*naut.*)—an extraordinary commission granted to commanders of merchant-ships, or so commissioned, is called a *letter of marque*.
- LEVELING**—the finding of a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, to determine the height or depth of one place with respect to another. usually performed by means of an instrument called a *level*, with leveling-staffs, etc. The line parallel with the horizon is called *datum line*, and is generally on a level with the high-water spring tides, low-water spring tides, or some other fixed mark.
- LIBEL**—1 (*law*), a defamatory writing, *libellus famosus*, and, the epithet being omitted, *libel* expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture containing representations maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt or expose him to public hatred and derision. It is immaterial, with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false, since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be published *criminally*. But in a *civil* action, a libel must appear to be false as well as scandalous; 2, in *civil law*, a charge in writing, exhibited in court, against a ship or goods for violation of laws of trade or of revenue.
- LICENSE** (*law*)—a license may be verbal or written; when *written*, the paper containing the authority is called a *license*.
- LICKS**—the name of sandy tracts on which common salt effloresces, which is licked by gregarious animals.
- LIEN** (*law*)—the right of a creditor to retain the property of a debtor until the debt be paid.
- LIFE ANNUITIES** (*law*)—such periodical payments as depend on the continuance of some particular life or lives.
- LIFE-ESTATES** (*law*)—such as are not in inheritance, but continue only during the lives of the possessors.
- LIGAMENT** (*anat.*)—a strong elastic and compact substance, serving to join two movable bones together.
- LIGATURE** (*typ.*)—a double character of type, consisting of two letters, as *fl*, *ft*, etc.
- LIGHTER**—a large and flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships. A *covered* or *close lighter* is one furnished with a deck.
- LITERATURE**—in *modern usage*, men of learning.
- LITURGY**—in a general sense, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, in a restricted sense, among Roman Catholics the mass, and among Protestants the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers.
- LOCK**—the barrier or works of a canal, which confine the water where a change of level takes

place, and for passing the boats from one level to another.

LODGE (*arch.*)—a small house in a park or domain, subordinate to the mansion; also, the cottage at the gate of the avenue.

LOG (*naut.*)—a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common log is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle, about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead, nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicularly in the water, with the greater part immersed. To this is attached a *log-line*, which, when the log is "heaved," is unwound from its reel by the log, which remains stationary in the water, while the ship moves away; the number of "knots" run off in half a minute denotes the number of miles which the ship is making per hour. The observations are marked on the *log-board*. The log-board consists of two boards shutting together like a book, and is divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, the directions of the winds, the courses of the ship, and whatever material occurrences happen during the twenty-four hours. The contents of a log-board, being written with chalk, are wiped out at noon, having been first transcribed into the *log-book*, which is duly signed by the commanding officer.

LONG PRIMER (*typ.*)—the name of a printing type of a size between bourgeois and small pica. (ABC abc)

LOW-PRESSURE ENGINE (*mech.*)—a steam-engine, in the cylinder of which a vacuum is formed, whereby the pistons are worked, being forced to descend by the pressure of the atmosphere.

LUFF—1 (*naut.*), a weather-gage or part toward the wind; 2, to *luff*, to turn the head of the ship to-

1-8

ward the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff* is the order of the helmsman to put the tiller toward the lee side of the ship, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff-lee*, is the extreme of the movement intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship *springs her luff* when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.

LUFF-TACKLE (*naut.*)—a large tackle, not destined for any particular place in a ship, but is movable at pleasure.

LUMBAR (*anat.*)—appertaining to the loins (*lumbi*), as the *lumbar region*: the loins.

LUNETTE (*fort.*)—an envelopea counter-guard, or elevation of earth, made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the place of arms.

LYING-TO (*nav.*)—the situation of a ship when she is retarded in her course, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other with nearly equal effect.

LYNCH-LAW—the irregular and revengeful species of justice which was administered by the populace in some parts of the United States, owing to the difficulty of enforcing regular law. It is named after a Virginian farmer, of the name of Lynch, who took the law into his own hands in flogging a thief.

M.

MACERATION—the process of soaking bodies in water or other fluid, in order to extract their virtues.

MAGNETIC NEEDLE—a slender piece of steel, suspended on its center, and magnetized, which is free to turn, and always settles in the magnetic meridian.

MAIDEN—an instrument formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. It was the prototype of the French guillotine.

MAIN-SHEET (*naut.*)—the sheet that

extends and fastens the main-sail.

MAIN-TOP (*naut.*)—the top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.

MAIN-YARD (*naut.*)—that on which the main-sail is extended.

MANDA'MUS (*law*)—a writ commanding the performance of something, and so named from the initial word of the writ.

MAN'DREL (*mech.*)—an instrument for confining in a lathe the article to be turned. There are *flat mandrels* for turning flat boards on; *pin mandrels*, which have a long shank, to fit into a round hole made in the work to be turned; *hollow mandrels*, which are hollow of themselves, and are used for turning hollow work; *screw mandrels*, for turning screws, etc.

MAN'GLE—a valuable domestic machine, employed for the purpose of smoothing such linen as can not be conveniently ironed. It is simply a calender upon a small scale.

MAN'IFEST (*com.*)—an inventory of the whole cargo of a merchant-ship.

MAN'IFESTO (*politics*)—a public declaration, made by a prince or sovereign, of his intentions, opinions, or motives, as a *manifesto*, declaring the necessity of a war, the reasons for its being undertaken, and the motives by which he is induced to it.

MAN'TLE-TREE (*arch.*)—the lower part of the chimney, which sustains the compartments of the chimney-piece.

MANUMIS'SION—a solemn ceremony among the Romans, by which a slave was emancipated or liberated from personal bondage.

MAR'BLING (*man.*)—the method of preparing and coloring the *marble paper*. There are several kinds of marble paper, but the method of managing the process is the same for all sorts. It consists in dipping the paper into a solution of gum dragon (gum

tragacanth), over which the colors, previously prepared with ox-gall or spirit of wine, are first spread and dispersed, by means of a sort of comb, into the kind of figures wanted. The paper is afterward polished.

MAR'GIN (*typ.*)—the border of white paper round the page of a book. [ployed in the sea-service.

MARINES—a body of forces employed in the sea-service.
MAR'LINE-SPIKE (*naut.*)—a small iron, like a large spike, used to open the bolt-rope, when the sail is to be sewed to it.

MARQUE, **LETTERS OF** (*nav.*)—a power, license, or extraordinary commission, granted by a state to its subjects, to make reprisals on the subjects of another for damages sustained at sea. *Marque* is a French word, said to be from the same root as *march*, a limit, literally denoting a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft, by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation; 2, the ship commissioned for making reprisals is also called a *letter of marque*.

MAR'TINETS—1 (*naut.*)—small lines, fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled; 2, a cant phrase for severe military disciplinarians, derived from a Colonel Martinet in the French army, who devised a peculiar whip for military punishment.

MASS the service of the Roman Catholic Church in the celebration of the eucharist.

MATE (*naut.*)—a deputy of the master in a man-of-war, selected from the midshipmen. The boatswain, gunner, carpenter, etc., have also each their mates, taken from the crew. In merchantmen the mate is second in command, but the law does not recognize him otherwise than as a mariner. In large ships there are often two or more mates.

MATR'IA MED'ICA (*med.*)—a term including all those substances selected from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, which are used in the cure of diseases; a catalogue of remedies.

MAT'INS—in the Roman Catholic Church, the first part of the daily service. Fr. *matin*, morning.

MATRICULA'TION—registration of a name in admission to membership, as in the universities. Members are hence said to be *matriculated*.

MAUN'DREL—in *coal mines*, a pick with two shanks.

MEM'BRANE (*anat.*)—a thin and expanded substance, composed of cellular texture, the elastic fibers of which are so arranged and woven together as to allow of great pliability.

MEMO'RIAL (*diplomacy*)—a species of informal state paper, much used in negotiations.

MEMO'RIA TECH'NICA.—*Technical or artificial memory*. A name for any contrivance for assisting the memory.

MEN'STRUUM (*chem.*)—all liquids are so called which are used as solvents, infusions, decoctions, etc. The most common is water. The term *menstruum* is derived from *mensis*, a month, and its use is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.

MERCATOR'S CHART (*geog.*)—a chart in which the parallels of latitude and the meridians are represented by straight lines, invented by Gerard Mercator.

MERID'IONAL (*næ.*)—by *meridional distance* is meant the distance between the meridians of two places; otherwise called *departure*.

MES'ENTERY (*anat.*)—a membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached, to prevent them from becoming entangled with each

other by convolutions. It is formed by a duplicature of the peritoneum. Epithets *mesenteric* and *meseraic*.

MESNE PROCESS (*l w.*)—that part of the proceedings of suits which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on the collateral matter.

METACAR'PUS (*anat.*)—that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

MET'ALLING—a term applied to the covering of roads generally, and to the filling-in material above, below, and between the several stone blocks and sleepers upon railways, etc.

MET'ALLURGY comprehends the whole art of working metals from the state of the ore to the utensil; but in the technical signification it includes only the operations followed in separating metals from their ores.

MET'APLASM (*grammar*)—a term for any change made in a word by transposing or retrenching syllable or letter.

METAS'TASIS (*med.*)—transition of a disease from one part of the body to another.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS—the passing of the soul of man, after death, into some other animal, a doctrine which still prevails in some parts of Asia.

Mezzo (*mus.*)—an Italian word, signifying *half*. Thus, *mezzo-forte*, *mezzo-piano*, *mezzo-voce* imply a middle degree of piano, or soft. By *mezzo-soprano* is understood a pitch of voice between the soprano and treble, and counter-tenor.

Mezzotint, Ital. from *mezzo*, half, and *tinto*, Lat. *tinctus*, painted (*art*)—a particular manner of engraving, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. It is done by furrowing the surface of the plate all over with an instrument for the purpose, till the whole is of a regular roughness, so that, were

an impression to be taken from the plate at this stage, it would be black all over. The design is then drawn, and where deepest shades are, the plate is left untouched; but where the shades are lighter, the rough surface is scraped down in proportion to the highness of the shade required, so that, when the paper is to be left perfectly white, the plate is thoroughly burnished. By disposing the different parts of a figure on different plates, mezzotints are printed in colors, so as in some measure to represent actual paintings.

MID'SHIPMAN—a naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers, and assist in the necessary business of the ship, particularly in managing the sails, that he may be trained to a knowledge of the machinery, discipline, and operations of ships of war, and qualified for naval service.

MID'SHIPS, properly *amidships* (*naut.*) in the middle of a ship.

MIL/LING (*mun.*)—1, the process otherwise called fulling, performed by means of the fulling-mill; 2, a process in *coinage*, which consists in stamping the coin by the help of a machine called a *mill*, in lieu of making the stamp by the blows of a hammer, which was formerly the mode.

MIN'ION (*typ.*)—a small description of printing type, a size larger than nonpareil. The term is from French *menu*, small, not *mignon*, a favorite. (ABC abc.)

MIN'UTE GUNS—at sea, guns fired every minute as a signal of distress from a vessel; also in mourning for great persons.

MIRAGE—the name given by the French to an optical deception produced by refraction, and in which a distant ship appears as if transferred to the sky, and a village in the desert as if built in a lake.

MISDEMEANOR (*law*)—an offense which does not amount to a crime.

MIT'TIMUS (*law*)—a precept or command in writing, under the name and seal of a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, directed to the jailer or keeper of a prison for the safe keeping of an offender until he be delivered by due course of law.

MIZ'ZEN, from Italian *mezzo*, half (*naut.*)—the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard, which crosses the mast obliquely. The *mizzen-mast* supports the after sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MOD'EL (*mech.*)—1, a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale, as a *model* of a building; 2, an imitation in miniature of something already made on a large scale, as a *model* of a mountain, showing its geological structure, etc.

MO'LAR TEETH (*anat.*)—the grinding teeth, from *molaris*, a grindstone.

MOLD'INGS (*arch.*)—the small projecting ornaments of columns, etc., so called because their forms and dimensions are regulated by the workmen by means of the *caliber* or *mold*, an instrument of iron or hardwood, which serves as a gage in all carved work. The regular moldings are the fillet, listel, or annulet; the astragal or bead; the torus; scolia or trochilus; the echinus, ovolo, or quarter-round; the cyma reversa, inverted cyma, or oggee; the cyma recta; the cavetto or hollow.

MON'OGRAPH (from *monos*, one, and *γραφω*, to describe)—a treatise on a single subject, as a *monograph* of an Egyptian mummy.

MONO'MANIA—a form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea.

MOOR'INGS (*naut.*)—the anchors, chains, etc., laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor, to confine a ship.

MORDANT (*dyeing* and *calico-printing*)—a body which, having a twofold attraction for organic fibers and coloring particles, serves as a bond of unity between them, and thus gives fixity to dyes; or it signifies a substance which, by combining with coloring particles in the pores of textile filaments, renders them insoluble in hot, soapy, and weak alkaline solutions. The mordant is the substance previously applied to the goods, in order that they may afterward take and retain any particular color or dye.

MOROCCO—a fine sort of leather, prepared of the skins of goats, imported from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, etc., and so named from its having been first imported from Morocco. The skins are first tanned, and then dyed on the side of the grain. Sheepskin treated in the same way is often substituted for morocco.

MORTISE AND TENON (*carp.*)—a description of joint in woodwork. The extremity of one piece of timber is let into the face of another piece, a tongue being formed at the end of the piece to be let in, which is called a *tenon*, and the hole cut in the face of the other is termed a *mortise*.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL—the shining internal part of those shells which produce pearls. The genus of shell-fish called *Pinctada* furnishes the finest pearls, as well as mother-of-pearl; it is found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon.

MOVEMENT—1, the train of wheelwork in a clock or watch; 2, in *politics*, the *movement* party are those who are perpetually agitating for popular rights.

MU'LIER (*law*)—1, a married woman; 2, lawful female issue, born in wedlock.

MUL'LER (from *mola*, a millstone)—1, a stone with (sometimes without) a handle, used for grinding colors and other matters on a

large, flat stone; 2, an instrument used by glass-grinders, being a piece of wood, with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl.

MUL'LION, or **MAN'NON** (*arch.*)—the upright post dividing two lights in a window.

MU'RAL—appertaining to a wall; from *murus*, a wall. A *mural arch* is an arched wall placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, for fixing a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitude, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

MU'RAL CROWN—a crown given as a mark of distinction, among the Romans, to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city, and there planted a standard.

N.

NA'DIR (*astron.*)—the point of the heaven immediately opposite to the zenith. The term is Arabic.

NA'VUS—a natural mark upon children at birth.

NA'IADES, **Naiades**—water-nymphs; mythological deities, who presided over brooks and fountains.

NATURALIZATION (*law*)—the investing of an alien with the rights of a native-born subject.

NAVE—1 (*arch.*), the middle part or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings; 2 (*mach.*), the center-piece of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed, and through which the axle passes.

NEAP—applied only to those tides which happen when the moon is in the middle of the second and fourth quarters. The highest spring-tide is three days after the full or change; the lowest neap tide is four days before the full or change.

NEAT—cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows; sometimes used tautologically, in *neat cattle*.

NET, *net*, or *nett*, from Ital. *netto*, pure (*com*) -- free, as the *net*

- profits of a transaction; also clear of all tare and tret, or free of any deductions of weight.
- NEUROLOGY—the doctrine of the nerves and nervous system.
- NEWEL (*arch.*)—the upright cylinder or pillar around which winding stairs turn, thence called *newel stairs*.
- NEW STYLE (*chron.*)—the days of the year, according to the Gregorian Calendar, adopted in England A.D. 1753.
- NICENE CREED (*theol.*)—a particular creed, drawn up by the ecclesiastics of the Council of Nice, and since adopted by the Church of England.
- NODE (*astron.*)—a point in the orbit of a planet which intersects the ecliptic. There are two such points in the orbit of every planet: that where the planet ascends northward, above the plane of the ecliptic, is called the *ascending node*, or *dragon's head*; and that where a planet descends to the south is called the *descending node*, or *dragon's tail*.
- NONPAREIL (*typ.*)—a size of type smaller than minion. (ABC abc.)
- NOSOL'OGY (*me'.*)—a classification of diseases, with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species. Cullen's system of nosology is that generally adopted in this country.
- NOSTRUM—a Latin word which means *our own*, and is applied to all quack medicines, the composition of which is kept secret.
- NOVICE—1, a person not yet skilled in an art or profession into which he has entered; 2, in *monasteries*, one who has not completed the novitiate.
- NOVITIATE—in *monasteries*, a year or other prescribed time of probation for the trial of a novice (*novitius*), to determine whether he has the requisite qualities for living up to the rules to which his vows bind him.
- NUCLEUS—1, anything about which matter is gathered or conglobated; 2 (*astron.*), the solid part of a comet, as distinguished from its nebulousity.
- NUDE CONTRACT (*law*)—a promise made without any consideration, and therefore not valid.
- NUTGALLS—excrescences formed on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of an insect.
- O.
- OAKUM—the substance into which old ropes are reduced when they are untwisted, loosened, and drawn asunder; principally used in caulking the seams, tree-naile, and bends of ships.
- OCIPUT (*anat.*)—the hind part of the head; the protuberance immediately above the neck.
- OCCULT—an *occult line* in a draft is a dry line, not intended to be seen when the plan is finished. The *occult sciences* are the imaginary sciences of the middle ages, such as alchemy and astrology.
- OSOPH'AGUS (*anat.*)—the gullet; from *os*, to carry, and *phag*, to eat, because it carries the food into the stomach.
- OFFSET—1, a shoot or sprout from the roots of a plant; 2, in *surveying*, a perpendicular measured on the side of an irregular figure.
- OSIVE (pron. *ojive*)—an arch, or a branch of a Gothic vault, which, instead of being circular, passes diagonally from one angle to another, forming a cross with the other arches.
- OIL—the *volatile oils*, called also *essential oils*, are often almost as liquid as water, sometimes viscid, very combustible, have an acrid taste, and a strong fragrant odor, are soluble in alcohol, and imperfectly in water, evaporate at a temperature not higher than 212°, and leave no stain on paper. The *fixed oils*, called also *fat oils*, are liquid, or easily become so, when exposed to a gentle heat; have an unctuous feel, and a mild

taste; are very combustible, and insoluble in water, and very slightly so in alcohol. Their boiling point is never under 600° F., and they leave a greasy stain on paper.

OLYMPIAD—a period of four years, by which the Greeks reckoned their time. The first Olympiad corresponds to the 775th year before the Christian era, and the 22d before the building of Rome. This computation took its rise from the Olympic games, which were celebrated in every four years, near the city Olympia, in Peloponnesus. These games consisted of gymnastic exercises, horse-racing, chariot-racing, etc.

ORANGEMEN—the name given by the Catholics of Ireland to their Protestant countrymen, on account of their adherence to King William (of the house of Orange), while the former party supported the cause of James II.

ORDERLY (*m. l.*)—the *orderly books* are those books in which the sergeants write the general and regimental orders. *Orderly sergeants* are those petty officers who attend on superiors.

ORDINARY—the establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. Hence, a ship *in ordinary* is one laid up, under the direction of the master attendant.

ORGANON (*phil.*)—nearly synonymous with *method*, and implying a body of rules and canons for direction.

ORGUES (*fort.*)—1, a French term for long pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron, and hanging over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack; 2, a machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.

OSCULATION—a term in geometry for the contact between any given curve and its *osculatory circle*,

i. e., a circle having the same curvature as the given curve.

OSSIFICATION—1 (*anat.*), the formation of bone: osteogony; 2 (*pathology*), the conversion of membranous or muscular substances into a bony substance.

OSTRACISM—1, banishment by the people of Athens of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them; so named from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. The shell, however, was a piece of baked earth, called *test*, by the Latins; 2, banishment.

OUTCROP—a term used by miners and geologists to express the exposure at the surface of a stratum, bed, or vein.

OVULO (*arch.*)—a round molding, whose profile and sweep, in the Ionic and Composite capitals, is usually the quadrant of a circle or *quarter-round*.

P.

PAD'DING (*calico-printing*)—the process of imbuing a piece of cloth thoroughly and uniformly with a mordant.

PAIR'ING—in *legislative bodies*, when two members of opposite opinions agree to absent themselves from divisions of the House during stated periods.

PALISADE (*fort.*) A fence or fortification, consisting of a row of pales or stakes (called also sometimes *palisades*), set firmly in the ground. In *fortifications*, the posts are placed closely together, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent surprise.

PANCREAS (*anat.*)—a flat glandular viscus of the abdomen, compared to the form of a dog's tongue, and situated in the epigastric region under the stomach.

PAN'EL—1 (*law*), a schedule or roll of such jurors as the sheriff returns to pass upon any trial. *Impanneling* a jury is returning

their names in such schedule of parchment; 2 (*joinery*), a thin board, having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame, as the *panels* of a door. Masons also give the name panel to the face of a hewn stone.

PA'PIER-MACHE' (*man.*)—the French name of a composition now much employed in the manufacture of tea-trays, snuff-boxes, and numerous other light and elegant articles. It consists of cuttings and other waste of paper, boiled in water, and beaten in a mortar to a sort of paste. It is then boiled in a solution of size, when it is ready to be fashioned in oiled molds. When the molded articles are dry, they are covered with a coating of size and lamp-black, and afterward varnished. When an article is to be ornamented with figures, these are painted before varnishing.

PAIRBUCKLE, for *pair-buckle*—a contrivance to haul up or lower a cask, etc., where there is no crane or other tackle. It is formed by passing the middle of a rope round a post or ring, the two parts of the rope being then passed under the two quarters of the cask, bringing the two ends back again over it, so that these, being hauled or slackened together, either raise or lower the barrel, as may be required.

PARTING (*met.*)—any process by which gold and silver are separated in refining or assaying.

PART'NERS (*nav.*)—1, pieces of planks nailed round the several scuttles or holes in a ship's deck, wherein are contained the masts and capstan; 2, a name sometimes given to the scuttles themselves.

PARTY WALLS (*build.*)—Partitions of brick between buildings, in several occupations.

PAS'ING BELL—the bell that rings at the hour of death, to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul, called vulgarly the *scabwell*, it

being originally intended to drive away any demon that might seek to take possession of the soul.

PAS'SION-WEEK—the week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of the Saviour's crucifixion.

PAS'TEL—a coloring matter obtained from the leaves of the *Isatis tinctoria*. It has a yellow or greenish-yellow color, and gives a green stain to paper, which improves by keeping. In dye-works the *pastel vat* is prepared with 4 of indigo, 50 of pastel, 2 of madder, and 2 of potash, to which 1½ of lime is gradually added to retain the brown matter of the indigo. The name is Spanish.

PAS'TERN (*surfery*)—the distance between the felloe, or joint next the foot, and the coronet of the hoof of a horse. The *pastern-joint* is that immediately above the pastern.

PAS'TIL—1, a roll of paste or sort of paste, made by grinding together different colors with gum-water, in order to make crayons; 2, a small cone made of gum-benzoin, with powder of cinnamon and other aromatics, to diffuse a grateful odor when burned in an apartment; 3, aromatic sugared confection, called *tablettes*.

PATERNOS'TER, Our Father—the Lord's Prayer, thus named from the two first words of it in Latin. The term is now often used for a rosary or string of beads used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, and also for every tenth bead of the same, which is large, and requires the repetition of the prayer, whereas the other beads only require *Ave Maria*.

PA'TOIS—the dialect peculiar to lower classes.

PATROL, Fr. *patrouille*, from *patrouiller*, to paddle about (*mil.*)—a guard of observation, who *patrol* or march during the night, to observe what passes, and secure the safety of a certain station.

PATRON—in the Roman Catholic Church, a guardian saint, whose name is borne by the object protected.

PAUL (*mech.*)—a short bar of wood or iron, fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship, to prevent those engines from rolling back when they are charged with any great effort.

PAVILION (*arch.*)—a kind of turret or building, usually insulated, and comprised beneath a single roof. The name is also given to the projecting part in front of a building, and which sometimes flanks a corner, when it is termed an *angular pavilion*.

PAYEE (*com.*)—the person named in a bill or note as he to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PEAK (*naut.*)—the name given to the upper corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff, or by a yard crossing the mast obliquely.

PEARL (*typ.*)—a size of type smaller than nonpareil. (ABC abc.)

PECTORAL—appertaining to the breast: *pectus*, the breast. *Pectoral medicines* are those intended to relieve diseases of the chest.

The *pectoral fins*, or *pectorals* of a fish, are those fins situated on the sides immediately behind the gills.

PEDIMENT, from *pes*, a foot—an ornament, generally of a low triangular form, which crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and is used as a decoration of windows, doors, etc.; or more properly the angular end of a building which surmounts a portico.

PEL/LICLE—a film or thin skin, as that which lines the shell of an egg, or which covers the seeds and some other parts of plants.

PELT—*Pelt* is properly the raw skin of an animal, with the hair on it; and *peltry* is the collective term by which such skins are denominated in commerce. The

terms are, however, now restricted to the skins of those animals found in high latitudes, as the beaver, bear, moosedeer, marten minx, sable, wolverine, etc. When the insides of the skins are dressed, they are then denominated *furs*; but in their raw state they are *peltry*.

PELVIS (*anat.*)—the cavity of the body below the belly, which is shaped like the basin used in ancient times.

PEN'ANCE (*theol.*)—in the Roman Catholic Church, one of the seven sacraments, consisting in the infliction of bodily suffering, as fasting, flagellation, etc.

PENATES—the domestic gods of the Romans. They were properly the tutelar deities of the Trojans, adapted by the Romans, and thus named from *penitus*, because they were kept within the house.

PENT'ROOF (*arch.*)—a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side, called also a shed-roof.

PERIHELION (*astron.*)—that part of the orbit of a planet or comet wherein it is nearest to the sun, being the extreme of the transverse axis nearest the focus in which the sun is placed; opposed to *aphelion*.

PERIPH'ERY, from *περι*, about, and *φέρω*, to bear—the circumference or bounding line of any curvilinear figure.

PERISTALTIC, *Περισταλτικός* (*phys.*)—spiral: vermicular or worm-like. Applied to the vermicular motion of the intestines, by which they propel forward their contents.

PERPET'UAL SCREW (*mech.*)—a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

PERPETU'ITY (*law*)—1, where, if all that have an interest join in the conveyance, yet they can not bar the estates; 2, in *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal

sun: will amount to the same as the principal itself.

PERSPECTIVE, from *perspectio*, to see through (*art*)—a term, in *drawing* and *painting*, for the science by which objects are ranged upon a plane surface, as in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. This embraces three subjects: *lines*, which determine the outline; the *chiaro-oscuro*, which shows the relief; and the *color*, which gives the true appearance.

PETURBATION (*astron.*) the deviation of a celestial body from its theoretical elliptical orbit, caused by the attraction of other bodies.

PETARD (*mil.*)—a warlike engine, made of metal, and shaped like a sugar-loaf. It is loaded with powder, and fixed on a madrier or plank, and exploded against gates, barricades, etc., to break them open.

PHALANX (φάλαγξ, a battalion)—1, in the ancient warfare, a huge, square, compact mass of troops, of 8,000, drawn up in close order, with their shields joined and pikes ranged across. The term is now more loosely applied; 2, the plural of the term, *phalanges*, is used to denote the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHONETIC WRITING (φωνη, sound)—that writing in which the signs represent sounds.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING—the name given by the discoverer, Mr. H. F. Talbot, to a process of making pictures by the action of the light of the sun, whence the name, from *phos*, light, and *γενναω*, to produce. The process is this: a slip of paper is brushed over with a solution of nitrate of silver, and dried in the dark; it is then placed in a camera-obscura, properly adjusted before the object (as a building) whose image is to be taken. In a few minutes, more or less, according to the strength of the light the picture

is made, and to fix it, it is only necessary to immerse the paper in a solution of sulphate of potash. A simpler picture may be made (as of a leaf, feather, or the like) by simply placing the object between the prepared paper and the pane of a window exposed to the sun. Chromate of potash, also, may be used in the preparation of the paper, instead of nitrate of silver, and for botanical drawings it is preferable.

PHYSICAL, pertaining to nature, or natural productions—1, opposed to *mental* and *moral*, as *physical* force, education, etc.; 2, opposed to *mathematical*, as a *physical* lever, that is, an actual and real lever, having thickness and weight, which a mathematical lever is supposed to want; 3, opposed to *chemical*, as the *physical* properties of a mineral; 4, opposed to *metaphysical*.

PICA (*typ.*)—in *printing*, a large species of type, probably named from *litera picata*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the Liturgy.

(ABC abc.) Small pica is a smaller letter. (ABC abc.)

PICKET, Fr. *picquet*—1 (*mil.*), a guard consisting of a small number of men, who do duty at an outpost to prevent surprises; 2 (*fort.*), pickets are sharp stakes, sometimes shod with iron, used in laying out ground, or for pinning the fascines of a battery.

PI (*typ.*)—types mixed or unsorted.

PIER (*build.*)—a strong erection, jutting into the sea, extending either in a curved or straight line, constituting a harbor for protecting shipping and other craft. Piers are generally constructed of strong masonry, supported on the outside by large fender piles driven into the ground, and strongly framed together by sev-

eral rows of cr ss pieces. The *piers of a bridge* are the wall or masses from which the arches spring. In *buildings*, generally a pier is a strong, flat buttress, projecting from the face of a wall; the term is also applied to any wall interposed between two windows or other openings.

Pig-IRON (*man.*)—crude iron. The melted iron from the smelting furnace is conducted into molds or furrows, made in sand; the large mass which sets in the main one is called by the workmen a *sow*, and the lesser one are *pigs*, and these are known in commerce as *pig or crude iron*.

PIKE (*mil.*)—a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft, with a flat steel head pointed. Its use among soldiers is now superseded by the bayonet.

PILASTER (*arch.*)—a square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set in a wall, and showing only the fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILE, *Lat. palus (build.)*—a stake or beam of timber driven into the ground to form the foundations of buildings, piers of bridges, etc., when the ground is soft or loose. Amsterdam and some other cities are wholly built on piles. Piles, or, as they are sometimes called, *pile-timbers*, are driven by a machine called the *pile-driving machine* or *pile-engine*.

PILLAR (*arch.*)—an irregular and rude column. The supporters in Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture are pillars, not columns; but in common language the terms *column* and *pillar* are often used synonymously.

PINION (*mech.*)—a small toothed wheel, which drives, or is driven by, a larger one. The term primarily signifies the top of a feather, and subsequently the tooth of a wheel working into another wheel; latterly, a toothed spindle or arbor into which the teeth of a wheel work.

PINNACE (*naut.*)—1, a small vessel, navigated with oars and sails having generally two masts, rigged like those of a schooner; 2, one of the boats of a man-of-war, for carrying the officers to and from the shore.

PINNALE (*arch.*)—a polygonal pillar, generally applied at the angles of a building, terminating pyramidally, and embellished with foliage.

PIRACY (*law*)—1, acts of robbery upon the high seas, equivalent to felony on land; 2, any infringement in the law of copyright.

PISTON (*mech.*)—a thin body of metal, or other solid substance, adapted to move within a cylinder, so as to run freely up and down, air or water-tight.

PIVOT—1 (*mech.*), the pin, or short shaft, on which a body (as a wheel) turns or revolves; 2 (*mil.*), that soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the evolutions of the drill.

PLACENTA (*anat.*)—a spongy body, which forms the medium by which the mother and child in the womb are connected.

PLAIN-SAILING (*naut.*)—the working of a ship's course on a plain chart, as if the earth were an extended plain.

PLASHING (*ag.*)—a mode of modifying a hedge, by bending down some of the shoots, and twisting them among the stems.

PLATONIC YEAR (*astron.*)—the great year. The period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, upon a supposition of the precession going on uniformly until they have made a complete revolution.

PLATOON (*mil.*)—1, a small square body of soldiers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; 2, a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.

PLEA, *Norm. (law)*—that which is

alleged by a party in support of his demand; but, in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration.

PLEADINGS (*law*)—the mutual alterations between a plaintiff and defendant, or written statement of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count of narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's sur-rejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, etc., till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

PLEXUS (*anat.*)—the Latin word for *et-work*; applied to blood-vessels, nerves, etc., when many are near together, and the branches cross and intertwine in the form of a net.

PLINTH (*arch.*)—a term for a flat, square member, in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column, being the flat, square table under the molding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.

PLOT (*surveying*)—a plan or horizontal section of any piece of land, country, or works.

Plow—1, an agricultural machine for turning up the soil, preparatory to receiving the seed, and of which there are numerous forms; 2, a bookbinder's machine, for cutting the edges of books.

PLUMB-LINE—an instrument chiefly used by builders, consisting of a leaden bob, suspended to the end of a line, used to determine the perpendicularity of their structures to the horizon. The *plumb-rule* is used for the same purpose; but in this the bob is suspended to the end of a straight board, with a line marked down the middle, so that when the edge of the board is placed against the wall, or other object, the plumb-line shall exactly coin-

cide with the line marked upon the board.

PLURALITY—1 (*ecclesiastical law*), the holding of more than one benefice; 2 (*politics*), a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more than any other.

Pointer—1, a variety of the *Canis familiaris*, Lin., trained by sportsmen to find partridges, pheasants, and other feathered game. The Pointer differs from the Setter in this, that when he has approached sufficiently near the game, he stands erect, whereas the true-bred Setter lies close to the ground; 2 (*astron.*), the Pointers are two stars in Ursa Major, the hindermost of the Wain, so called because they always point nearly in a direction toward the North Pole-star.

POINTING (*build.*)—filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POLYGLOTT (from *πολυς*, many, and *γλωττα*, tongue)—1, having many languages; 2, a book, particularly the Bible, containing the Scriptures in several languages.

POLYGON—1, a geometrical figure of many sides and angles; 2 (*fort.*)—an *exterior polygon* is the distance of one point of a bastion from the point of another, reckoning all round the works; an *interior polygon* is the distance between the centers of the bastions, reckoning round as before; 3 (*mech.*), when a series of more than three forces act in equilibrium upon one point, they may be represented in direction and intensity by a polygonal figure; this figure is termed the *polygon* of those forces.

PONTOON—1 (*mil.*), a floating bridge, formed of flat-bottomed boats, anchored in two lines, with planks laid across, for the passage of soldiers and military stores. The boats themselves are sometimes called *pontoons*, and the bridge formed of them is accordingly a *pontoon-bridge*; 2 (*nav.*),

- a lighter; a low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening vessels chiefly in the Mediterranean.
- PONT-VOLANT** (*naut.*) — a flying bridge. This is a description of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges, laid one over the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be drawn forward till it reaches the destined spot.
- POOP** (*naut.*) — the highest and aft-most deck of a ship. The *poop-royal* is a short deck or platform, placed over the aftmost part of the poop, in the largest of the Spanish men of war, and serving as a cabin for their masters and pilots. This is usually called the *top-gallant poop* by our seamen. *To have wind in the poop* is to have the wind behind, or favorable.
- PORCH** (*arch.*) — an arched vestibule at the entrance of a building.
- PORT-HOLES** — the embrasures in the side of a ship of war, through which the guns are pointed.
- POSE** — 1 (*art.*), the posture or attitude of a figure; 2 (*her.*), the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast, standing still, with all his four feet on the ground.
- POSTERN** — 1 (*arch.*), a small door or gate at the back of a building; 2 (*fort.*), a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain, or near the orillon, descending into the ditch; called also the *sally-port*.
- POST-OBIT** (*law*) — a bond for securing a sum of money on the death of an individual.
- PRE-EMPTION** — the right of purchasing before others, generally used in connection with the public lands.
- PRELUDE** (*mus.*) — denoting a short symphony or flight of fancy,
- which serves as an introduction to a regular composition, as the overture of an opera.
- PREMISES** (*law*) — lands, tenements, etc., mentioned in the preamble of a lease or deed.
- PRESENTS** (*law*) — is used for a deed of conveyance, a lease, or other written instrument, as in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," i. e., the writing itself *per presentes*.
- PRESS-WORK** (*typ.*) — the operation of taking impressions from the types.
- PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE** (*law*) — is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.
- PRESUMPTIVE HEIR** (*law*) — one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor; distinct from *heir-apparent*, whose right is indefeasible, provided he outlives the ancestor.
- PRICE** — by the price of a commodity is meant its value estimated in money, or simply the quantity of money for which it will exchange. By *price current* is meant a list or enumeration of the various articles of merchandise, with their prices, the duties (if any) payable thereon when imported or exported, with the drawbacks occasionally allowed upon their exportation.
- PRIMEAGE** (*com.*) — a certain allowance, paid by the shipper or consignee of goods, to the marines and master of a vessel for loading the same. It differs in amount at different places, from a penny to sixpence a pack, ball, etc.
- PRIMING** — 1 (*painting*), the first color laid on the canvas, on the walls of a building, etc.; 2, the powder laid in the pan of a gun

(with a flint lock), to receive the fire from the steel, and being ignited to fire the powder of the charge; 3, in *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along with the steam from the boiler into the cylinders, and which is always an evil.

PRINCIPAL — 1 (*com.*), a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund, so called from *interest* or *profit*; 2 (*arch.*), a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry.

PRINTING — the art of taking copies by impression of type, engraved plates, and blocks, or any design or work whatever, in black ink, or pigments of various colors; but the word *printing*, without any distinctive addition, is usually understood to imply typography, or printing from type, usually called *letter-press printing*. The art is divided into two departments — *composition*, or the arrangement of the types, and *press-work*, or the taking of impressions from the types so arranged; the workmen employed are therefore distinguished into two classes — *compositors* and *pressmen*.

PRIVATEER (*nav.*) — a ship of war, owned and equipped by a private man or men, at his or their expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such ship must, however, be licensed or commissioned by government, otherwise it is a pirate.

PROBANG (*surgery*) — a flexible piece of whalebone, with an oval piece of ivory or piece of sponge fixed to the end; used by surgeons to push down into the stomach foreign bodies which stick in the esophagus.

PROOF — 1 (*law and logic*), that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief; 2 (*typ. and engraving*), an impression taken for correction.

PROSPECTING (*min.*) — examining the ground in search of deposits.

PROTEST — a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body.

PUD'DING (*navt.*) — a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle toward the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down, should the ropes sustaining them be shot away.

PUD'DINGSTONE (*geol.*) — a conglomerate, composed of rounded stones imbedded in a paste. The fragments composing breccia are angular.

PUR'PERAL (*phys.*) — relating to child-bearing.

PYX (from *πυξ*, a box) — the name of the box in which the consecrated host is kept by the Roman Catholic priesthood. The *trial of the pyx*, or *pix*, at the Mint, is a trial of the coins previous to their being put into circulation, and is so called from the box in which the coins to be tried are kept.

Q.

QUAD'RAT, from *quadratus*, squared — 1 (*typ.*), a piece of metal cast like the letters, used for filling up the incomplete lines at the ends of paragraphs; 2, a mathematical instrument, called also a *line of shadows*, and a *geometrical squar*.

QUAR'TER-DECK (*navt.*) — the short upper deck from the foremost end of the main-chains to the stern.

QUAR'TER-MASTER — 1 (*navt.*), an officer in the navy, who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling ropes, keeping time by the watch-glasses, etc.; 2 (*m. l.*), an officer in the army, whose business it is to attend to the quarters for the sol-

diers, their provisions, fuel, forage, etc. The *quart-master-general* marks the marches and encampments of the army, the headquarters, etc.

QUARTO—a book in which every sheet being twice doubled makes four leaves.

QUEEN POSTS (*carp.*)—the name given to those coupled bearers, framed with one straining beam between them, for supporting roofs of from 30 to 40 feet span, instead of the single king-posts used in roofs of from 20 to 30 feet span.

QUIT-CLAIM (*law*)—a release of any action that one person has against another; a deed of release by which all claims are relinquished to another without warranty.

QUORUM—such a number of persons as is competent, by the law in the case, to transact business. The term originates from the words of a justice-of-peace commission, "*quorum aliquem vestrum unum esse volumus*."

R.

RACK—1, an engine of torture, composed of pulley-tackle, formerly too much used for extorting confessions from suspected persons; 2 (*mech.*), a straight machine which has teeth or cogs similar to those of a toothed wheel; 3 (*naut.*), a frame of timber containing several sheaves, and usually fixed to the opposite sides of the bowsprit, to direct the sailors to the respective ropes passing through it.

RADICES (*carp.*)—pieces of timber which stand in pairs on the railing-piece, meet in an angle at the top, and form, as it were, the ribs of the roof.

RAG-BOLT—an iron pin or bolt with barbs on its shank to hold it in its place.

RATERS (*arch.*)—the upright boards of the front of the steps of a flight of stairs.

RANGE (*gun.*)—the path of a ball,

etc., or the line which it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges. Also the distance to which such ball or bomb is thrown.

RAPE a violent defloration of women.

RATCH (*mech.*)—a bar containing angular teeth, into which a pall drops to prevent machines from running back.

RATCHET (of a watch)—a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee, which stops it in winding up.

RATCHET-WHEEL—1, a circular ratch; 2, the ratchet-wheel of a clock is a sort of wheel which has twelve fangs, that serve to lift the dents every hour, and thereby cause the clock to strike.

RATION (*mil.*)—a fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to each soldier in any army for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses.

RATLINS (*naut.*)—small lines traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-head.

RAZER (*nav.*)—applied to any vessel cut down to an inferior class.

REBUTTER (*law*)—the answer of the defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

RECKONING (*nav.*)—the place of a ship, calculated from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the original starting-point being known.

RECOGNIZANCE (*law*)—a bond of record, testifying the *recognitor* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

RECONNOITER (*mil.*)—to inform one's self by ocular inspection of the situation of an enemy, or of the nature of ground.

REEF (*naut.*)—a certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up, to contract the sail, when the violence of the winds renders it necessary.

REEM'ING (*naut.*)—the opening of the seams between the planks of vessels by caulking irons, for the purpose of re-caulking them.

REPLEV'IN (*law*)—an action granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained has them returned to his own possession, upon giving security to try in a suit at law the right of taking; and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainer.

RE'QUIEM—in the Roman Catholic Church, a hymn or mass sung for the *requiem* or rest of the dead.

RESOLUTION (*mech.*)—the resolution of forces or motion is the act of dividing any single force or motion into two or more others, in different directions, or of finding the quantity of two or more forces or motions, which, taken together, shall produce the same quantity of force or motion, with the given one in the same direction. This is the reverse of *composition of forces or motion*.

RESULT'ANT (*mech.*)—a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces acting in different directions.

REVEILLE (*mil.*)—the beat of drum, about day-break, to arouse the soldiers, and to notify to the sentinels to cease challenging.

REVER'SION (*law*)—the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of some particular estate granted by him. In *annuities*, a payment or benefit which is deferred till the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living.

REVISE' (*typ.*)—a second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections in the first.

RICOCHET' (*gun.*)—a method of firing cannon, loaded with a small charge and elevated from three to six degrees, so that the ball may bound and roll along inside of the enemy's rampart;

this is called *ricochet-firing*, and the batteries are termed *ricochet-batteries*.

RIDGE (*arch.*)—the upper horizontal timber in a roof, against which the rafters pitch.

RIV'ET (*mech.*)—a pin of iron or other metal, used for the purpose of joining two plates of metal together; these being made to overlap, a hole is drilled through both, the pin is inserted, and firmly clinched by hammering, so that a head is now formed on both ends, and it can not be withdrawn.

ROAD/STEAD—a place where ships may *ride* at anchor at some distance from the shore.

ROCKING-STONES—immense masses of rock, which appear to have been loosened by some convulsion of nature, and, with a slightly rounded base resting on a flat surface of rock below, are easily moved or *rocked*.

ROCK-WORK—1 (*arch.*), masonry wrought in imitation of rough stone, chiefly used in basements; 2 (*gardening*), a pile of stones, etc., forming a nidus for the growth of Alpine plants.

ROSARY—a Roman Catholic devotional practice, consisting in reciting a number of times the Lord's Prayer and the Ave Maria. As the computation is aided by means of beads, the string of beads has acquired also the name of a rosary.

ROSE-WINDOW (*arch.*)—a circular window, with compartments of mullions or tracery, branching from a center, sometimes called a *Catharine-wheel*, or *marigold-window*.

ROTUN'DA (*arch.*)—a round. A round building, as the Pantheon at Rome.

ROUGH-CASTING (*build.*)—the ordinary mode of finishing the plaster and lath outside work of cottages and inferior buildings. A prickling-up coat of hair-mortar is first put on, upon which, when

- tolerably dry, a smooth coat of the same mixture is laid, and a second workman follows with a vessel full of thinner mixture, which he throws over the work as fast as it is finished; this last operation produces a uniformity of color.
- ROUND HEADS**—a name given to the Puritans, in contempt for the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair round.
- ROUND NUMBER**—a number which ends with a cipher.
- RUBBLE-WORK** (*build.*)—a rough description of masonry, wherein the stones are merely axed on the face, and laid in as regular courses as suits the convenience of the mason.
- S.
- SACRISTY** (*arch.*)—an apartment attached to the church, in which the vestments, etc., are deposited.
- SACRUM** (*anat.*)—the *os sacrum* is that bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, and derives its name from its being offered in sacrifice by the ancients.
- SALIC LAW**—a fundamental law in France, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne. The origin of the word *salic* is not ascertained.
- SANCTIFICATION** (*theol.*)—the state of holiness of mind which succeeds justification.
- SAP** (*mil.*)—a trench for undermining, or an approach made to a fortified place by digging, or under cover. The single sap has only one parapet, the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, etc. In all saps traverses are left to cover the men.
- SARTORIUS** (*anat.*)—the Tailor's muscle; a flat, slender muscle, which is situated immediately under the teguments, and extends obliquely from the upper and anterior part of the thigh to the upper, anterior, and inner part of the tibia. It is the longest muscle of the human body.
- SATURATION** (*chem.*)—that state of a body when it has taken its full dose, or chemical proportion, of any other with which it can combine.
- SCALPEL**, Lat. *scalpellum*—a surgical knife.
- SCAPEMENT** (*mech.*)—a part of the construction of a watch or clock, to regulate its motion by means of a balance or pendulum.
- SCARP** (*fort.*)—the inner talus or slope of the ditch, next to the place at the foot of the rampart.
- SCROLL** (*law*)—a scroll of paper or parchment, containing some writing, as an inventory of goods, etc., annexed to a document, as a will, lease, or other deed, and more especially to a statement of bankrupts' effects.
- SCHOONER** (*navt.*)—a vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore-sail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below the booms.
- SCLEROTIC** (*anat.*)—applied to a membrane of the eye.
- SCOOP-WHEEL** (*mech.*)—a certain description of wheel, which is formed of cast-iron, and employed in conveying a stream of water from one pond to another situated above it. Scoop-wheels are therefore employed in a contrary way to water-wheels, since, instead of being acted upon by the impulse of the water, they operate upon it, being turned by the aid of the steam-engine.
- SCRATCH-WORK** (*build.*)—a kind of fresco, with a black ground, covered with a coat of white, which is afterward *scratched* with some pointed instrument, so that the black appears through the scratches.
- SEDATIVE** (*med.*)—a term applied, adjectively and substantively, to medicines or other means which diminish the animal energy without destroying life.
- SELF-ACTING** (*mech.*)—a term applied to several automatic contrivances for superseding the man

ual labor which was previously necessary to manage a machine of the same nature.

SERVOIS—the name given in the East Indies to the native infantry in the British service.

SET-OFF (*law*)—is where the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance it in whole or in part.

SETON (*surgery*)—an artificial sinus made under the skin by means of an instrument called the *seton-needle*, which carries with it a portion of thread or silk. The thread, which is of considerable length, is allowed to remain, and a new portion is drawn through daily, to keep up a constant irritation. In *furriery*, this operation is called *roweling*.

SETTER—any *ing spo'tem-n*, a dog that beats the field to start birds.

SHAFT—1 (*arch.*), the *shaft* of a chimney is the stone or brick turret above the roof. The *shaft* of a king post is the part between the goggles. The *shaft* of a column is the part between the base and the capital; 2 (*min.*), a vertical sinking or well, excavated or dry, for the purpose of working and ventilating mines. The principal shaft is usually termed the *engine-shaft*; 3 (*machinery*), the term shaft is applied to a large axle.

SHEATH'ING (*ship-building*)—a sort of covering, nailed all over the outside of a ship's bottom, to protect the planks from the ravages of worms. Formerly this sheathing consisted only of boards, tarred and payed over, but now copper is resorted to, not merely as a substitute, but as an additional covering.

SHEER (*naut.*)—1, the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides; 2, the position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it. To *break sheer* is to deviate from

that position, and risk fouling the anchor.

SHEET (*naut.*)—a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in its proper situation.

SHEET-AN'CHOR (*naut.*)—the largest anchor of a ship.

SHIN'GLE—1 (*build.*)—small oaken boards, used like slates, for roofing, and sometimes for covering the body of buildings; 2, the loose water-worn pebbles on the sea-shore.

SHOUL'DER—1 (*carp.*)—the plane transverse to the length of a piece of timber from which a tenon projects; 2 (*fort.*), the *shoulder* of a *bastion* is the place where the face and flank meet.

SHEAP'NEL SHELLS (*gun.*) are shells filled with a quantity of musketballs, which, when the shells explode, are projected 150 yards from them.

SIG'NATURE—1 (*typ.*), a letter put at the bottom of the first page of each sheet, as a direction to the binder in folding, gathering, and collating; 2 (*mus.*), the flats or sharps placed after the clef, at the beginning of the staff.

SINK'ING FUND (*finance*)—a term appropriately applied to a portion of the public revenue of England, set apart to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

SIZE—a glutinous substance, prepared from different materials, as shreds and parings of leather, hides, parchment, vellum, etc., used by painters, plasterers, and others.

SKEIN, or **RAP**—a quantity of cotton-yarn after it is taken off the reel. The skein contains eighty threads of fifty-four inches, and seven skeins make a hank, eighteen hanks a spindle.

SKEW BRIDGE (*eng.*)—a kind of bridge introduced upon railroads, when the line intersects any existing communication at right angles.

SKIN—1 (*anat.*), the skin consists

- of two substances, placed one above the other, in the form of laminae or layers; the inner is called the true skin, the outer is named the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin; 2 (*com.*), the skins of those animals, as calves, deer, goats, sheep, etc., while the term *hide* is used to designate the skins of the ox, horse, etc.
- SKY-SCRAPERS** (*naut.*)—small triangular sails, sometimes set above the royals.
- SLAG** (*man.*)—the vitreous mass which covers the fused metals in the smelting-hearth. The slag of iron-works is usually called *cinder*, and is commonly bi-silicate of lime and magnesia, with a mixture of some metallic oxyds.
- SLEEPERS** (*build.*)—1, timbers laid upon dwarf walls for supporting the ground-joists of floors; 2, generally, cross horizontal timbers for fixing planking or the like where it is necessary to fill under, in order to make a secure foundation.
- SLIDING-RULE**—a mathematical instrument, having one or more *slides* or parts, which slide into grooves in the stock of the instrument.
- SLIP** (*gardening*)—a twig separated from the main stock for planting out as a set.
- SLOOP** (*naut.*)—a small one-masted vessel, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, and to a long boom below.
- SLOPS**—the name among seamen for all species of wearing apparel, bedding, etc., belonging to or supplied to a ship's crew.
- SLUICE**—a water-gate; called tautologically a *sluice-gate*. The common sluice is a description of sliding valve, set in a frame of timber, stone, or other matter, and is worked by a rack and pinion. It is used in hydraulic works, either to prevent the passage of water, or to allow it to escape, as may be required.
- SMACF** (*naut.*)—a vessel with one mast, commonly rigged as a sloop; used in the coasting trade.
- SNAKE**, *to* (*naut.*)—among seamen, to snake a rope is to wind a small rope round it spirally, the small rope laying between the strands of the main rope. This is also called *worming*.
- SNOW** (*naut.*)—a vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and foremasts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast, carrying a try-sail.
- SOFFIT** (*arch.*)—the under side of an overhanging erection, as the intrados of an arch, the under side of a cornice, etc.
- SOUND**—1 (*surgery*), a probe: an instrument for feeling what is beyond the reach of the fingers; 2 (*geography*), a shallow sea, such as may be *sounded* or fathomed; 3 (*ichthyology*), the air or swimming-bladder of fish.
- SPA**—a general denomination for a mineral spring; it is derived from a town in the kingdom of Belgium, famous for its mineral water.
- SPANK'ER-BOOM** (*naut.*)—a boom projecting from the mizzen-mast beyond the taff-rail.
- SPEAK'ER** (of a legislative body)—a member, elected by a majority of votes, to act as chairman or president in putting questions, keeping order, reading briefs of bills, etc. He votes only when the house is equally divided.
- SPECIAL'TY** (*law*)—any instrument in writing under seal.
- SPECIFIC** (*med.*)—1, a medicine possessed of sovereign efficacy in the cure of a particular disease; 2, an epithet applied to a medicine which acts on some particular organ more than on others.
- SPIN'DLE** (*mech.*)—a term synonymous with axes. When several axes occur, it is usual to denominate the subordinate or smaller axes as spindles.
- SPIRIT LEVEL**—an instrument for

- ascertaining the deviation of any surface from the plane of the horizon.
- SPLICING**—the process of joining the ends of a rope together, or of uniting the end of a rope to any part thereof by interweaving the strands in a regular manner. There are several kinds of splicing, according to the services for which it is intended, all characterized by particular epithets. The joining is called a *splice*. To *splice the main brace* is to have an extra allowance of spirits in cases of cold and wet.
- SPILL**. **Spoil bank** (*eng.*)—the surplus excavation which is laid by the side of a line of railway, canal, or other work, to save the expense of removal, and which occurs when the amount of cutting upon the line exceeds that of the embankment.
- SPRING-TIDES**—the tides that follow the new and full moon, in distinction to *neap-tides*.
- SPRIT-SAIL** (*naut.*)—1, the sail extended by a sprit; 2, a sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.
- SPUN-YARN** (*naut.*)—a line formed of three rope yarns twisted.
- SQUAD'RON** (*mil.*)—a body of cavalry, of from 100 to 200 men. Also, a detachment of ships employed on an expedition.
- SQUALL**—the sea term for a gust of wind.
- SQUARE-RIGGED** (*naut.*)—an epithet applied to a ship that has long yards, at right angles with the length of the deck, in contradistinction to sails extended obliquely by stays or lateen yards.
- STALK** (*arch.*)—an ornament resembling a stalk, in the Corinthian capital, from which the volutes spring.
- STALK'ING**—a sporting term applied to a kind of screen (which is sometimes a horse), to hide the sportsman till he gets within shot.
- STANCHIONS**—the sea term for upright supports in general.
- STAND**—a sea term, used variously. A sail *stands* well or ill, a ship *stands* on her course, and so on.
- STARBOARD** (*naut.*)—the right-hand side of a ship, looking forward, as *larboard* is on the left-hand side.
- STATUS quo** (*politics*)—a treaty between two or more belligerents, by which each party is restored to the same state as before the war, possessing the same territories, fortresses, etc.
- STAY** (*naut.*)—in the *rigging* of a ship, a long strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stern of the ship. The *fore-stay* reaches from the foremast-head toward the bowsprit-end; the *main stay* extends to the ship's stem; the *mizzen-stay* is stretched to a collar on the main-mast, above the quarter-deck.
- STEEM'ING, or STEAM'ING**—the brick or stone lining of a well.
- STEEPLE-CHASE**—a hunt, in which the sportsmen agree to follow the fox directly over the country, regardless of all obstructions, as hedges, ditches, rivers, etc. *Steeple-races* are sometimes got up on the same plan.
- STEREOTYPE**, from *στερεος*, solid, and *τυπος*, a type (*typ.*)—literally, a fixed metal-type; hence, one entire solid plate of metallic type for book-printing, made by taking an impression in stucco of one or more pages composed of movable types, and casting a reverse from this impression by pouring upon it, in a melted state, a metallic composition, very nearly approaching type-metal in the proportions of its ingredients. The process of making such plates is called *stereotype-founding*, or *stereotyping*; the plates so cast are *stereotype-work*; the art of printing from them is *stereotype-printing*; and books so printed are said to be *stereotyped*.

STERN (*nav.*)—the hinder part, where the rudder is placed; the *steer-place* or *helm-place*.

STILE (*arch.*)—the vertical piece in framing or paneling.

STINT—in *coal mines*, a measure of work, two yards long by one broad, which each miner clears before he removes to another place.

STIPEND (*law*)—a salary or allowance for work done.

STIPPLING (*art*)—1, a mode of engraving on copper by means of dots, as contradistinguished from engraving in continuous lines; 2, the term is likewise applied to the mode adopted by some artists in drawing, of putting in tints and shadows of black lead or crayon, by means of the end of a piece of coiled paper charged with the pigment, with which it is *stippled* or stamped on to the surface of the paper. Good artists generally despise this process.

STOCK—1 (*ag.*), the domestic animals, as horses, cows, sheep, belonging to the owner of a farm; 2 (*com.*), the capital of a commercial insurance or banking company, also the goods on hand of a merchant or trading company.

STOCK/AD (*fort.*)—a sharp stake or post set in the earth, more properly a line of such posts set up as a fence or barrier.

STOOL—the root of a tree or shrub which throws up shoots.

STRAND/ING (*nav.*)—the running of a ship on shore, beach, or strand, by which she is wrecked (in this case said to be *stranded*).

STRETCH/ING COURSE (*build.*)—a course consisting wholly of *stretchers*, that is, bricks, stones, or the like, laid lengthways in the longitudinal direction of the wall.

STRUTS (*carp.*)—oblique framing pieces, joined to the king-posts or queen-posts, and the principal rafters; sometimes called *braces*.

STRUC/CO (*build.*)—a name indefinitely applied to the various

kinds of calcareous plasters. We usually give this name to plaster of Paris.

STUD/DING-SAIL (*nav.*)—a sail which is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails of a ship. The studding-sails are only set during light winds. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms.

STUDIES (*art*)—1, works which a painter undertakes in order to acquire a practical knowledge of his art, and facility of execution; 2, the term is also applied to the parts taken separately, which the artist afterward transfers to the picture.

STUDS (*carp.*)—a term applied to posts or quarters which are placed in partitions, about a foot distant from each other.

STUM (*man.*)—wine not yet fermented. Stum is frequently added to vapid wines, to excite fermentation anew.

SUIT (*law*)—an action for the recovery of a right or claim.

SUMMONS (*law*)—a citation to appear in court, to answer the demand of the plaintiff.

SUMP—1, a pond of water, reserved for salt-works, etc.; 2 (*min.*), a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine; 3 (*met.*), a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

SUR/BASE (*arch.*)—the moldings immediately above the base of a room.

SURE/TY (*law*)—one that is bound with, and for, another, to answer for that other's appearance in court, for his payment of a debt, etc., and who, in case of the failure of the principal, may be compelled to pay the damages specified, or the debt.

SU/TURE—1 (*surgery*), the uniting of the edges of wounds by sewing; 2 (*anat.*), the union of bones by means of dentiform margins, as in the bones of the cranium.

SWAB—1 (*nav.*), a large bundle of old yarns, swung right and left,

to dry the deck; 2, in *metal-founding*, a small taper tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of the molds.

SWITCH, of a railway—that portion of movable rails forming the junction of the siding with the main line, which are usually shifted by means of an eccentric movement. The use of switches is to allow a vehicle, engine, or train to be transferred from one line of rails to another.

SWIV'EL (*mech.*)—a kind of ring, or link of a chain, that is capable of being turned round, when jointed to the next by means of a pin or axis, forming a *swivel-joint*. The term is also used as the name of a small cannon, provided with a similar joint. The swivel is usually fixed on a ship's side, stern, or bow, in such a manner as to be turned in every direction.

SYNCOPE—1 (*med.*), fainting or swooning; 2 (*gram.*), an elision of one or more letters from the middle of a word.

T.

TABOO'—a term most extensively used throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to denote a kind of religious interdiction, during which all intercourse with persons, places, or things is *tabooed* or prohibited.

TACK—1 (*naut.*), a rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom; hence, 2, the part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened, the foremost lower corner of the courses; hence, 3, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails, as the *starboard tack*, the *larboard tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when

close-hauled with the wind on her larboard: hence, 4, to *tack* is to change the course of a ship, by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

TAN'GENT (*geometry*)—a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle, but does not cut it or come within the circumference.

TAX'IDERM—the art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals by stuffing, etc.

TAXIS—this term is used by surgeons to denote the operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia.

TECH'NICAL—appertaining to the arts. A technical term is one which is not in common use, but belongs to some art, profession, science, or calling.

TEM'PERING (*met.*)—the preparing of steel or iron, so as to render them harder or softer, as may be required.

TEN'DER—1 (*naut.*), a small vessel employed to attend one or more larger ones to supply stores, etc.; 2, a wagon built for the purpose of accompanying a locomotive engine for the conveyance of fuel, water, etc.; 3 (*law*), an offer either in money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance.

TEN'DON (*anat.*)—to extend or stretch. The white and glistening extremity of a muscle.

TERRE-FLEIN (*fort.*)—the top platform or horizontal surface of the rampart on which the cannon are placed.

TEST (*chem.*)—any substance which, being added to a substance, indicates by special characters the chemical nature of that substance simple or compound. Tests are usually called re-agents.

TEXT--1 (*logic*), that on which a comment is written or spoken; 2, text or *text-hand* is large hand in writing, so called because it was formerly the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

THORAX (*anat.*)--the chest, or that part of the body between the neck and abdomen; from *thorax*, to leap, because in it the heart leaps.

THUMMING (*naut.*)--the inserting in a sail, mat, etc., through small holes made by a bolt-rope, needle, or a marlin-spike, a number of small pieces of rope or spun-yarn.

TIDE-MILL a mill consisting of a water-wheel connected with other machinery, and moved by the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

TIE (*arch.*)--a piece of timber or metal, placed in any direction, to bind together two parts which have any tendency to separate.

TILT-HAMMER (*mech.*)--a large hammer used in iron-works, and put in motion by a water-wheel or steam-engine.

TILTING (*met.*)--the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile. This is done by beating with the tilt-hammer.

TINCTURE--a term used by apothecaries to designate a solution of any substance in dilute alcohol, or alcohol impregnated with the active principle of a vegetable or animal substance.

TIN-FOIL, from *tin* and *folium*, a leaf--tin extended under the hammer into thin leaves.

TIN-GLASS--a name of bismuth.

TIN-PLATE--white iron. Thin sheet-iron coated with tin. In this case the tin forms in some measure an alloy with the iron.

TITH--the tenth part of anything; appropriately the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their maintenance.

TONIC (*med.*)--a term applied to

medicines which increase the tone of the muscular fiber, and impart vigor to the system.

TOP-GALLANT-MAST (*naut.*)--the mast next above the top-mast. On this are extended the *top-gallant sails*.

TOP-MAST (*naut.*)--the second division of a mast, or that part next above the lower mast.

TOP-SAILS (*naut.*)--large sails extending across the top-masts by the *top-sail yards* above, and by the lower yards beneath.

TORSO (*art.*)--a name given by artists to all mutilated statues, of which nothing remains but the trunk. The term is also applied by architects to columns with twisted shafts.

TOUCH (*naut.*)--sails are said to *touch* when the wind comes edgewise upon them.

TOUCH-NEEDLES (*met.*)--small masses of gold, silver, and copper, each pure, and in all the different combinations, proportions, and degrees of mixture, prepared for the trial of gold and silver, on the touchstone, by comparison of the mark they respectively leave on it.

TOUCHSTONE--a variety of extremely compact silicious schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone by the article tried.

TOWING (*naut.*)--drawing a vessel forward in the water by means of a rope or tow attached to another vessel or boat. Steam-vessels are often employed to tow sailing-vessels up rivers, etc.

TRACTION (*mech.*)--the amount of power necessary to overcome the resistance to a carriage upon a road, a boat upon a canal, etc.

TRADE-WINDS--the monsoons or periodical winds between the tropics, supposed to favor *trade*.

TRAMWAY--a plate railway. A description of railway, consisting of narrow track-plates, or rails of wood or iron, the same being

- prepared to receive the wheels of carriages, or *trams*, as wagons were formerly called, whereby the transit of the latter is much facilitated.
- TRAN'SIT** (*astron.*)—the passing of one heavenly body over the disc of another and larger one, as Mercury and Venus over the face of the sun. The reverse, or the passage of the small body behind the larger body, is an *occultation*.
- TRAN'SOM**—1 (*arch.*), a beam across a double-lighted window; 2, the lintel over a door; 3, a timber extending athwart the stern-post of a ship, to fortify it and give it form; 4, the vane of the instrument called a cross-staff.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION** (*theol.*)—the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. The doctrine of the *real presence* assumes that the body and blood of Christ are really present with the bread and wine.
- TRANSUDATION**—this term should be distinguished (in *physiology*) from perspiration, which implies a function by which the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood, whereas by transudation a fluid merely oozes through unaltered.
- TREASURE TROVE** (*law*)—money or other treasure found hidden, and the owner unknown. *Trove* is from the French word *trouver*, to find, *trouve*, found.
- TRE'NAILS** (*naut.*)—a name for such wooden pins as are employed to connect the plank of a ship's sides and bottom to the corresponding timbers, and also for those hollow oak pins, or *plugs*, usually driven into blocks of stone, when anything is to be secured to them.
- TRENCHES** (*fort.*)—ways hollowed in the earth, and in form of a *fosse*, having a parapet toward the place besieged, called *lines of approach*, or *lines of attack*; or a work raised with fascines, gabions, wool-sacks, etc., to cover the men from the fire of the besieged. [on another's grounds.]
- TRE'SPASS** (*law*)—unlawful entrance
- TRET** (*com.*)—an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of 4 per cent. on the weight of some commodities.
- TRIM** (*naut.*)—the position of the keel of a ship with respect to the horizontal line.
- TRIM'MER** (*carp.*)—a small beam, into which are framed the ends of several joists. The two joists into which the ends of the trimmer are framed are called *trimming-joists*.
- TRIP'OLI** rotten-stone. A mineral of an earthy fracture, and yellowish-gray color, brought from Tripoli, in Barbary.
- TRIVIAL NAME**—a *specific* name: that which is added to the generic name to distinguish species.
- TRUCK** , (*naut.*), a circular piece of elm, with a small sheave on each side, fixed upon the upper end of a flagstaff, and used to receive the halliards; (*gun.*), a round piece of wood, formed like a wheel, and fixed on the axle of a carriage, to move heavy ordnance; 3, as applied to *railways*, a step or platform, running upon wheels, and used for the conveyance of ordinary stages, coaches, and carriages, which are placed upon it.
- TRUN'NION** (*gun.*)—the trunnions of a piece of ordnance are two knobs, which project from the opposite sides, and serve to support the piece on the cheeks of the carriage. The *trunnion-plates* are the two plates in traveling carriages, mortars, and howitzers which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. The *trunnion ring* is the next before the trunnions.
- TRUSS**—1 (*surgery*), a bandage for hernia; 2 (*carp.*), when girders are very long, or the weight which a floor is destined to support is very great, they are

trussed — that is, for a simple beam is substituted a frame so constructed that the pressure is thrown more upon the walls, and the possibility of the beam being broken is prevented. This frame is called a *truss*. A *truss partition* is one formed by a truss; 3 (*nav.*), a truss is a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position.

TRUST (*law*)—an estate held for the use of another.

TRY-SAIL (*navt.*) — strain-sail. A sail used by a ship in a storm.

TUBERCLE (*med.*)—a peculiar morbid production, which occurs in various textures of the body, in connection with scrofula. It occurs in isolated roundish masses. The matter is unorganized.

TUM-BELL (*gun.*)—a two-wheeled carriage, used in carrying the tools of the pioneers and miners, and occasionally the money and ammunition of the army.

TUSK (*carp.*)—a bevel shoulder made above a tenon, to strengthen it.

TYMPAN (Tympānum)—1, a drum: hence (*anat.*), the barrel or hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum; 2 (*arch.*), the area of a pediment, being that part which is on a level with the naked of the frieze. Also the part of a pedestal, called otherwise the trunk or dye. The *tympan* of an *arch* is a triangular tube or space, placed in its corners, usually hollow, and enriched with ornaments, as foliage, etc.; 3 (*typ.*), a frame covered with parchment on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

TYPE—a sign, symbol, or mark of something.—1, the term is applied in *natural history* to the most strongly characterized species or genus of a group of plants or animals; 2 (*typ.*), letter-casting in *type-metal*. Types are

named according to their sizes Double-pica, Paragon, Great-primer, English, Pica, Small-pica, Long-primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Agate, Ruby, Pearl, Diamond, and Brilliant. The first sort gives 41; lines per foot, the last 280 lines.

TYPE-METAL—a compound of lead and antimony, in the proportion of 3 to 1, used for making printing-types. Copper is sometimes added.

U.

UKASE—in Russia, a proclamation or imperial order.

UL'LAGE (*com.*)—what a cask wants of being full.

UM'PIRE—1, a person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; 2, a third person called in to decide a question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.

UN'DERWRITER—an insurer.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION—a phrase applied by surgeons to the healing of wounds by adhesion, without suppuration or granulation.

U'RETER (*anat.*)—the membranous canal which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

URE'THRA (*anat.*)—the canal by which the urine is voided.

U'TERUS (*anat.*)—the womb.

U'VULA (*anat.*)—the conical fleshy substance hanging over the root of the tongue.

V.

VAULT (*arch.*)—an arched roof so contrived that the stones which form it sustain each other. There are numerous kinds of vaults, named according to their form, as cylindric, surmounted, rampant, oolitic, spherical, annular, simple, compound, cylindro-cylindric, and groined vaults. [horseback.

VEDETTE (*milit.*)—a sentinel on **VEER'ING** (*navt.*)—a term in *navigation* for the operation to which

a ship, in changing her course from one board to the other, turns her stern to windward; in opposition to *ta-king*, wherein the bow is turned to the wind and the stern to leeward.

VE'NA CAVA (*anat.*)—a large vein (the largest in the body), which transmits the blood from the extremities to the heart.

VE'NA POR'TA (*anat.*)—a great vein, so named from its being situated at the entrance of the liver. It receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the substance of the liver.

VENEER (*cabinet work*)—a thin piece of a more valuable kind of wood, for covering furniture, etc., which is made of a more common kind.

VENUE (*law*)—the county in which an action is to be tried, which is specified in all material allegations in the pleadings.

VES'PERS—In the Roman Catholic Church, that part of the service which is rehearsed in the afternoon.

VES'TRY (*eccles.*)—1, a room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposit; 2, a parochial assembly, commonly convened in the vestry.

VE'TO—I forbid: a prohibition.

VICE—1, a term used in composition to designate one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, as *viceroi*, a governor of a country who rules in the name of the king (*roi*) with regal authority; 2 (*Dut. vije.*)—a small iron press, with screws, used by workmen for holding an article while it is being filed, etc.

VIGNETTE' (*Fr. from vigne, a vine*)—an ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface, dedication, etc.: a head-piece.

VOL'UTE (*arch.*)—a spiral scroll, which forms the principal characteristic of the Ionic and Composite capitals.

VOUCH'ER (*law*)—(1), a witness; (3), one called in to make good his warranty of title, more correctly a *vouchee*; (3), a document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts; (4), the tenant in a writ of right, sometimes written *vouchor*.

W.

WAIST (*ship-building*)—the space between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

WALL PLATES (*carp.*)—pieces of timber which are so placed as to form the supports to the roof of a building.

WARMTH (*art*)—a tone of color arising from the use of colors expressive of heat.

WAR'RANT—1 (*law*), a writ conferring some right or authority; 2, a writ giving an officer of justice the power of caption.

WAR'RANTY (*law*)—signifies a promise made in a deed by one man to another, for himself and his heirs, for the enjoying of anything agreed on between them.

WASH'ER (*mech.*)—an iron ring interposed between the surface of wood, etc., and the head or nut of a bolt, to protect the wood from damage during the process of screwing up.

WASTE WEIR, of a canal—a cut constructed through the side for carrying off surplus water.

WATCH—1, a well-known machine for measuring time; 2 (*naut.*), the portion of a ship's crew on duty at a time.

WATER-LINE (*naut.*)—a horizontal line, supposed to be drawn above the ship's bottom, at the surface of the water. This line alters according to the depth of water necessary to float the vessel.

WATER-LOGGED (*naut.*), a vessel is said to be *water-logged*, when, by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, but is tossed about like a log by the waves.

WATER-TABLE (*build.*)—a string course, molding, or other projection, placed to carry off water.

WATER-WAY—in a *ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WATER-WINGS (*build.*)—the walls erected on the banks of a river, next bridges, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

WEAR (*naut.*)—to turn a ship round with her stern to the wind.

WEATH'ER (*naut.*)—that side on which the wind blows. *To weather* is to pass to windward of an object.

WEATH'ER BOARD'ING (*build.*)—feather-edged boarding, nailed upright, the boards lapping over each other to keep out rain, etc.

WEATH'ER-GAGE (*nac.*)—when a ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the *weather-gage* of her. [off the ground.

WEIGH (*naut.*)—to take the anchor
WEIR—an erection carried across a river or rivulet, for the purpose of damming up the water for the convenience of irrigation, and for other purposes.

WHIMS (*min.*)—large capstans connected with the shafts of mines, and worked usually with several horses.

WINCH (*mech.*)—the crank-handle by which the axis of machines are turned.

WINCH'ESTER BUSHEL—the original English standard measure of capacity, given by King Edgar, and kept in the town hall of Winchester.

WIND'LASS (*mech.*)—1, a machine for raising great weights, consisting of a cylinder moving on an axis, and turned by shifting levers, with a rope or chain attached to the weight and the cylinder; 2, a crank-handle is also sometimes called a *windlass*.

WIND SAILS (*naut.*)—a sort of ventilator, consisting of a wide tube of canvas, shaped like a funnel

to convey a stream of fresh air downward to the hold and lower decks of a ship.

WIPEE (*mech.*)—a lever fixed upon, or intended to turn, a shaft which admits of revolving motion. The term is commonly applied to cooms, when these are long, as in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, and the like, where wipers are fixed upon a horizontal axle, and serve to raise the stampers to a certain height, when, losing hold of them, the stampers descend by their own weight to be again thrown up by the next wiper brought in contact with them by the motion of the wiper-shaft.

WINZE (*min.*)—a small shaft, sunk from one level to another, for the purpose of ventilation.

WOOF—the threads thrown across the warp of a web by the shuttle in forming cloth.

WOOL'SACK—the seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

WORST'ED (*man.*)—woolen yarn twisted rather harder than ordinary. The name is taken from Worsted, a town in Norfolk.

WRIT (*law*)—a judicial process or precept in writing, issued from some court to the sheriff, etc.

X.

XEBEC'—a small three-masted vessel, without bowsprit, navigated principally in the Mediterranean.

XYLOG'RAPHY—the art of wood-engraving.

XYS'TER—a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

XYST, or **XYS'TOS** (*arch.*)—a court of great length, for athletic exercises, in Greek and Roman architecture.

Y.

YACHT—a vessel formerly employed to convey princes, ambassadors, and other great personages; a pleasure-vessel.

YAWL—a boat usually rowed with four or six oars.

YOKE (*naut.*)—a light frame of two arms attached to a boat's rudder instead of the tiller, having two *yoke-lines* attached to the arms, by pulling on which the boat is steered.

Z.

ZEN'ITH (*astron.*)—that point in the celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a right line, passing through the spectator, would proceed to the center of the earth: opposed to *nadir*.

ZO'DIAC (*astron.*)—1, the tract of the sun through the twelve signs; 2, a broad circle of the sphere containing the twelve signs, the middle of which is the ecliptic, from which the sun never devi-

ates; 3, two circles, parallel to the ecliptic, which bound and comprehend the excursions of the planets north and south, never exceeding 20° , which is the utmost breadth of the zodiac.

ZODI'ACAL LIGHT (*meteorology*)—a brightness sometimes perceived in the heavens at certain times of the year, after sunset and before sunrise; supposed to be an effect of the solar atmosphere.

ZONE, ζώνη—1, a girdle; 2 (*geog.*), a division of the earth with respect to the temperature of the different latitudes. The zones are five: the *torrid zone*, the two temperate zones, situated between the tropics and the polar circles, and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and poles.

ZOON'OMY—the science of the laws of animal life.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.
A.—Answer; amount associate; accepted (commercial).
a.—Adjective.
@—(Commercial) at.
A1 or **A No. 1.**—The first of the first class.
A.B.—*Artium Bacularius*, Bachelor of Arts.
Abp.—Archbishop.
Abs.—Abstract.
A.C., *Ante Christum*.—Before Christ.
Acad.—Academy.
Acct.—Account.
Accts.—Accounts.
Acty.—Actuary.
A.D.—*Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.
Ad. or **adv.**—Adverb.
Addt.—Affidavit.
Adj.—Adjective.
Adjut.—Adjutant.
Ad lib. or **Ad libit.**—(Mus.) *Ad libitum*, at liberty, at option.
Æ.—(Epitaphs, etc.) *Ætatis* (Anno). In the year of his (or her) age.
Æg.—The Egyptian Era (beg. 747 B.C.)
Af. or **Afr.**—Africa.
A.G.—Adjutant General.
A.G.E.—Attorney General of England.
Ag.—Agriculture, or Agricultural.
A.H.—*Anno Hegiræ*, the year of the Hegira.
Ala.—Alabama.
Albt.—Albert.
Ald.—Alderman.
Alex.—Alexander.
Allo.—(Music) *Allegro*, quick and lively.
Alt.—(Music) Alto (also A).
A.M.—*Artium Magister*, Master of Arts. *Anno Mundi*, in the year

of the world. *Ante Meridtem*, before mid-day, morning.
Am.—America; American.
A.M.G.—Assistant Major General.
A m/o (French Commercial) *à mon ordre*, to my order.
Amstm.—Amsterdam.
Anat.—Anatomy.
Anc.—Ancient.
And.—Andrew.
Ando.—(Music) less slow than Andte.
Andte.—(Music) *Andante*, moderately slow.
Ang. Sax.—Anglo Saxon (also A.S.)
Anon.—Anonymous.
Ann.—*Annum*, Year, or *Annual*.
Annunc.—Annunciation (of B.V M.).
Antiq.—Antiquities.
Antw.—(Geography) Antwerp.
Aq.—*Aqua*, water.
Aq. Font.—*Aqua fontana*, *fontis*, or *fontalis*, spring water.
Aq. Bullient.—*Aqua Bulliens*, boiling water.
Aq. Calid.—*Aqua Calida*, warm water.
Aq. Cinnam.—*Aqua Cinnamoni*, cinnamon water.
Aq. Dest. or **Destil.** or **Destill.**—*Aqua Distillata*, distilled water.
Aq. Ferv.—*Aqua Fervens*, hot water.
Aq. Fl. or **Fluv.**—*Aqua Fluvialis*, river water.
Aq. Frigid.—*Aqua Frigida*, cold water.
Aq. Mar.—*Aqua Marina*, sea water.
Aq. Pluv.—*Aqua Pluvialis* or *pluvialis*, rain.
Aq. Pur.—*Aqua Pura*, pure water.
Aq. Ros.—*Aqua Rosa*, rose water.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- Aq. Tepid.—*Aqua Tepida*, warm water.
A.Q.M.G.—Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Ar.—Arizona, (Time Tables) arrival, or arrive.
Ar. or Arab.—Arabic.
Arch.—Architecture, or Architectural.
Archd.—Archdeacon.
Archt.—Architect.
Arist.—Aristotle.
Arith.—Arithmetic.
A.R.S.A.—Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Ark.—Arkansas.
A.S.—Anglo Saxon.
Ass. or Assass.—(Almanacs, etc.) Assassinated, or Assassination.
Astron.—Astronomy, or Astronomical.
Astrol.—Astrology, -er, -ical.
Att. Gen.—Attorney General.
Atty.—Attorney.
A.U.C.—*Ab urbe condita*, in the year from the building of the city (Rome).
Aug.—August.
A.V.—*Ad valorem*, according to value.

B.

- Ba. (Is.).—Bahama (Islands).
Balt.—Baltimore.
B.A. (see A.B.)—Bachelor of Arts.
Bal.—(Com.) Balance.
B. à P.—(French, Com.) *Billets à payer*, Bills to be paid.
B. à R.—(French, Com.) *Billets à recevoir*, Bills to be received.
Bart.—Baronet.
Barth. or Barthol.—Bartholomew, or Bartholomew's.
B.B.—(Drawing Pencils) Black Black (Blacker than those marked B).
Bbl.—Barrel.
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.—Bachelor in Divinity.
Bd.—Bound.
Bds.—(Books) Boards (bound in).
Benjn.—Benjamin.
Bet.—(French, Com.) *Billet*, Bill.
Biog.—Biography, or Biographical.
Bk.—Book.

- Bk. of C.P.—(Reference) Book of Common Prayer.
Bks.—Books.
B.L.—Bachelor of Laws, (French, Com.) *Baril*, Barrel.
Blk.—Black.
Blt.—Bullt.
B.M.—*Baccalaureus Medicina*, Bachelor of Medicine.
Bnd.—Bound.
Bnk.—Bank.
Bot.—Bought, Botany, Botanical, Botanist.
Bost.—Boston.
Bp.—Bishop.
Bque.—(French, Com.) *Barique*, Barrel.
Br.—Bridge, British.
Brill.—(Music) *Brillante*, brilliantly.
Brit.—British, or Britain, or Britannia.
Brt.—(Com.) Brought.
Bst.—(Com.) Best.
Bush.—Bushel.
B.V.—(Correspondence) *Bene Vale*, Farewell; Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M.—Blessed Virgin Mary.
Bx.—Box.
Bxs.—Boxes.

C.

- C.—*Centum*, a hundred.
Cæs.—Cæsar.
Cal.—California.
Cal. Rom.—*Calendarium Romanum*, the Roman Calendar.
Calo.—(Music) *Calando*, diminish gradually.
Camph.—*Camphora*, Camphor.
Cap.—*Capitulum*, Chapter.
Capt.—Captain.
Carb.—Carbonate.
Card.—*Cardinalis*, Cardinal.
Cash.—Cashier.
Cat.—Catechism, Catalogue.
Cath.—Catherina, Catherine, Catholica.
C.B.—Companion of the Bath.
C.B.—(Music) *Contrabasso*, second bass.
CC.—Two hundred.
CCO.—Three hundred.
CCCC.—Four hundred.
C.C.P.—Court of Common Pleas.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

C.E.—Civil Engineer, Canada East.
 C.H.—Court House.
 Ch.—Chapter, Church.
 Chal.—Chaldee, Chaldean.
 Chron.—Chronology, Chronicle, Chronicles.
 Cit.—Citizen.
 C.J.—Chief Justice.
 Cl.—Clergy.
 C.M.—Common Meter.
 C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 Co.—Company, County.
 C. of G.H.—Cape of Good Hope.
 Col.—Colossians, Colonel, Colonial, Column.
 Cold.—Colored.
 Coll.—Collector, Collection, College.
 Com.—Common.
 Como.—(Music) *Comodo*, in an easy style.
 Comp.—Comparative (degree).
 Con.—(French, Com.) Commission, Conjunction, Contraction.
 Conj.—(Grammar, etc.) Conjunction.
 Conn.—Connecticut.
 Const.—Constable.
 Cont.—(Music) *Contano*, count (or rest).
 C.P.—(French) Constantinople.
 C.P.S.—*Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 Cres.—(Music) *Crescendo*, Increase of sound.
 Cr.—Creditor.
 C.S.—*Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal.
 Ct.—Connecticut.
 C^{to}—(French, Com.) Compté, Account.
 Cwt.—(Avoir) A hundred weight.
 C.W.—Canada West.
 Cor.—Corinthians.
 Cor. Mem.—Corresponding Member.

D.

D. (or d.)—*Denarius*, a Penny; *Denarii*, or *Denaria*, Pence; (Roman Notation) Five hundred; Duke; Dollar, or Dollars.
 d.—Died.
 D.A.A.G.—Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

D.A.G.—Deputy Adjutar General
 Dan.—Book of Daniel, Danish.
 Dau.—Daughter.
 Dbt.—(Com.) Debit.
 D.C.—District of Columbia; (Music) *Da Capo*, from the beginning.
 DC.—*Sexcenti*, six hundred.
 DCC.—*Septingenti*, seven hundred.
 DCCC.—*Octingenti*, eight hundred.
 DCCCC.—*Nongenti*, nine hundred.
 D.C.G.—Deputy Commissary General.
 D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
 D.C.M.—Double Common Meter.
 D.D.—*Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea.—Deacon.
 Dec.—Decrease, December.
 Decres.—(Music) *Decrescendo*, Decreasing.
 Defect.—Defective (*verbi*).
 Deft.—Defendant; Definite; Definition.
 Del.—Delaware.
 Deg.—Degree, or Degrees
 D.E.H.B.—(Drawing Pencils) Double Extra Hard Black.
 Deld.—(Com.) Delivered.
 Dely.—Delivered.
 Deut.—Deuteronomy (Book of).
 D.G.—Deputy General.
 D.G.M.—(Masonic) Deputy Grand Master.
 Diff.—Difference.
 Dim.—(Music) *Diminuendo*, Decreasing.
 Dist.—District.
 Div.—Division.
 Dk.—Duke.
 D.L.M.—Double Long Meter.
 Do.—*Ditto*, the same.
 Dol.—(Music) *Dolce*, sweet, soft.
 Dolcem.—*Dolcemente* sweetly, softly.
 Dox.—Doxology.
 Dr.—Debtor; Doctor; Dear; (Apothec. weight) Drachm.
 D.S. or d.s.—(Music) *Dal segno*, from the sign.
 D.V.—*Deo Volente*, God willing.
 Dwt. or dwt.—Pennyweight.
 Dz.—Dozen.
 3.—(Apoth. weight) *Drachma*, a dram.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Dep.—Deputy.
Dep. or Depart.—Department.

E.

ea.—(Com.) each.
Eben.—Ebenezer.
Ec., Eccl, or Eccles.—Ecclesiastical.
E.C.P.—*Evangelist Christi Prædicator* Preacher of the Gospel of Christ.
E. Fla.—East Florida.
Ed.—(Literary) Editor; Edward; Edwin; Edmund, etc., etc.
Edit.—(Books) Edition.
Eds.—Editors.
Edinb.—Edinburgh.
E.E.—Errors Excepted.
Edw. or Edwd.—Edward.
E.G. or e.g.—*Exempli Gratia*, for instance (Example).
E.H.B.—(Drawing Pencils) Extra Hard Black.
E.I.—(Geography) East India.
E.I.C.—East India Company.
E.L.—East Longitude.
Emp.—Emperor.
E.N.E.—(Geog., etc.) East North East (technical, *E. et N. et East*).
Eng.—English or England.
Entd.—(Com.) Entered.
Env.—Envoy.
Env. Ex.—Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep.—Epistle.
Eph.—Ephesians (Epistle to the).
Epiph.—Epiphany.
Eq. or eq.—(Chemistry) Equivalent.
E. Tenn.—East Tennessee.
Eq. or Esqre.—Esquire.
Et al.—*Et alibi*, and in other passages.
Et al. freq.—*Et alibi frequenter*, and in many other passages.
Etc. or etc.—*Et cætera*.
Ety.—Etymological or Etymology.
Ev. or Evg.—Evening.
Evan.—Evangelist or Evangelical.
Even.—Evening.
Ex.—Example.
Exc.—Except, or Exception, or Exceptions.
Exch.—(Com.) Exchange.
Exd.—Examined.

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Ex. or Exec.—(Chronology, etc.) Executed or Execution.
Exod.—Exodus (the Book of).
Expo.—(Music) *Espressivo*, expressively.
Exr.—Executor.
Ez. or Ezek.—Ezekiel (the Book of).

F.

F.—(Music) *Forté*, Loud; Female, or Females.
F.A.A.—Fellow of the American Academy.
Fac.—Factor, or Factory.
Fah.—(Thermometer) Fahrenheit.
F.A.S.—*Fraternitatis Antiquarium Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarium Society.
Fcp.—(Paper) Foolscap.
Feb.—February.
Fem.—Feminine.
Fec.—*Fecit*, made (or did) it.
FFF. or ff.—(Music) *Fortissimo* (*con tutta la forza*) very, very forcibly—as loud as possible.
Fig.—Figure.
Figs.—Figures.
Fla.—Florida.
F.M.M.S.—Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Fol.—*Folio*.
For.—Foreign.
Fort.—*Fortis*, strong; *Fortior*, stronger.
Fr.—French, France.
Fr. Ch.—Free Church.
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
Fur.—Furlong, or Furlongs.
Furo.—(Music) *Furioso*, vehemently.

G.

Ga.—Georgia.
Gal.—Galatians (Epistle to the).
Gall.—Gallon.
Gaz.—Gazette.
G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen.—Genesis; Gender; Genitive (case); General.
Gent.—(Various) Gentlemen.
Geo.—George, Georgia.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Geog.—Geography, Geographical.
Geol.—Geology, Geological.
Geom.—Geometry, Geometrical.
Gov.—Governor.
Gr.—Greek.
Gram.—(Reference) Grammar.
Gra.—Gross (12 dozen); Grains.

H.

H.—Hour, or Hours.
Hab.—(Ref.) Habakkuk.
H.B. (Drawing Pencils) Hard Black.
H.B.C.—Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M.—Her Britannic Majesty.
Heb.—Hebrew; Hebrews (Epistle to the).
H.E.I.C.—Honorable East India Company.
Her.—Heraldry.
Hhd.—Hogshead.
Hist.—History, Historical.
H.J.—(Tombstones, etc.) *Hic Jacet*, Here lies (interred or entombed).
H.M.—His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.S.—His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.
Hon.—Honorable.
Hort.—Horticulture, or Horticultural, or Horticulturist.
H.P.—(Writing Paper) Hot Pressed.
H.P.R.—(Tombstones, etc.) *Hic pace requiescit*, May he here rest in peace.
H.S.L.—*Hic situs (vel sepultus)*, or sepulchred), Here rests (or is deposited).

I.

I.—One.
Ia.—Iowa.
Ib. or Ibid.—*Ibidem*, the same (as before named), in the same place.
Id.—*Idem*, the same.
I.E. (i.e.)—*Id est*, the same.
I.H.S.—*Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men.
I.H.M.—*Jesus Hominum Mundt*, Jesus the Saviour of the World.
II.—Duo, two.
III.—Tres, three.
Ill.—Illinois.
In.—Inch, or Inches.

Ind.—Indiana.
Infra dig.—*Infra dignitatem*, beneath (one's) dignity; lowering in station.
I.N.J.R.—*Jesus Nazarenus Judæorum Rex*, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews.
Int.—Interest.
Inst.—*Instant*, the present (i.e., the current) month.
Instn.—Institution.
Intr. or Introd.—Introduction.
Inv.—Invoice.
Is.—Isle, or Island.
I.T.—Indian Territory.
Is.—Isaiah.
It. or Ital.—Italy, Italian, Italic.
IX.—*Novem*, nine.

J.

Jas.—James.
J.D.—*Juris Doctor*, Doctor of Law.
Jer.—Jeremiah.
Jno.—John.
Jos.—Joseph.
J.P.—Justice of the Peace.
J.S.M.—*Jesus Salvator Mundi*, Jesus the Saviour of the World.
Jr. or Junr.—Junior.
Jul.—July.

K.

K.—(Various) King, Katherine.
K.A.—(Russian Order) Knight of St. Andrew.
Kan.—Kansas.
K.B.—(Brit. Order) Knight of the Bath.
K.B.E.—(Russian Order) Knight of the Black Eagle.
K.C.—(Turkish Order) Knight of the Crescent.
K.C.B.—(British Order) Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H.—(Han. Order) Knight Commander of Guelphs, Hanover.
K.G.—(British Order) Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B.—(British Order) Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F.—(Spanish Order) Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.G.V.—(Swedish Order) Knight of Gustavus Vasa.
Knt.—Knight.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

K.R.E.—(Russian Order) Knight of the Red Eagle.
 K.T.—(Scottish Order) Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt.—Knight.
 Ky.—Kentucky.

L.

L.—Fifty, Latin.
 *L., or £, or l.—*Libra*, or *Libra*, Pound (20 s.), Pounds.
 l.—Same as £.
 La.—Louisiana.
 Larg.—(Music) *Largo*, very slow.
 Largh.—(Music) *Larghetto*, not so slow as *Largo*.
 Lat.—Latitude, Latin.
 Lb. or lb.—(Avoir. Wt.) *Libra*, or *Libra*, pound (16 oz.), or pounds.
 L.C.—Lower Canada.
 Ld.—Lord.
 Led.—Ledger.
 Leg.—(Music) *Legato*, smoothly.
 Lev.—Leviticus.
 Lex.—Lexicon.
 Lib.—*Libe*; Book; Library.
 Lieut.—Lieutenant.
 Lit.—Literary.
 Lit.—(Lexs., etc.) Literal, or Literally.
 LL.B.—*Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws.
 LL.D.—*Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.
 Lon. or Long.—Longitude.
 Lond.—London.
 L.S.—*Locus Sigilli*, the Place of the Seal.
 L. S. D., or £ s. d.—(Fiscal) *Libra, Solidi, Denarii*, Pound, Shillings, Pence.
 Lt.—Lieutenant.
 Lu.—Luke (the Gospel according to St.); Lutheran.
 LX.—*Sexaginta*, sixty (60).
 LXX.—*Septuaginta*, seventy (70).
 LXXX.—*Octoginta*, eighty (80).

M.

M.—*Millés*, Thousand.
 M.—(French) *Monsieur*; Mr.; a Mile, or Miles; Minute, or Minutes.
 M.A.—(v. A.M.) Master of Arts.

Ma.—Mark (the Gospel according to St.).
 Mac. or Macc.—(Apoc.) Maccabees.
 Mad.—Madam.
 Mag.—Magazine.
 Magd.—Magdalen.
 Maj.—Major.
 Mal.—Malachi.
 Mar.—March.
 Mart.—Martyr.
 Mas.—Masonry, Masonic.
 Mas. or Masc.—Masculine (Gender).
 Mass.—Massachusetts.
 Matt.—Matthew (the Gospel according to St.).
 M.B.—*Medicinte Baccalaureus* Bachelor of Medicine.
 M.B.—*Musica Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.
 M.D.—*Medicins Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine.
 Md.—Maryland.
 Me.—Maine.
 Meas.—Measure.
 Med.—Medical.
 Mdlle. or Mlle.—(Fr.) *Mademoiselle*, Miss.
 Mem.—*Memorandum*, a note to aid memory.
 Mema.—*Memoranda* (plural of Mem.), Memorandums.
 Messrs.—*Messieurs*, Masters, (*Mistres*), gentlemen (pl. of Mr.).
 Met.—Metal, Metallic.
 Mez.—(Engraving) *Mezzotinto*, a medium tint.
 Mich.—Michigan.
 Michs.—Michaelmas (day or quarter).
 Mil.—Military.
 Min.—Minnesota, (Music) *Minore*.
 Mises.—(French, Commer.) *Marchandises*, Goods.
 Miss.—Mississippi.
 MM.—(Fr.) *Messieurs* (the plural of Mr.).
 Mm. or Mde.—(French) *Madame*, Mrs. (Mistress).
 Mo.—Missouri, Month.
 Mod.—(Reference) Modern.
 Mons.—*Monsieur*, Mr.
 Mor.—(Music) *Morendo*, dying away.
 Mos.—(Dates) Months.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

M.P.—Member of Parliament, Member of Police.
M.R.A.S.—Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
M.R.G.S.—Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
Mr.—Master (pronounced Mister).
Mrs.—Mistress (pronounced Mis'ez).
M.S.—(Epitaphs) *Memoria sacrum*, Sacred to Memory; *Manuscriptum*, Manuscript, written by the hand, not printed.
MSB.—*Manuscripta*, plural of MS.
Mt.—Mount.
Mts.—Mounts (also Mnts.).
Mus. D.—(Univ. Degree) Doctor of Music (also Mus. Doc.)
Mz.—(Music) *Messo*, half.

N.

N.—North.
n.—Noun.
N.A.—North America; National Academy, or Academician.
Na.—Nebraska.
Nat.—Nativity; Nathan; Nathaniel; Natal.
Nav.—Navigable (river).
N.B.—*Nota bene*, mark well, notice, bear in mind.
N.B.—New Brunswick; North Britain (*i. e.*, Scotland).
N.C.—North Carolina.
N.D.—(French) *Notre Dame*, Our Lady (Lady-day).
N.E.—New England; North East (pro. "Nor' east").
Neh.—(Scrip. Ref.) Nehemiah.
Neut.—Neuter (Gender).
N.H.—New Hampshire.
N.J.—New Jersey.
N.L.—(Geography, etc.) North Latitude.
N.M.—New Mexico.
N.N.E.—North North East (pronounced "Nor' nor' east").
N.N.W.—North North West (pronounced "Nor' nor' west").
No.—*Numero*, or *Nombre*, (Commerce) Number.
Nom.—(Gram.) Nominative (case).
Non com.—*Non compos* (*mentis*), Not of sound mind (insane).
Non obst.—(Law, *Non obstante*, Notwithstanding

Non seq.—*Non sequitur*, it does not follow.
Nos.—Plural of No.
Nov.—November (also 9ber. and 9bre.).
N.P.—New Providence.
N.S.—Nova Scotia; New Style (commenced 1752).
N.S.J.C.—(Latin) *Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*, our Lord Jesus Christ.
N.S.J.C.—(French) *Notre Seigneur Jesu Christ*, our Lord Jesus Christ.
N.T.—Nebraska Territory; New Testament.
Nt.—(Commercial) Nett.
N.W.—North West (pronounced "Nor' west").
N.Y.—New York.
N.Y.S.M.—New York State Militia.
N.Z.—New Zealand.

O.

O.—Ohio; (French, Com.) *Ordre*, order.
Ob. or Obitt.—(Tombstones, etc.) *Obitt*, he (or she) died.
Oba.—Observe; observation; obsolete.
Obt. or Obdt.—Obedient.
Oct.—October.
Octavo (also 8vo.)—A sheet of paper folded to form eight leaves.
Off.—Office; Officer; Official.
Op.—*Opus*, work; or *Opera*, works.
Opp.—Opposition.
Oph. Inst.—Ophthalmic Institution.
Or.—Oregon.
O.S.—Old Style (ended 1752).
O.T.—Old Testament; Oregon Territory.
Oz.—(Avoirdupoise, Troy, etc.) Ounce, or Ounces.

P.

p.—Page.
Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Part.—Participle.
Parl.—Parliament.
Parl.—(Music) *Parlando*.
P.C.—Police Court; (Official) Privy Council.
Pd.—(Commercial) Paid.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ped.—(Music) Pedal, or Pedals.
 Penn.—Pennsylvania.
 Pet.—(Christian Name) Peter.
 Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
 Phil.—Philippians (Ep. to).
 Phila.—Philadelphia.
 Pix.—(Art.) *Pixit*, painted it.
 Pk.—Peck.
 P.M.—*Post meridiem*, after mid-day (afternoon); Post Master.
 P.M.G.—Post Master General.
 P.O.—Post Office.
 Pop.—Population.
 pp.—(Books Ref.) pages; (Music) *Pianissimo*, very softly.
 P.P.C.—(Cards) *Pour prendre congé*, to take leave.
 Pr.—Price; Printer.
 Prep.—Preposition.
 Pres.—President.
 Pret.—Preterit.
 Prof.—Professor; Proof.
 P.S.—*Post scriptum*, Postscript.
 Ps.—(Scrip. Ref.) Psalm, or Psalms.
 Pt.—(Measure) Pint.

Q.

Q.—Question, Query.
 Q.D.—*Quasi dicat*, as if he (or she) should say; or *Quasi dicthem*, as if it were said (as much as to say).
 Q.E.D.—(Mathematics) *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.
 Q.L.—*Quantum libet*, as much as you please.
 Q.M.—Quarter-Master.
 Q.M.G.—Quarter-Master General.
 Qrs.—Quires.
 Q.S.—*Quantum sufficit*, or *Quantum sufficiat*, a sufficient quantity.
 Qt.—Quart.
 Qts.—(Arithmetic) Quarts.
 Qué.—(French, Commer.) *Qualité*, quality.
 Quart.—(Music) *Quartetto*.

R.

R.—Rod or Rood; Rods or Roods; (Music) Right hand (to be used).
 R.A.—(Arts) Royal Academy, Academician.
 Recd.—(Commercial) Received.
 Ref.—Reference.
 Regd.—Registered.

Regt.—Regiment.
 Rel.—Religion.
 Rep.—Representative.
 Rev. or Revel.—Revelation of St John.
 Rev. or Revd.—Reverend.
 Revs.—Plural of Rev. or Revd.
 R.I.—Rhode Island.
 Riv.—River.
 Rm.—(Paper) Ream.
 R.N.—Royal Navy.
 Rom.—Romans (St. Paul's Epistle).
 R.R.—Right Reverend.
 R.S.S.—*Régia Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.
 R.S.V.P.—(Correspondence) *Repons s'il vous plait*, an answer, if you please.
 Rt.—Right.
 Rt. Hon.—Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
 Rus.—Russia, Russian.

S.

S.—South; *Solidus*, a shilling; *solidi*, shillings.
 S.A.—South America; (Fr.) *Son Altesse*, His Highness; Her Highness.
 Sam.—(Scripture Reference) Samuel (1st or 2d Book of).
 Sans.—Sanskrit.
 S.A.R.—*Son Altesse Royale*, His Royal Highness.
 Sat.—Saturday.
 Sax.—Saxon.
 S.B.—South Britain (*i. e.*, England).
 S.C.—South Carolina; *Sollicit*, to be sure.
 S.E.—South East (pronounced "Sou' east").
 Sec.—§, Section.
 Secy.—Secretary.
 Sen.—Senior.
 Sept.—September.
 Seq.—*Sequor*, following.
 Serj.—Serjeant.
 Serv. or Servt.—Servants.
 Servts.—Servants.
 S. Ex.—*Son Excellence*, His Excellence.
 Sig.—Signifies, or Signifying.
 S.M.—*Sa Majesté*, His (or Her) Majesty; (Sacred Music) Short Meter.

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

S.M.B.—*Sa Majesté Britannique*, Her Britannic Majesty.
 S.M.C.—(Cath.) *Sa Majesté Catholique*, Her Catholic Majesty.
 S.M.I.—*Sa Majesté Impériale*.
 Soc. or Socy.—Society.
 Son.—Sonora.
 s. pl. — (Dictionaries) Substantive Plural.
 Spt.—(Prescriptions) Spirits.
 Sq. or Sqr.—Square.
 St.—Street; Saint.
 Stats.—Statutes.
 S.T.D. or SS.T.D.—*Sanctus Theologia Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.
 S.T.M.—*Sanctus Theologia Magister*, Master of Theology.
 Sta.—Statutes.
 S.S.E.—South South East.
 S.S.P.—*Sacra Sanctus Theologia Professor*, Professor of Theology.
 S.S.W.—South South West (pronounced "Sou' sou' west").
 Sun.—Sunday.
 S.W. — South West (pronounced "Sou' west").

T.

Tenn.—Tennessee.
 Tex.—Texas.
 Thes. — Thessalonians (St. Paul's Epistle to the).
 Thos.—Thomas.
 Thurs.—Thursday.
 Tim.—Timothy (St. Paul's Epistle to).
 Tit.—Titus (St. Paul's Epistle to).
 Trans.—Translator.
 Transl.—Translated.
 Treasr.—Treasurer.
 T.T.L.—(Cards) To take leave.
 Typ.—Typography; Printer.

U.

U.C.—Upper Canada.
 U.E.I.C.—United East India Company.
 Ult.—*Ultimo*, the last (month).
 Univ.—University.
 U.S.—United States (America).
 U.S.A.—United States of America; United States Army.
 U.S.C.—United Service Club.
 U.S.N.—United States Navy.

U.T.—Utah Territory.

V.

V.—Five.
 v.—(Ref.) Verse.
 V.A.—Vicar Apostolic.
 v.a.—Verb active.
 Va.—Virginia.
 var.—Various.
 V D.L.—(Geo.) Van Dieman's Land.
 V.G.—(Eccles.) Vicar General.
 Verb et lit.—*Verbatim et literatim*, word for word and letter for letter (an exact copy).
 Vir.—Virgin.
 Viz.—*Videlicet*, that is to say, or namely.
 Vol.—(Books) Volume.
 V.P.—Vice President.
 v.p.—Verb passive.
 V.R.—*Victoria Regina*, Victoria the Queen.
 Vt.—Vermont.
 v. tr. — (Dictionaries) verb transitive.

W.

W.—West.
 Whf.—Wharf.
 Wed.—Wednesday.
 W.I.—(Geography) West Indies.
 Wis.—Wisconsin.
 Wk.—Week.
 W.L.—(Geog.) West Longitude.
 W.N.E.—West North East.
 W.N.W.—West North West.
 Wm.—(M. Name) William.
 W.S.E.—West South East.
 W.S.W.—West South West.
 W.T.—Washington Territory.

X.

X.—Ten.
 Xt.—Christ.
 Xm. or Xmas.—Christmas.
 Xn. or Xtian.—Christian.
 Xty.—Christianity.

Y.

Y. or yd.—Yards.
 Yr., Yrs.—Year, Years.

Z.

Zech.—Zechariah.
 Zep or Zeph.—Zephaniah.
 Zool.—Zoology.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the use of a language so copious as the English now is, anything like a necessity for the introduction of foreign terms will seldom occur. "The language which Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Byron, and many other eminent poets have sung, and Robertson and Gibbon have narrated—in which Addison, Swift, and Johnson have written—in which Burke, Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan have spoken, needs not to ask alms of its neighbors."

We hope it is unnecessary to warn any of our readers against falling into the disgusting, affected, and mongrel style illustrated in the following extract:

"I was *chez moi*, inhaling the *odeur musquée* of my scented *boudoir*, when the Prince de Z. entered. He found me in my *demi-toilette*, *blâsé-surtout*, and pensively engaged in solitary conjugation of the verb *s'ennuyer*, and, though he had never been one of my *habitués*, or by any means *des notres*, I was not disinclined, at this moment of *délassement*, to glide with him into the *crocchio restretto* of familiar chat."—*Lady Morgan, New Monthly, No. 116.*

Here are the sweepings of a tailor's shop—the shreds and patches of a harlequin's jacket. It is fit to be put into competition with the address of Jemeno, the priest, to Mr. Coleridge at Dominica:

"Como esta Monsieur? J'espere que usted se porte vary well. Le Latin est good ting, mais good knowledge sin el Latin, rien to be done."

Or with the question of a waiter in a German hotel to a friend of ours
"Voulez-vous green tea hafei?"

INTRODUCTION

But foreign words and phrases, principally Latin and French, are frequently used at the present day, and will continue to be till a better taste comes into fashion, and it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to know their meaning and pronunciation. The following list embraces the foreign words and phrases most commonly heard in conversation and met with in print. A few of them are needed in the English language, and should be at once naturalized. We have represented to the eye, as accurately as the nature of the case will permit, the pronunciation of the French, Italian, and Spanish words. In many cases, only an approximation has been aimed at or was possible; but the pronunciation given will be found sufficiently near the genuine to serve the purpose of those who do not profess to understand and speak those languages, and as near as an average American or English tongue will be likely to attain. The pronunciation of the Latin words, except in a few instances, is not given. They conform so nearly in most respects to the English standard, that the reader who understands the orthoepy of his own language, will have little difficulty in pronouncing them. It will be well, however, to bear in mind that every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound of *i* in pine, as, Decil (*de'-ce-l*), and that *e* final, with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as Hippocrène (*hip-po-cré-ne*), *exparte* (*ex-par'-te*).

The definitions are brief, but generally, it is believed, clear and pointed. They are seldom literal translations, as the sense in which the words are used is often peculiar, so much so that a literal rendering would be unintelligible. We have aimed to give the meanings usually attached to the words and phrases as they are used by American and English writers and speakers, however much they may vary from the standard of the language to which they belong

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

[a as in *at*; ä as in *far*; ä as in *ale*; ä as in *all*; è as in *there*; eu as in *her*; i as in *mile*; o as in *song*; u nearly as in *fuse*; ng like n in *pang*.]

À, *F.* (ah)—At, to, after the manner of.
 Ab, *L.*—From, by, of.
 À bas, *F.* (ah bah)—Down.
 À bon marché, *F.* (ah bong* mār-shay)—Cheap.
 À cheval, *F.* (ah she-väl)—On horseback.
 À corps perdu, *F.* (ah kor per-dut)—Headlong.
 À coup sûr, *F.* (ah koo sur)—With certainty (by a sure stroke).
 À couvert, *F.* (ah koo-ver)—Covered, protected.
 À dato, *L.*—From date, from this time.
 À decouvert, *F.* (ah d'koo-ver)—Uncovered.
 À demi, *F.* (ah deh-me)—By halves.
 À deux mains, *F.* (ah-deu† mang)—Both ways (with both hands).

* The nasal sound which we have represented in our notation by ng is generally given too strongly by Americans and Englishmen. The g is not to be sounded; it simply indicates the nasal sound. Pronounce an like ang with the g cut off, and follow the same rule in pronouncing all syllables ending in *an, em, on, en*, etc., in which the n or m is not joined to the succeeding vowel.

† There is no sound in the English language exactly like that of the French *u*. The sound of *u* in *fuse* comes near to it. The genuine sound is made by placing the lips in the position to say *e*, and then trying to say *u*. An intermediate sound will be produced.

‡ We can give no better idea of the sound of *eu* than that of *e* in *her* (*awr*).

À die, *L.* (ah di-e)—From day to day.
 À droit, *F.* (ah drwä)—To the right.
 À fond, *F.* (ah fong)—Deeply, thoroughly.
 À forfait, *F.* (ah for-fay)—By the job or contract.
 À fortiori, *L.* (ah for-te-o'-ri)—For a still stronger reason.
 À haut voix, *F.* (ah ho vwä)—Aloud.
 À levant, *F.* (ah leh-vang)—To the east.
 À la, *F.* (ah lah)—At, on, after the manner of.
 À l'abandon, *F.* (ah lah bāng-dong)—Negligently.
 À l'Anglaise, *F.* (ah lang-layz)—In the English way.
 À l'aventure, *F.* (ah lah vang-tur)—Upon a venture.
 À la belle étoile, *F.* (ah lah bel ä-twä)—In the open air.
 À la bon heure, *F.* (ah lah bong-ure)—Very well.
 À la Française, *F.* (ah lah frān-sayz)—After the French manner.
 À la mode, *F.* (ah lah mode)—In fashion.
 À l'ordinaire, *F.* (ah lor-de-nair)—As usual.
 À merveille, *F.* (ah mēr-vaye)—Marvelously well. [piece.
 À pezzì, *I.* (ah pèt-zee)—Piece by piece.
 À pied, *F.* (ah pee-ay)—On foot.
 À plomb, *F.* (ah plong)—Perpendicularly.
 À point, *F.* (ah pwāng)—Exactly right, just enough.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- A posteriori**, *L.*—From experience or observation, practically.
- A prima vista**, *I.* (ah pre-mah vees-tah)—At first sight.
- A priori**, *L.*—Theoretically.
- A propos**, *F.* (ah prô-pô)—To the purpose.
- À tâtons**, *F.* (ah tah-tong)—Groping.
- A tout force**, *F.* (ah too fôrse)—With might and main.
- À tout prix**, *F.* (ah too pree)—Cost what it may.
- A verbis ad verbera**, *L.*—From words to blows.
- À volonté**, *F.* (ah vo-long-tay)—At pleasure.
- À votre santé**, *F.* (ah vot'r sän-tay)—To your health.
- Ab initio**, *L.*—From the beginning.
- Ab ovo**, *L.*—From the beginning.
- Ab ovo usque ad mala**, *L.*—From the beginning to the end.
- Abattoir**, *F.* (ä-bät-twor)—A slaughter-house.
- Abonnement**, *F.* (ä-bon-mäng)—Subscription.
- Abrégé**, *F.* (ä-bra-jay)—An abridgment.
- Accoucheur**, *F.* (ak-koo-shur)—A man-midwife.
- Accouchement**, *F.* (ak-koosh-mäng)—Confinement in childbirth.
- Accoucheuse**, *F.* (ak-koo-shuse)—A midwife.
- Ad absurdum**, *L.*—Reduced to absurdity.
- Ad arma**, *L.*—To arms.
- Ad astra**, *L.*—To the stars.
- Ad captandum**, *L.*—To please the multitude.
- Ad finem**, *L.*—To the end.
- Ad hominem**, *L.*—Personal.
- Ad infinitum**, *L.* (ad in-fin-ü-tum)—To infinity.
- Ad interim**, *L.*—Temporarily.
- Ad libitum**, *L.*—At pleasure.
- Ad nauseam**, *L.*—To satiety or disgust.
- Ad perpendiculum**, *L.*—Exactly.
- Ad ultimum**, *L.*—Finally.
- Ad valorem**, *L.*—According to value.
- Addenda**, *L.*—Things to be added.
- Additum**, *L.*—An addition or appendage.
- Adytum**, *L.*—The sacred place in a heathen temple.
- Affair d'amour**, *F.* (af-fair dah-moor)—A love affair.
- Affair d'honneur**, *F.* (af-fair dong-eur)—An affair of honor.
- Affatus**, *L.*—Inspiration.
- A-ge**, *L.*—Come on!
- Agnus Dei**, *L.*—Lamb of God; a prayer in the Catholic service; a piece of wax, stamped with the image of Christ.
- Agrément**, *F.* (ä-gray-mong)—Agreeableness, embellishment.
- Aisance**, *F.* (ai-zäns)—Ease, freedom.
- Ajustez vos flutes**, *F.* (ä-zhus-tay vö flüt)—Settle your differences by yourselves.
- Al fresco**, *I.* (äl frais'-co)—In fresco, cool.
- Alba**, *L.*—White.
- Alia**, *L.*—Otherwise.
- Albino**, *L.*—A person unnaturally white, as a white negro.
- Alibi**, *L.*—Being in another place.
- All' al'ba**, *I.* (äl ä'l-bah)—At day-break.
- Alla breve**, *I.* (äl-lah brä-ve)—Quick.
- Alle'gresse**, *F.* (äl-lä-grès)—Liveliness.
- Allegro**, *I.* (äl-lä-gro)—Cheerful, joyful.
- Allons**, *F.* (äl-long)—Let us go.
- Allez**, *F.* (äl-lay)—Go on.
- Allez-vous en**, *F.* (äl-lay voo-zong)—Begone, away with you.
- Alma mater**, *L.* (a benign mother)—The college in which one was educated.
- Alter ego**, *L.*—One's "other self."
- Altesse**, *F.* (äl-tès)—Highness.
- Alto rilievo**, *I.* (äl-to re-lee-vo)—In high relief.
- Alumni**, *L.*—Graduates.
- Alumnus**, *L.*—A graduate.
- Amant**, *F.* (ah-mäng)—A lover.
- Amateur**, *F.* (ah-mä-teur)—One who follows any art or pursuit for the love of it.
- Ambulance**, *F.* (äm-bu-läns)—A military carriage for the sick.
- Amende honorable**, *F.* (ah-mände on-or-ah-b'l)—Apology, reparation.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- Ami**, *F.* (ah-me)—A friend, a lover.
Amie, *F.* (ah-mee)—A female friend, a mistress.
Amicus, *L.*—A friend, a lover.
Ami de cour, *F.* (ah-mie d' coor)—A hollow friend (a court friend).
Amor patriæ, *L.*—Love of country.
Amoroso, *I.* (âm-o-ro'-so)—Tenderly.
Amour propre, *F.* (ah-moor propr)—Self-love.
Analecta, *L.*—Selections.
Ancien régime, *F.* (ân-see-ong ray-zheem)—The old order of things.
Animus, *L.*—Mind, soul, feelings.
Annullus, *L.*—A ring.
Annus mirabilis, *L.*—A year of wonders.
Ante bellum, *L.*—Before the war.
Ante lucem, *L.*—Before daybreak.
Ante meridian, *L.*—Before noon.
Aperçu, *F.* (ah-pêr su)—a cursory view, a survey or sketch.
Appui, *F.* (ah-puee)—Support.
Après dîner, *F.* (ah-prê de-nay)—After dinner.
Après midi, *F.* (ah-prê me-day)—Afternoon. [you].
Après vous, *F.* (ah-prê voo)—After.
Aqua tinta, *F.* (ah-kwâ tin-tah)—A water-color.
Arabesque, *F.* (ah-rah-bêsk)—Painting or sculpture with flowers or plants.
Arboretum, *L.*—A nursery for trees.
Arcana, *L.*—Secrets.
Arcanum, *L.*—A secret.
Argumentum ad hominem, *L.*—A plain, simple demonstration—a home-thrust.
Argumentum bacculinum, *L.*—A cudgelling.
Argumentum ad crumenam, *L.*—An appeal to the pocket.
Armada, *Sp.* (âr-may'-dah)—A fleet.
Arrectis auribus, *L.*—Attentively.
Arrondissement, *F.* (ah-ronj-diz-mong)—A district.
Ars longa, vita brevis, *L.*—Art is long, and life is short.
Artiste, *F.* (ar-tist)—An artist, an actor or singer.
Artium magister, *L.*—Master of Arts.
asinus ad lyram, *L.* (An ass to a lyre)—Utterly incongruous, an absurdity.
- Atelier**, *F.* (ah-tay-le-ay)—A studio a workshop.
Attaché, *F.* (ah-tah-shay)—A subordinate, especially of an ambassador.
Au bout de son Latin, *F.* (o boo d song lah-tang)—At one's wits end—at the limit of one's knowledge.
Au contraire, *F.* (o cong-trair)—On the contrary.
Au fait, *F.* (o fay)—Well skilled.
Au pis aller, *F.* (o pes âl-lay)—At the worst.
Au reste, *F.* (o rêst)—For the rest.
Au revoir, *F.* (o rê-vwor)—Till we meet again.
Audacem fortuna juvat, *L.*—Fortune favors the brave.
Audentes fortuna juvat, *L.*—A saint heart never won a fair lady.
Audi alteram partem, *L.*—Let the other party be heard.
Aura popularis, *L.*—The gale of popular favor.
Aurea mediocritas, *L.*—The happy medium, neither poverty nor riches.
Auri sacra fames, *L.*—An accursed lust of gain.
Aut Cæsar aut nihil, *L.* (I will either be Cæsar or nobody)—The whole or nothing.
Aut vincere aut mori, *L.*—Victory or death.
Auto da fé, *S.* (o-to dah-fay)—An act of faith—the burning of a heretic.
Avant courier, *F.* (ah-vâng coore-ay)—A courier going before some great personage.
Avant propos, *F.* (ah-vâng prô-pô)—Preface preliminary.
Ave Maria, *L.* (ah-ve ma-ri-ah)—Hail Mary—a prayer to the Virgin.
Avec permission, *F.* (ah-vek pèrmiz-se-ong)—By permission.
Avia, *F.* (ah-ve)—Advice, notice, intelligence.
Avocat, *F.* (ah-vô-kah)—Advocate.

B.

- Badinage**, *F.* (ba-de-nahzh)—Jest, sport.
Bagatelle, *F.* (ba-ga-tèl)—A trifle.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Barrière, *F.* (bah-re-ër)—A limit, a gate.
 Bas bleu, *F.* (bah bleu)—A blue stocking.
 Bâton, *F.* (bâ-tông)—A staff.
 Beau monde, *F.* (bo mong)—The fashionable world.
 Bel esprit, *F.* (bel es-pre)—A man of wit.
 Belle lettres, *F.* (bel let-tr)—That which relates to poetry, refined literature, and the arts.
 Bête, *F.* (bâte)—A beast.
 Bienéance, *F.* (beèng-say-anz)—Decorum, civility.
 Bijou, *F.* (be-zhoo)—A jewel.
 Bijouterie, *F.* (be-zhoo-tre)—Jewelry.
 Billet d'amour, *F.* (be-lay* d'ah-moor)—A love-letter.
 Billet doux, *F.* (be-lay-doo) — A love-letter.
 Blanc mange, *F.* (blang mănzh)—A jelly.
 Bizarre, *F.* (be-zâr)—Odd, whimsical, strange.
 Blasé, *F.* (blah-zay) — Surfeited, faded.
 Blondine, *F.* (blong-deen)—A lady with light hair and fair complexion.
 Blouse, *F.* (blooz) — A laborer's frock.
 Bona fide, *L.* (bo'-na fî'-de)—In good faith, genuine.
 Bonbon, *F.* (bon-g-bong)—Confectionery, sweetmeats.
 Bon bouche, *F.* (bon-g-boozh)—A delicate morsel.
 Bon gre, mal gré, *F.* (bon-g gré, māl gray)—Willingly or unwillingly.
 Bonhomme, *F.* (bō-nō-mē)—Good-nature, simplicity. [day.
 Bon jour, *F.* (bon-g zhoc-r)—Good-Bon mot, *F.* (bon-g mō)—A witty saying.
 Bonne, *F.* (bon)—A woman who has the care of children, a nursery maid. [evening.
 Bon soir, *F.* (bon-g swâr)—Good-Bon tou, *F.* (bon-g tong)—Good style, refined manners.

Bon vivant, *F.* (bon-g ve-vang)—A man of pleasure, a high liver, an epicure.
 Boudoir (boo-dwor)—A lady's private room.
 Boulevards, *F.* (boo-l'vâr) — The promenades around the old parts of Paris, where the walls once stood.
 Bouleversement, *F.* (boo-l'ver-z'mong)—An overthrow, confusion, subversion.
 Bourgeoise, *F.* (boor-zhwâ) — A burgher or peasant.
 Bourgeoise, *F.* (boor-zhwâ-ze) — Citizens.
 Boutique, *F.* (boo-teek)—Stall for the sale of goods.
 Brevet, *F.* (breh-vay)—A commission—rank above one's pay.
 Brochure, *F.* (brō-shur)—A pamphlet.
 Brunette, *F.* (bru-net)—A lady with a brown or dark complexion.
 Brusque, *F.* (brusk)—Rough, uncourteous, hasty.
 Brutum fulmen, *L.*—Bluster (harmless thunder).

C.

Cabaret, *F.* (kâ-bâ-ray)—A tavern.
 Cacoëthes loquendi, *L.*—Over-fondness for speaking.
 Cacoëthes scribendi, *L.*—A rage for writing, continual scribbling.
 Café, *F.* (kâ-fay)—Coffee, coffee-house. [being equal.
 Ceteris paribus, *L.*—Other things
 Camarilla, *S.* (kah-mah reel-lah)—A small chamber, secret advisers of the sovereign of Spain.
 Canaille, *F.* (kâ-nâ-ye)—The dregs of the people, the rabble.
 Cantata, *L.*—A hymn for the fourth Sunday after Easter.
 Cantatrice, *F.* (kân-tah-treese)—A female singer.
 Canzone, *I.* (kân-zo'-nè)—A song.
 Cap-à-pie, *F.* (kâp-ah-pe)—From head to foot.
 Capot, *F.* (kâ-po)—A hooded cloak.
 Caput mortuum, *L.*—Worthless remains (a dead-head).
 Caracole, *F.* (kâr-â-kôl)—Vaulting to the right and left.

* The italic *l* like *gl* in seraglio.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- Carbonari, *I.* (kar-bo-nah-ree) — Members of a secret society.
- Carpe diem, *L.*—Improve the present hour.
- Carte blanche, *F.* (kart blansh)—Unlimited permission.
- Cartel, *F.* (kâr-têl)—A challenge, stipulation.
- Casus conscientiae, *L.*—A case of conscience.
- Causus belli, *L.*—Cause of war.
- Catalogue raisonné, *F.* (kâ-tâ log ray-zô-nay)—A catalogue by subjects.
- Caveat, *L.*—A warning, stopping a process.
- Caveat emptor, *L.*—Let the buyer beware.
- C'en est fait, *F.* (sang ay fay)—It is all over.
- Centime, *F.* (sang-teem)—The hundredth part of a franc.
- Centum, *L.*—A hundred.
- Chacun à son goût, *F.* (sha-sung ah song goo)—Each according to his taste.
- Chanson, *F.* (shâng-song)—A song.
- Chapeau bas, *F.* (shâ-po bah)—Hats off.
- Char à banc, *F.* (shâr ah bang)—An open wagon, with seats on the side.
- Chargé d'affaires, *F.* (shar-zhay dah-fair)—An agent or minister of the state in a foreign country.
- Charivari, *F.* (shar-a-vah-re)—The music or voice of a rabble.
- Charmante, *F.* (shar-mang)—A charming woman, a lady love.
- Chasseur, *F.* (sha-seur)—A species of cavalry.
- Châteaux en Espagne, *F.* (shah-to-z ân ès-pane) [castles in Spain]—Castles in the air.
- Chef-d'œuvre, *F.* (shay-duh-v'r)—A masterpiece.
- Chère amie, *F.* (shêr ah-mee)—Dear friend, a mistress.
- Chevalier d'industrie, *F.* (shê-val-ee-ay dang-due-tree)—A swindler.
- Chez, *F.* (shay)—At the house of, with, among.
- Chiaroscuro, *I.* (ke-ah'-ro sku'-ro)—Painting in one color by means of light and shade.
- Cicerone, *I.* (sis-e-ro'-ne)—A guide who shows works of art.
- Cicisbeo, *I.* (sis-es-beo)—A male companion, or follower of a married lady.
- Ci-devant, *F.* (se-dah-vang)—Formerly.
- Citoyen, *F.* (seet-o-yong)—A citizen.
- Citoyenne, *F.* (seet-o-yen)—A female citizen.
- Codex, *L.*—A book of laws.
- Cœlebs, *L.*—An unmarried man.
- Coiffeur, *F.* (koi-feur)—A hair-dresser.
- Coiffure, *F.* (koi-fur)—A lady's head-dress.
- Comme il faut, *F.* (kom eel fo)—Properly, as it should be.
- Compagnon du voyage, *F.* (kong-pân-yong du voy-azh)—A traveling companion, a guide-book.
- Compos mentis, *L.*—Rational, sane.
- Con amore, *I.* (kon ah-mo'-re)—With love, with zest.
- Concordat, *L.*—A treaty between a secular prince and the Pope.
- Confrère, *F.* (kon-fray)—Associate.
- Congé, *F.* (kon-zhay)—Leave, departure.
- Connoisseur (kon-wâ-seur)—A critic in the fine arts, a man of taste.
- Contretemps, *F.* (kong-tr-tang)—Unreasonable time.
- Conte bleu, *F.* (kon't bleu)—An idle tale.
- Convenable, *F.* (kong-ve-nah-bl)—Fit, becoming.
- Conversazione, *I.* (kon-vêr-sah'-ze-o-ne)—A party for familiar discussion or conversation.
- Copia verborum, *L.*—Fluency of words.
- Cordon, *F.* (kor-dong)—A cord, a line of military posts.
- Corps diplomatique, *F.* (kor de plo-mâ-teek)—The whole body of ambassadors. [made.]
- Corrigenda, *L.*—Corrections to be
- Cortège, *F.* (kor-tâzh)—An escort.
- Coterie, *F.* (ko't-ree)—A private or secret circle.
- Coup d'état, *F.* (koo day-tah)—A sudden departure from the existing constitutional order.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Coup d'œil, *F.* (koo d'œul)—A glance of the eye.
 Coup de grâce, *F.* (koo d' grass)—A stroke of mercy, a death-blow.
 Coup de main, *F.* (koo d' mang)—A sudden blow, taking by surprise.
 Credat Judæus Appella, *L.* (Let the Jew believe it)—Believe that who may.
 Crevasse, *F.* (krè-vass)—A gully or ravine.
 Cui bono? *L.*—For whose benefit? what is the use?
 Cuisine, *F.* (kwe-zeen)—Kitchen, cookery. [culty.
 Cul de sac, *F.* (kul d' sak)—A difficulty.
 Cum grano salis, *L.*—With a grain of allowance [salt].
 Curé, *F.* (ku-ray)—A curate.
 Curriculum, *L.*—A course of study, a career in life.

D.

Data, *L.*—Facts, things admitted.
 De bon grâce, *F.* (deh boug grass)—With a good grace, willingly.
 De facto, *L.*—In fact, really.
 De jura, *L.*—By legal right, though not in fact.
 De novo, *L.*—Anew.
 De trop, *F.* (deh tro)—Too much.
 Débouche, *F.* (day boosh)—An outlet, an opening.
 Débris, *F.* (deh-bree)—Fragments, rubbish.
 Débüt, *F.* (deh-bu)—A first appearance.
 Découleté (day-kol-tay)—In a low-necked dress; with bare shoulders; low.
 Deficit, *L.*—What is wanting to make up a whole.
 Dégagé, *F.* (day-gah-zhay)—Easy, unconstrained.
 Dei gratia, *L.*—By the grace of God.
 Déj ener, *F.* (day-zhu-nay)—Break-fast.
 Dele, *L.*—Erase, take out.
 Demens, *L.*—Insane.
 Demoiselle, *F.* (deh-mwá-zel)—A young unmarried lady.
 Denouement, *F.* (deh-noo-mong)—The unraveling of a plot.

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Deo volente, *L.*—If God will.
 Dernier ressort, *F.* (dir-ne-ay raz-zor)—Last resort.
 Désagrément, *F.* (dayz-ah-gray-mong)—Something disagreeable.
 Deshabillé, *F.* (dèz-ah-beel)—Undress.
 Desideratum, *L.*—Something needed or desirable.
 Detour, *F.* (duh-toor)—A deviation from a direct course.
 Detritus, *L.*—What is worn off.
 Dictum, *L.*—A decision.
 Dieu et mon droit, *F.* (du ay mong drwá)—God and my right.
 Diluvium, *L.*—The deposit of sand and gravel caused by the deluge.
 Dîné, *F.* (de-nay)—Dinner.
 Disjecta membra, *L.*—Scattered fragments.
 Distingué, *F.* (dès-tang-gay)—Distinguished.
 Dixi, *L.*—I have said all I have to say.
 Dolce far niente, *I.* (dol-se far nee-en-te)—Sweet idleness.
 Dominica, *L.*—Sunday.
 Domino, *L.*—A silk mask robe.
 Dominus vobiscum, *L.*—The Lord be with you.
 Double entendre, *F.* (doob-lang-tèndr)—Double meaning.
 Douceur, *F.* (doo-seur)—Gentleness, a small present, a bribe.
 Doyen, *F.* (do-yàng)—A dean.
 Dramatis personæ, *L.*—The characters of a play.
 Drap d'or, *F.* (dra dor)—Gold lace.
 Duëna, *S.* (du-en-ah)—A governess, a lady who has the supervision of female servants.
 Dum vivimus vivamus, *L.*—Let us live while we live.
 Durante vitâ, *L.*—During life.

E.

E pluribus unum, *L.*—One composed of many.
 En re, *L.*—To the point.
 Eau de vie, *F.* (ô d' vee)—Brandy.
 Ecce homo, *L.*—Behold the man.
 Eclaircissement, *F.* (è-kclair-seez-mong)—Explanation, clearing up.
 Escroquerie, *F.* (es-kre-twor)—Writing-case.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Égalité, *F.* (è-gal-e-tay)—Equality.
 Eh bien, *F.* (eh by-ang)—Well, just so.
 Élite, *F.* (è-lete)—Select society.
 Embonpoint, *F.* (ang-bong-pwong)—Plumpness, portliness.
 Émeute, *F.* (è-meut)—A riot.
 Employé, *F.* (àng-plo-yay)—One who is employed.
 Empressment, *F.* (àng-pres-mong)—Ardor, zeal.
 En avant, *F.* (àng è-vang)—Forward, ahead.
 En chef, *F.* (ang shay)—In chief.
 En dishabillé, *F.* (àng de-zah-beel)—In undress.
 En famille, *F.* (àng fah-meel)—In the family circle.
 En masse, *F.* (àng mass)—In a mass.
 En passant, *F.* (àng pah-sàng)—In passing, by the way.
 En rapport, *F.* (àng ra-por)—In relation to, in connection with.
 En route, *F.* (àng roo't)—On the way.
 En suite, *F.* (àng sweet)—In company, together.
 Enciente, *F.* (àng-seent)—Pregnant.
 Encore, *F.* (àng-kore)—Again, once more.
 Enfilade, *F.* (ang-fe-lah)—A line that may be raked with shot.
 Ennui, *F.* (àng-we)—Tedium, weariness.
 Ensemble, *F.* (àng-sam-bl)—Wholeness, all parts taken together.
 Entrée, *F.* (àng-tray)—Entrance.
 Entre nous, *F.* (àng'tr noo)—Between us, confidentially.
 Entrepôt, *F.* (àng'tr-po)—A dépôt for goods passing from one country to another.
 Ergo, *L.*—Therefore.
 Errare humanum est, *L.*—To err is human.
 Errata, *L.*—Typographical errors.
 Esprit de corps, *F.* (ès-pre-d' kor)—The animating spirit of a body of men.
 Esto perpetua, *L.*—Let it endure forever.
 Et cetera, *L.*—And so forth.
 Et hoc genus omne, *L.*—And everything of the sort.

Étude, *F.* (è-tude)—A study, a piece for practice.
 Ex cathedra, *L.*—An authoritative decision.
 Ex nihilo nihil fit, *L.*—Nothing produces nothing.
 Ex officio, *L.*—By virtue of office.
 Ex parte, *L.*—On one side.
 Exposé, *F.* (ex-po-zay)—Exposure, statement of facts, account.
 Ex post facto, *L.*—After the deed.
 Excerpta, *L.*—Extracts.
 Exeunt omnes, *L.*—All go out.
 Exit, *L.*—Departure, going off the stage, death.
 Exordium, *L.*—Introduction to an oration.
 Experimentum crucis, *L.*—A bold experiment.
 Extra, *L.*—Beyond, out of.
 Extra-muros, *L.*—Beyond the walls.
 Extravaganza, *I.* (ex-trà-và-gan'-zah)—A piece of extravagant music.

F.

Façon, *F.* (fah-song)—Manner, style.
 Fac simile, *L.* (fak sim'-i-lee)—A close imitation.
 Fade, *F.* (fah)—Flat, stale.
 Fait accompli, *F.* (fay-i sh-kom-plee)—Something already done.
 Falsetto, *I.* (fâl-sêt-to)—A false voice, or an octave above its natural pitch.
 Fanfaronade, *F.* (fàng-fah-rong-ah)—Bluster, swaggering.
 Fata Morgana, *I.* (fâ-tah mor-gâ-nah)—Fantastic atmospheric appearances along the coast of Sicily.
 Faubourg, *F.* (foo-boor)—A cluster of houses without the walls of a city.
 Fauna, *L.*—The animals of any country or district.
 Fauteuil, *F.* (fo-teu-e)—Arm-chair.
 Fecit, *L.*—He executed it.
 Felo de se, *L.*—A sane person who purposely kills himself.
 Femme de chambre, *F.* (falm d' shâm'br)—A chambermaid.
 Festina lente, *L.*—Hasten slowly.
 Fête, *F.* (fate)—A festival.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Fête champêtre, F. (fâte shâm-paytr)—A rural festival, a picnic.
Feu de joie, F. (feu-d zhwa)—A bonfire.

Feuilleton, F. (feu-ye-tong)—The bottom of a newspaper, separate from the rest (as seen in French papers), and devoted to tales and other literary and entertaining matter.

Fiacre, F. (fe-ah'kre)—A hack.

Fiancé, F. (fe-ang-say)—A person betrothed.

Fiat justitia, L.—Let justice be done (*et ruat cælum*, though the heavens fall).

Fille de chambre, F. (fee-y-d' shâm-br)—A chambermaid.

Fille de joie, F. (fee-y-d' zhwa)—A woman of pleasure, a prostitute.

Filius nullius, L.—Nobody's son, a bastard.

Finale, I. (fe-nah'le)—The concluding piece in music.

Finis, L.—The end.

Flagrante bello, L.—During hostilities.

Flagrante delicto, L.—During the commission of the crime.

Forte, F. (fore)—That in which one excels.

Fortiter in re, L.—Firm in acting, firmly.

Française, F. (frân-sais)—A French woman.

Français, F. (frân-say)—A Frenchman, French.

Friseur, F. (fre-sur)—A hair-dresser.

Fulmen brutum, L.—Harmless thunder.

Fusillade, F. (fu-se-lah)—Firing of small arms.

Futur, F. (fu-tur)—A future bridegroom.

Future, F. (fu-ture)—A future bride.

G.

Gala, S. (gah-lah)—A festival.

Garçon, F. (gâr-song)—Boy, waiter.

Gardez, F. (gar-day)—Take care.

Gasconade, F. (gas-kong-ah)—Swaggering, bluster.

Gend'armes, F. (zhên-d'ârm)—Armed policemen, guards.

Gitano, S. (zhe-tah'no)—A gypsy

Gouvernante, F. (goo-v'r-nang)—A governess.

Gratis, L.—For nothing, free of cost.
Guerilla, S. (gu-er-eel-lah)—Little war, harassing an enemy by the constant attacks of independent bands.

H.

Habitat, L.—Abode.

Hauteur, F. (ho-tour)—Haughtiness.

H'atus, L.—A chasm, a deficiency.

Hic jacet, L.—Here lies.

Hidalgo, S. (he-dal'go)—A nobleman.

Homme des affaires, F. (om day-z af-sair)—A man of business, a financier.

Homme d'esprit, F. (om dêz-pre)—A man of wit.

Hon! soit qui mal y pense, F. (onê swâ kee mal e pang-s)—Evil to him who evil thinks.

Honores mutant mores, L.—Honors change characters.

Horresco referens, L.—I shudder as I relate.

Hors de combat, F. (hor deh kong-bah)—Out of condition to fight, disabled.

Hospice, F. (os-pese)—A tavern.

Hotel de Dieu, F. (otel d' deu)—A large hospital in Paris.

Hotel des Invalides, F. (otel day-z ang-vâ-leed)—A hospital in Paris.

Hotel de Ville, F. (otel deh veel)—The city-hall in Paris.

I.

Id est, L.—That is.

Id genus omne, L.—All of that sort.

Illicite, L.—Unlawfully.

Imbrogllo, I. (im-bro-gle-o)—Disorder, confusion.

Imprimatur, L.—Let it be printed.

Imprimis, L.—In the first place.

Impromptu, F. (âng-promp-tu)—Unpremeditated.

Improvisatore, I. (im-prov-ve-sa-to're)—An impromptu poet.

Improvisatrice, I. (im-prov-ve-sa-tre'-se)—An impromptu poetess.

In æquilibrio, L.—In equilibrium.

Inamorato, I. (in-am-o-rah-to)—A lover

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

In articulo mortis, *L.*—In the act of dying.
 In cœlo quies, *L.*—There is rest in heaven.
 Incognito, *I.* (in-kog-ne'-to)—Unknown, in disguise
 In esse, *L.*—In existence.
 In extenso, *L.*—In full, in its full extent.
 In luminis oras, *L.*—In the regions of light.
 In medias res, *L.*—In the midst of business.
 In nubibus, *L.*—In the clouds.
 In pace, *L.*—In peace.
 In perpetuum, *L.*—Forever.
 In petto, *I.* (in pèt-to)—Secretly.
 In propria persona, *L.*—In person, personally.
 In puris naturalibus, *L.*—Naked (in a purely natural state).
 In statu quo, *L.*—In the state in which it was, in its former state.
 In toto, *L.*—Entirely.
 In transitu, *L.*—In passing.
 Infanta, *S.* (in-fan-tah)—A princess.
 Infante, *S.* (in-fân-te)—A prince.
 Insignia, *L.*—Badges of office, signs of rank.
 Insouciance, *F.* (ang-soo-se-anse)—Indifference.
 Intaglio, *I.* (in-tâ-le-yo)—Carving in stone.
 Intendant, *F.* (âng-tâng-dang)—An inspector, a steward.
 Inter nos, *L.*—Between us, confidentially.
 Intermezzo, *I.* (in-ter-met-zo)—Interlude.
 Interregnum, *L.*—Interval.
 In vino veritas, *L.*—There is truth in wine—it puts the liar off his guard.
 Ipse dixit, *I.*—An authoritative as-
 Ipso facto, *L.*—By the act itself.
 Item, *L.*—Also, likewise.

J.

Jacta est alla, *L.*—The die is cast.
 Jalousie, *F.* (zhâ-loo-se)—Jealousy, a window-blind.
 Janitor, *L.*—Doorkeeper.
 Jardin des Plantes, *F.* (zhâr-dang day plant)—The botanical garden of Paris.

Je pense, *E.* (zhuh pang-s)—I think.
 Je ne sais quoi, *F.* (zhuh-n' say kwâ)—I know not what, something indescribable.
 Je vous remercie, *F.* (zhuh voo rêm-er-ce)—I thank you.
 Jet d'eau, *F.* (zhuh-d'o)—A jet of water.
 Jeu de mots, *F.* (zhu-d'mo)—A play upon words.
 Joli, *F.* (zho-le)—Pretty.
 Jolie, *F.* (zho-lee)—Pretty (feminine).
 Jour, *F.* (zhoor)—Day.
 Junta, *S.* (jun-tah)—A party, an assembly, a council of state.
 Jure, *L.*—By right.
 Jure divino, *L.*—By divine right.
 Juste milieu, *F.* (zhut mel-eeu)—The true medium, the golden mean.
 Justitia, *L.*—Justice.

L.

Labor omnia vincit, *L.*—Labor conquers everything.
 L'avenir, *F.* (l'ah-v-neer)—The future.
 Laguna, *I.* (lah-gu-nah)—A moor, a fen.
 Laisser faire, *F.* (lay-zay fair)—To let alone.
 Là, là, *F.* (lah, lah)—So as, indifferently.
 Lapsus linguae, *L.*—A slip of the tongue.
 Lares et penates, *L.*—Household gods, home and fireside.
 Laus Deo, *L.*—God be praised.
 Lazzaroni, *I.* (latzâ-ro-nee)—Street-beggars.
 Le beau monde, *F.* (leh'bo mong)—The fashionable world.
 Le mot d'énigme, *F.* (leh mo-d' a-neme)—The key of the mystery.
 Le pas, *F.* (leh pah)—Precedence.
 Le savoir faire, *F.* (luh sa-vvor fair)—The knowing how to act.
 Lex non scripta, *L.*—Unwritten law.
 Lex talionis, *L.*—The law of revenge.
 Liason, *F.* (lee-ah-song)—A connection, an illicit connection.
 Liberté, *F.* (le-bèr-tay)—Liberty.
 Literati, *L.*—Literary men.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Literatim, *L.*—Letter for letter, literally.

Literateur, *F.* (le-tèr-ah-teur) — A man devoted to literature.

Locum tenens, *L.*—One who holds the place of another, a substitute.

Lorgnette, *F.* (lor-n-yet)—An opera-glass.

Louvre, *F.* (loo-vr)—The old royal palace in Paris.

Lusus naturæ, *L.*—A freak of Nature.

M.

Ma foi, *F.* (mah fwâ)—Upon my faith.

Madame, *F.* (mâh-dâm)—A married lady.

Mademoiselle, *F.* (mâd-mwâ-zel)—An unmarried lady.

Madonna, *I.* (mah-don'-nah)—The Virgin Mary, or a picture of her.

Maestro, *I.* (mah-âs-tro)—Master.

Magna Charta, *L.* (mag'-nah kar'-tah)—An old royal charter in which the liberties of British subjects are secured.

Magnum opus, *L.*—Great work.

Magnus Apollo, *L.* (Great Apollo)—An oracle or authority.

Maitre, *F.* (mai-tr)—Master.

Maitresse, *F.* (mai-très)—Mistress.

Major domo, *I.*—One who officiates as master of the house, a steward.

Mal à propos, *F.* (mâl ah pro-po)—Out of place.

Maladie du pays, *F.* (mal-ah-de du pay)—Home-sickness.

Maladroit, *F.* (mâl-a-drwâ)—Unskillful.

Malgré, *F.* (mâl-gray)—In spite of.

Manège, *F.* (mân-gazhe)—Horse-manship, a riding-school.

Manes, *L.* (mâ-nès)—Ghosts, shades, remains of the dead.

Marchand de vin, *F.* (mar-shang du vang)—Wine merchant.

Marsellaise, *L.* (mâr-se-y-ais)—Marseilles Hymn, a French revolutionary song.

Mater, *L.*—Mother.

Matin, *F.* (ma-tang)—Morning.

Mauvais goût, *F.* (mo-vay goo)—Bad taste. [Bashfulness.

Mauvais honte, *F.* (mo-vay hont)—

Mauvais sujet, *F.* (me-vay suzh)—One out of whom nothing good can be made.

Maximum, *L.*—Greatest amount.

Mejudice, *L.* (me ju-di'-ce)—I being judge, in my opinion.

Méchant, *F.* (may-shang)—Naughty, bad, wicked.

Mediocre, *F.* (me-de-o-cr)—Indifferent, neither good nor bad.

Mélange, *F.* (may-lanzhe)—A mixture, medley.

Mêlée, *F.* (may-lay)—A broil, a rough fight. [death.

Memento mori, *L.*—Remember

Memorabilia, *L.*—Remarkable things or events.

Ménage, *F.* (may-nahzh)—House-keeping, household.

Mens sana in corpore sano, *L.*—A sound mind in a sound body.

Merci, *F.* (mèr-ce)—Thanks, I thank you.

Mésalliance, *F.* (may-zah-ye-anse)—A marriage beneath one's rank.

Meadames, *F.* (may-dahm)—Ladies.

Messieurs, *F.* (mè-s-yeu)—Gentlemen.

Mezzotinto, *I.* (mei'-zo-tin'-to)—Half tint.

Minimum, *L.*—The smallest amount.

Minus, *L.*—Less.

Mirabile dictu, *L.*—Wonderful to relate.

Mirage, *F.* (me-razh)—An atmospheric illusion, in which there is an appearance of water where none exists.

Modus operandi, *L.*—The process, how a thing is done.

Mon ami, *F.* (mong ah-me)—My friend.

Monsieur, *F.* (mo-s-yeu)—Mr., sir.

Multum in parvo, *L.*—Much in little space.

N.

Naïve, *F.* (naiv)—Natural, simple-hearted.

Naïveté, *F.* (naiv-tay)—Artlessness, naturalness, simplicity.

Ne plus ultra, *L.*—Nothing more beyond, the farthest limit.

Négligé, *F.* (nèg-le-zhay)—Undress, morning dress.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Nemesis, G.—The goddess of revenge.

Nemo, L.—No one.

Nihil, L.—Nothing.

Nil desperandum, L.—Never despair.

N'importe, F. (n'ang-port)—No matter, it is of no consequence.

Noblesse, F. (nob-less)—Nobility.

Nolens volens, L.—Willingly or unwillingly.

Noli me tangere, L.—Touch me not.

Nolle prosequi, L.—Unwilling to proceed.

Nomme de guerre, F. (nom duh gèr)—An assumed name.

Nomme de plume, F. (nom duh plume)—An assumed name.

Non compos mentis, L.—Imbecile, without common sense.

Non est inventus, L.—He has not been found.

Non sequitur, L.—It does not follow, an unwarranted conclusion.

Nonchalance, F. (nong-shah-lanse)—Coolness, carelessness, listlessness.

Normal, L.—According to a rule or model.

Nota bene, L.—Take notice.

Notre Dame, F. (not-r dahm)—Our Lady, the name of a cathedral in Paris.

Nous verrons, F. (noo ver-rong)—We will see.

Nucleus, L.—The germ or kernel, anything about which matter is gathered.

Nunquam non paratus, L.—Always ready, never unprepared.

O.

Oblit, L.—He or she died.

Obras, F. (uhvr)—Works.

Olla podrida, S. (ol-lah pod-re-dah)—A hashed dish, a medley.

Omnia vincit amor, L.—Love conquers everything.

On dit, F. (ong dee)—One says, it is said, people say.

Onus probandi, L.—The burden of proof.

Ora pro nobis, L.—Pray for us.

O tempore! O mores! L.—Oh, the times! Oh, the manners!

Otium cum dignitate, L.—Leisure with respect, dignified retirement.

Outré, F. (oo-tray)—Exaggerated, unreasonable.

P.

Padrone, I. (pah-dro-ne)—Patron, ruler, protector.

Pampas, S. (pam-pàs)—Extensive grassy plains.

Papier mâché, F. (pah-pe-ay mâ-shay)—Paper reduced to a pulp.

Par excellence, F. (par ex-âh-lansc)—By way of eminence.

Pari passu, L.—By a similar gradation.

Pardonnez moi, F. (par-dong-ay mwâ)—Pardon me.

Par nobile fratrum, L.—A noble pair of brothers (ironically), one just as bad as the other.

Parole d'honneur, F. (pah-rol d'on-eur)—Word of honor.

Particeps criminis, L.—A partaker in the crime.

Parure, F. (par-ure)—Attire, finery.

Parvenu, F. (par-v'nu)—An upstart. [of date.]

Passé, F. (pas-ay)—Gone by, out

Passé-partout, F. (pas-par-too)—Pass key, master key.

Passim, L.—In various places, everywhere.

Pater, L.—Father.

Pater familias, L.—The head of a family.

Pater noster, L.—Our Father, the Lord's Prayer.

Pater patriæ, L.—The father of one's country.

Patols, F. (pât-wâ)—A low dialect.

Pax vobiscum, L.—Peace be with you.

Peccavi, L.—I have sinned.

Penchant, F. (pang-shang)—Bias, inclination, propensity.

Penetralla, L.—The secret recesses.

Pension, F. (pang-se-ong)—A boarding-school.

Per annum, L.—By the year.

Per capita, L.—By head.

Per se, L.—In itself.

Perdu, F. (pèr-du)—Lost.

Persiflage, F. (per-se-flazh)—Light talk, fine raillery.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Personel, *F.* (per-song-el)—Personal qualities, the specialty of persons belonging in the army, navy, etc.

Petit, *F.* (pe-te) — Small.

Petite, *F.* (pe-teet) — [Fem.] Small.

Petit maître, *F.* (pe-te mai-tr) — A dandy. [cutting.]

Piquant, *F.* (pe-kang) — Pungent.

Pirouette, *F.* (pe-roo-et) — A whirl, turning round on one foot.

Pis aller, *F.* (pe-z al-lay) — The worst.

Plaisir, *F.* (plah-zeer) — Pleasure.

Pleno jure, *L.* — With full authority.

Plexus, *L.* — A net or web.

Plus, *L.* — More.

Poeta nascitur non fit, *L.* — The poet is born, not made.

Point d'appui, *F.* (pwang d'ap-we) — Fulcrum prop, point of bearing.

Politesse, *F.* (po-le-tes) — Politeness.

Post mortem, *L.* — After death.

Posse comitatus, *L.* — The power of the country.

Pot-pourri, *F.* (po-poo-ree) — A medley.

Pour passer le temps, *F.* (poor pas-say leh tóng) — To pass the time.

Pour prendre congé, *F.* (poor prang-dr kon-zhay) — To take leave.

Prenez garde, *F.* (pren-ay gârd) — Take care.

Prima donna, *I.* (pre-mah don-nah) — The first (or best) actress or singer.

Prima facie, *L.* — On the first view.

Primum mobile, *L.* — The first cause of motion, the main spring or impulse.

Pro bono publico, *L.* — For the public good.

Pro et con, *L.* — For and against.

Pro forma, *L.* — For form's sake.

Pro rata, *L.* — In proportion to.

Prolétaire, *F.* (pro-lay-tair) — A common laborer.

Promenade, *F.* (prom-e-nâde) — A walk, a fashionable place for walking.

Propaganda, *I.* (pro-pah-gân-dah) — An institution for propagating certain doctrines.

Protège, *F.* (pro-tazh) — One who is under the protection of another.

Pro tempore (pro tern.), *L.* — For the time, temporary

Proximo, *L.* — Next month.

Q.

Quære, *L.* — Query, inquire.

Quantum libet, *L.* — As much as you please.

Quantum sufficit, *L.* — Enough.

Quasi, *L.* — Almost, as it were.

Quelque chose, *F.* (kelk shoze) — Something.

Qui nimium probat nihil probat, *L.* — He who proves too much proves nothing.

Qui tacet consentit, *L.* — He who is silent consents.

Qui va là ? F. (kee vah lah) } Who
Qui vive ? F. (kee vee) } is there? On the *qui vive*, watchful, on the alert.

Quid ergo ? L. — What then?

Quid nunc ? L. — What now? a person who makes the acquisition of news his principal business.

Quid pro quo, *L.* — An equivalent, one thing for another.

Quod avertat Deus, *L.* — Which may God avert.

Quod erat demonstrandum, *L.* — Which was to be demonstrated.

Quondam, *L.* — Former, formerly.

Quorum, *L.* — A sufficient number to transact business.

R.

Ragoût, *F.* (rah-goo) — Stewed meat.

Rappel, *F.* (rah-pel) — A call to arms. [thing unusual.]

Rara avis, *L.* — A rare bird, some-

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto, *L.* — Swimming scattered far apart in the great deep.

Rata, *L.* — One's proportion.

Reconnaissance, *F.* (re-kon-wâ-sânse) — Survey, reconnoitering.

Recueil, *F.* (re-ku-eel) — Collection.

Reductio ad absurdum, *L.* — An argument from the absurdity of the contrary supposition.

Régime, *F.* (ray-zheme) — System, regimen.

Reine, *F.* (rane) — Queen.

Renaissance, *F.* (rè-nai-sânse) — Revival (of learning or the arts).

Rencontre, *F.* (râng-kon-tr) — Encounter.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- Rendezvous, F. (ràng-d'voo)**—Place of meeting, appointment to meet.
- Requiescat in pace, L.**—May he rest in peace.
- Resurgam, L.**—I shall rise again.
- Réunion, F. (ray-u-ne-onq)**—A social meeting.
- Reveillè, F. (re-vee-yay)**—Calling soldiers together in the morning by the beat of the drum, an alarm.
- Revenons à nos moutons, F. (rè-v-nong ah no moo-tonq)**—Let us return to our subject.
- Ricochet, F. (re-koash)**—Rebounding, succession.
- Ride, si sapis, L.**—Laugh, if you are wise.
- Rio, S. (re-o)**—River.
- Roi, F. (rwá)**—King.
- Rôle, F. (role)**—Character or part.
- Romanesque, F. (ro-mang-esk)**—Romantic, extravagant.
- Rostrum, L.**—A platform for public speeches. [pated fellow.]
- Roué, F. (roo-ay)**—A rake, a dissolute.
- Rouge, F. (roozh)**—Red color.
- Rus in urbe, L.**—A country place in the city.
- Ruse, F. (ruse)**—An artifice.
- Ruse de guerre, F. (ruse d' guer)**—A stratagem, a trick of war.
- S.
- Salle à manger, F. (sál ah manzh)**—Dining-room.
- Salon, F. (sa-long)**—Saloon.
- Sanctum sanctorum, L.**—The holy of holies.
- Sang-froid, F. (sång-frwá)**—Coolness, cold-bloodedness.
- Sans cérémonie, F. (sång sèr-e-mo-ne)**—Without ceremony.
- Sans culottes, F. (sang ku-lot)**—Without breeches, the populace.
- Sans doute, F. (sång doot)**—Without doubt.
- Sans peur et sans reproche, F. (sång pur ay sâng re-prosh)**—Without fear and without reproach. [intended.]
- Sartor resartus, L.**—The cobbler.
- Sauve qui peut, F. (soo-v kee pu)**—Let every one look out for himself, or escape if he can.
- Savant, L. (sah-vang)**—A man of learning or of letters.
- Savoir faire, F. (sa-vwár fare)**—Knowing how to do, business tact.
- Scélérat, F. (say-lay-rah)**—A wretch, a scoundrel.
- Séance, F. (say-ahnse)**—Session, sitting.
- Secundem artem, L.**—According to art.
- Seigneur, F. (seen-yur)**—Lord.
- Semper felix, L.**—Always fortunate.
- Semper paratus, L.**—Always ready.
- Señor, S. (say-nor)**—Lord, sir.
- Sensorium, L.**—The supposed seat of the senses.
- Seriatim, L.**—In order.
- Sic semper tyrannis, L.**—May this ever be the fate of tyrants.
- Sic transit gloria mundi, L.**—So passes away the glory of the world.
- Siesta, S. (se-ès-tah)**—Sleep after dinner, repose.
- Signora, I. (seen-yo-rah)**—Lady, Mrs.
- Signore, I. (seen-yore)**—Lord, Mr.
- Silentium perpetuum, L.**—Perpetual silence.
- Similia similibus curantur, L.**—Like is cured by like.
- Sine die, L.**—Without fixing a day.
- Sine qua non, L.**—Indispensable condition.
- Sobriquet, F. (so-bre-k)**—Nickname.
- Socius, L.**—Fellow-associate.
- Sol-disant, F. (swá de-zang)**—Self-styled.
- Soirée, F. (awá-ray)**—Evening, an evening party.
- Solidarité, F. (so-le-da-re-tay)**—Bound together, joint responsibility.
- Solus, L.**—Alone.
- Sortie, F. (sor-tee)**—Sally.
- Soubrette, F. (soo-bret)**—An intriguing woman.
- Soupçon, F. (soop-song)**—Suspicion.
- Souper, F. (soo-pay)**—Supper.
- Souvenir, F. (soov-'neer)**—Keepsake, token of remembrance.
- Spirituel, F. (spe-re-tu-el)**—Intellectual, witty. [Spirit]
- Spiritus sanctus, L.**—The Holy

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Stat nominis umbra, L.—He stands the shadow of a name, anonymous. [before.]

Status quo, L.—In the same state as **Stet, L.**—Let it stand.

Studio, I. (stu-de-o)—An artist's room.

Suaviter in modo, L.—Gentle in manner (*fortiter in re*, but firm in execution).

Sub rosa, L. (Under the rose)—In confidence, secret.

Sub silentio, L.—In silence.

Succedaneum, L.—Help in need, a substitute.

Sui generis, L.—Of its own kind, not to be classed under any ordinary description.

Summum bonum, L.—The chief good.

Suppressio veri, L.—The suppression of truth

Sursum corda, L.—Raise your hearts to God.

Surveillance, F. (sur-vee-yânse)—Inspection, watching.

Suum cuique (tribuito), L.—To each his own (be given).

Symposium, L.—A feast, a literary festival.

T.

Table d'hôte, F. (tah-bl d'ot)—The common table at a hotel.

Tædium vitæ, L.—Weariness of life.

Tapis, F. (tah-pe)—Carpet.

Te Deum, L.—Thee, O God (*laudamus, we praise*)—The Ambrosian hymn.

Terra cotta, I. (ter-rah kot-tah)—Baked earth.

Terra firma, L.—Solid ground.

Terra incognita, L.—Unknown land, the unexplored portions of the earth.

Tête à tête, F. (tate ah tate)—Face to face, private interview, whispering.

Thesaurus, G.—A treasure.

Tic douloureux, F. (tik-doo-loo-reu)—Neuralgia, nervous pain in the face.

Tome, F. (tong)—Volume.

Totus cælo, L.—Heaven-wide, wholly.

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Tournure (toor-nur), F.—Figure shape.

Tout-à-fait, F. (too-tah-fay)—Wholly. **Tout comme chez nous, F. (too kom shay noon)**—Exactly as if at home.

Tout ensemble, F. (too-t ang-sân-bl)—The whole taken together.

Tout le monde, F. (too leh mong)—All the world, everybody.

Tranchant, F. (trang-shang)—Sharp, peremptory.

Trans, L.—Across, beyond.

Tristesse, F. (tres-less)—Sadness.

Tuileries, F. (twe-l'-ree)—The royal palace in Paris.

U.

Ultimatum, L.—The last proposal or condition. [knowledge.]

Ultima Thule, L.—The limit of one's

Ultimo, L.—On the last month.

Ultra, L.—Beyond, excess.

Una voce, L.—With one voice.

Una animo, L.—With one mind.

Usque ad nauseam, L.—To disgust.

Utile dulce, L.—(Mingle) the useful with the agreeable.

V.

Vade mecum, L.—Something to carry about with one, a manual, pocket companion.

Væ victis, L.—Wo to the conquered!

Vale, L. (va'-le)—Farewell.

Valet, F. (vâl-ay)—A body servant.

Vaudeville, F. (voo-d'veel)—A bal-lad.

Veni, vidi, vici, L.—I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim, L.—Word for word.

Verbum sat sapienti, L.—A word to the wise is enough.

Versus, L.—Against.

Vexata quæstio, L.—Disputed points.

Vi et armis, L.—By force of arms, violently.

Via, L.—By way of.

Via media, L.—The middle course.

Vice versa, L.—The opposite way.

Vide, L.—See.

Vin, F. (vâng)—Wine.

Virtuoso, I. (ver-tu-o'-so)—One skilled in the curiosities of art.

Vis à vis, F. (vee ah vee)—Opposite.

MOTTOES.

Via inertiae, *L.*—The power with which a stationary body resists that which would set it in motion.
Vis medicatrix naturæ, *L.*—The healing power of nature.
Viva voce, *L.*—By word of mouth.
Vive, *F.* (*veev*) }
Viva, *I.* (*ve-vah*) } Live, long live.

Voilà, *F.* (*vwa lah*)—Behold! there is, there are.
Vox et preterea nihil, *L.*—Nothing but empty sound.
Vox populi vox Dei, *L.*—The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vraisemblance, *F.* (*vray-sang-blanse*)—probability.

MOTTOES.

Ah fin, *F.* (*ah sang*)—To the end.
Au bon droit, *F.* (*o bong drwa*)—To the just right.
Boutez en avant, *F.* (*boo-tay-z ang ah-vang*)—Push forward.
Deo favente, *L.*—With God's favor.
Dieu me conduise, *F.* (*deeu meh kon-dues*)—May God conduct me.
Droit et avant, *F.* (*drwa ay ah-vang*)—Right and forward.
Espérance et Dieu, *F.* (*es-pay-ranse ay deeu*)—Hope and God.
Excelsior, *L.*—More elevated.
Faire mon devoir, *F.* (*fair mong deh-v-wor*)—To do my duty.
Festina lente, *L.*—Hasten slowly.
Fide et amore, *L.*—By faith and love.
Fide et fiducia, *L.*—By faith and courage.
Fortes fortuna juvat, *L.*—Fortune aids the brave.
Fortiter in re, *L.*—Firm in action.
Hoc age, *L.*—Do this.
Jamais arrière, *F.* (*zhām-ay ar-e-are*)—Never behind.
Je ne cherche qu'un, *F.* (*zhuh neh shersh kung*)—I seek for but one.
Je suis prêt, *F.* (*zhuh swee pray*)—I am ready.

Labor omnia vincit, *L.*—Labor conquers everything.
Menu forti, *L.*—With a brave arm.
Memento mori, *L.*—Remember death.
Nec temerè nec timidè, *L.*—Neither rashly nor timidly.
Ne velle velle, *L.*—Incline to nothing base.
Nil desperandum, *L.*—Never despair.
Nunquam non paratus, *L.*—Always ready.
Par oneri, *L.*—Equal to the burden.
Præsto et persto, *L.*—I perform and I persevere.
Prêt d'accomplir, *F.* (*pray dak-kong-pleer*)—Ready to perform.
Semper idem, *L.*—Always the same.
Semper fidelis, *L.*—Always faithful.
Semper paratus, *L.*—Always ready.
Spes mea in Deo, *L.*—My hope is in God.
Toujours prêt, *F.* (*too-zhoorz pray*)—Always ready.
Vincit qui patitur, *L.*—He conquers who endures.
Vincit veritas, *L.*—Truth prevails.
Vota vita mea, *L.*—My life is devoted.

PUNCTUATION.

INTRODUCTION.

You may choose the Right Word, and put it in the Right Place, and still fail to make your meaning clear. It is necessary also to "mind your stops"—to make your points correctly. You can no more misuse a comma than a conjunction without involving your sentence in error, and perhaps obscurity.

In punctuation, as in spelling, there is some diversity in the practice of writers and printers. The following rules have been condensed, with a few slight modifications, from Wilson's excellent "Treatise on English Punctuation," and may be relied upon as good authority on the "points" to which they relate.

PUNCTUATION.

1. THE COMMA. [,]

1. Two words, of the same part of speech and in the same construction, if used without a conjunction between them, are separated from each other by a comma, as, "We are *fearfully, wonderfully* made."

2. In a series of words, all of the same part of speech, a comma is inserted between each particular and that which follows it; as, "*Industry, honesty, and temperance* are essential to happiness."

3. Words and phrases in apposition, unless closely connected, should generally be separated from each other, and from what follows, by a comma; as, "*The twin sisters, Piety and Poetry,* are wont to dwell together."

4. Contrasted words and phrases must be separated by commas; as, "*False delicacy is affectation, not politeness.*"

5. No point is admissible between the subject or nominative and the predicate, except in cases where perspicuity or the intervention of some other rule absolutely requires one.

6. A comma should be put before a relative clause, when it is explanatory of the antecedent, or presents an additional thought; as, "Study nature, *whose laws and phenomena are all deeply interesting.*"

7. Parenthetical phrases and clauses should be separated from the context by commas; as, "Books, *regarded merely as a gratification,* are worth more than all the luxuries of earth."

8. Expressions in direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "*My sister,* a brother's love is thine still."

9. Adjectival, participial, adverbial, and absolute phrases must be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "*Cradled in the camp,* Napoleon was the darling of the army." "*On the other hand,* let not the imagination be ungovernable."

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10. A transposed or inverted phrase should be set off by a comma from the rest of the sentence; as, "*Of all our senses*, sight is the most perfect and delightful."

11. Two clauses, one depending on the other, are separated by a comma; as, "*Waitin' is of no use, unless it be well employed.*"

12. Two or more phrases or clauses, in the same construction, are separated by commas from the rest of the sentence; as, "*Regret for the past, grief at the present, and anxiety respecting the future* are plagues which affect the generality of men."

13. Where a verb is understood, its place should generally be supplied by a comma; as, "A wise man seeks to shine in himself; a fool [*seeks*], to outshine others."

14. A short quotation, not in the direct form, should be separated by a comma from the clause which precedes it; as, "There is much in the proverb, '*Without pains, no gains.*'"

2. THE SEMICOLON. [;]

1. When two clauses, the one perfect in itself, and the other added as a matter of inference, are united by *for*, *but*, *and*, or an equivalent word, they are separated by a semicolon; as, "Economy is no disgrace; *for* it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal."

2. A series of expressions, having a common dependence, if they are either laid down as distinct propositions, or are of a compound nature, should generally be separated from each other by a semicolon; as, "*Philosophers assert that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible treasures in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the slightest idea.*"

3. When several short sentences, slightly connected in sense, follow one another, they should be separated by a semicolon; as, "*Stones grow; vegetables grow and live; animals grow, live, and feel.*"

4. A semicolon should generally be placed between two or more parts of a sentence, when these parts, or any of them, are divided by commas into smaller portions; as, "The noblest prophets and apostles have been children once; lisping the speech, laughing the laugh, thinking the thought, of boyhood."

5. A semicolon is put before *as*, *viz.*, *namely*, or *that is*, when they

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precede an example, or an enumeration of particulars; as, "Many words are differently spelled in English; as, *inquire, enquire.*"

3. THE COLON. [:]

1. The colon should be put after a clause which is complete in itself, but is followed *without a conjunction*, by some remarks, inference, or illustration; as, "Virtue is too lovely and useful to be immersed in a cell: the world is her sphere of action."

2. When a sentence consists of two members which are united by a conjunction or adverb, and either of them is divided into clauses by semicolons, a colon should be used before the connecting word; as, "As we perceive the shadow to have moved along the dial, but did not see it moving; and it appears that the grass has grown, though nobody ever saw it grow: so the advances we make in knowledge, as they consist of such minute steps, are perceivable only by the distance."

3. A colon should be placed before a quotation, a speech, a course of reasoning, or a specification of particulars, when formally introduced; as, "The words, literally translated, were these: '*The winds roared and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree.*'"

4. THE PERIOD. [.]

1. When a sentence is complete in itself, and is neither connected with what follows, nor of an interrogatory or exclamatory nature, its termination is marked with a period; as, "Truth is the basis of every virtue."

2. A period must be used after every abbreviated word; as, "*Geo. Marsh, M.D.*"

5. INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION. [?] [!]

1. The mark of interrogation is placed at the termination of every question; as, "Are there not seasons of spring in the moral world? and is not the present one of them?"

2. The mark of exclamation is put after interjections; after expressions in direct address when emphatic; and after expressions denoting strong emotion; as, "Oh! you are wounded;" "This, O men of Athens! my duty prompted me to represent to you;" "Alas, my noble boy! that thou shouldst die!"

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6. PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS. [()]

1. Parentheses should inclose only those words which break the unity of the sentence into which they are thrown, and which may therefore be omitted without injury to its sense or its construction; as, "I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity."

2. Brackets are used to inclose words, phrases, or sentences intended to supply an omission, rectify a mistake, or explain something which precedes or follows; as, "The captain had several men died [who died] in the ship."

7. THE DASH. [—]

1. The dash should be used where the sentence breaks off abruptly and the subject is changed; as, "Was there ever a bolder captain or a more valiant band? Was there ever—but I scorn to boast."

2. Where a long or significant pause is required, the dash may properly be introduced; as, "The good woman was allowed by everybody, except her husband, to be a very sweet-tempered lady—when not in liquor."

3. The dash should be used before a phrase or clause in which the idea of the clause next preceding it is repeated in a different form, to render it clearer or more emphatic—to impress it upon the mind, and also where merely a word or phrase is repeated or echoed; as, "Our own nature is the first and nearest of all realities—the corner-stone of the entire fabric of truth;" "You speak like a boy—like a boy who thinks that the old, gnarled oak can be twisted as easily as the young sapling."

8. THE APOSTROPHE; THE HYPHEN; THE QUOTATION MARKS. [' - " "]

1. The apostrophe is used to distinguish the possessive case of nouns, and to denote the omission of a letter or letters; as, "*Brown's* Grammar;" "*Poe* got the letter."

2. The hyphen is used, in writing and printing, where a part of a word is placed in one line and the remainder in the next; and also to join the constituent parts of compound and derivative words; as, "The *incense-breathing* morn."

3. The quotation marks are used to distinguish a word, phrase, or passage taken from another author; as, "Socrates said, 'I believe that the soul is immortal.'"

PUNCTUATION.

9. THE CARET; MARKS OF ELLIPSIS; MARKS OF REFERENCE.

[A **** * † ‡]

1. The caret is used, only in writing, to show that a word or letter was accidentally omitted, and has been placed over the line; as, "Disap-
are
pointments_A often blessings in disguise."

2. The marks of ellipsis indicate the omission of letters in a word or words in a sentence; as, "E**** returned to her friends a heart-broken girl."

3. The marks of reference direct the reader to notes in the margin; as, "We are indebted to Fowler's Grammar* for many valuable hints."

* The English Language, in its Elements and Forms. By W. C. Fowler.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.*

NEVER write for a newspaper or magazine simply for the sake of seeing yourself in print, or for the gratification of any merely personal feeling. The object of these publications is to amuse, instruct, and enlighten the public, and not to pander to or gratify individual vanity, resentment, or malice; though, it must be confessed, they are sometimes perverted to these ends.

Feeling quite sure that you have something to say that it will be worth while for the public to read, set yourself about putting it on paper as clearly, compactly, and pointedly as possible. Waste no time and space in making apologies for your lack of education, experience, or literary skill, in flattering the editor, or in praising his "interesting and valuable paper." If you feel that the apologies or the praise are really called for, put them, by all means, into a separate note, addressed to the editor.

Do not assume that because you have something important to communicate, it is necessary to write a long article. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon-ball, and, like that projectile, cut down all before it. Short articles are generally more effective, find more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. *Pack your thoughts close together*, and though your article may be brief, it will have weight, and be more likely to make an impression.

"Ye who write for this busy age," says a late writer, "speak quick; use short sentences; never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word; but let the stream of thought flow right on, and men will drink it like water."

* From "How to Write;" a New Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter Writing.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

When you have said all that it is necessary to say, stop at once. Every sentence that you add will detract from the effectiveness of your article, and from its chances of getting into print.

Now go carefully over your piece, and cut out, unsparingly, every word and sentence that does not add to the sense, or is irrelevant to the subject. Having done this, and made such corrections and improvements, in phraseology and construction, as may suggest themselves to you, proceed to make a fair copy for the press. Very few persons, not writers by profession (and such we do not address), can write well enough for publication without going over the article, twice at least.

In making your copy for the press, write only on one side of your paper. An exception to this rule may be made in favor of short articles, to be sent by mail, which, by writing on both sides, can be comprised on a single sheet, and thus double postage avoided. But there should be no crowding of lines or of words in order to get upon a single page what should fill two. Legibility should not be sacrificed to economy of space or time. Write a good, plain hand, whatever illustrious examples of a contrary practice may be quoted, and you will escape, in a great measure, at least, the mortification of seeing your articles misprinted. *Be particularly careful in writing proper names and foreign or technical terms.*

An article for a newspaper or magazine should be commenced by writing the title or caption some distance below the top of the first page, and in larger letters than the body of the article. Under this place your name, or *nom de plume*, if either is to appear with the article. If your initials only are to be inserted, it is better to place them at the end of the communication. Commence the first line of each paragraph sufficiently far from the left-hand margin of your page to indicate clearly your intention. If in revising your manuscript you desire to make a paragraph where no division was originally intended, mark the place plainly with the proper sign (§).

When you find it necessary to expunge a word or sentence, be careful to do it *effectually* with the *pen*. If you have occasion to supply an omitted word, or to change one word for another, write it carefully just above the line to which it belongs, and place a caret (Δ) below.

The letters of the same syllable must always be written in the same line; and when a word is divided, by placing one or more syllables in one line, and the remainder in the next, a hyphen (-) must always be placed at the end of the former line.

PROOF-READING.

In reading over your composition, after it has been copied for the press, observe carefully whether the *t*'s are all dotted, and the *f*'s all crossed; whether the words are correctly spelled; whether the capital letters are rightly used; and whether it is properly punctuated.

Letters relating to subscriptions, compensation for writing, and all other business matters should be addressed to the publishers, and not to the editor. If you have occasion to send anything which you wish published, or any note or query for the editor, at the same time that you write to the publishers on business, never put both on the same leaf of your paper.

Editors can not undertake to return articles which they decline publishing. They do this in special cases, but a request to that effect must accompany the manuscript.

PROOF-READING.

EVERY person who aspires to write for the press should know how to mark his corrections on a proof-sheet in the proper way, so that they may be readily understood by the compositor. A careful study of the following directions and examples will enable him to do this.

1. Capital letters are indicated by three horizontal lines drawn under the word to be so printed, small capitals by two lines, and italics by one line. The abbreviations *Caps.*, *S. Caps.*, and *Ital.* should be written in the margin.


2. When a word has been erroneously put in capitals or small capitals, the desired correction is indicated by drawing a line through or under it, and writing *l. c.* (for lower case letter) in the margin. If the word be put in Italic letters instead of capitals, it should be marked in the same way, and *Rom.* (for Roman letters) written in the margin.

3. To correct a wrong letter, point, or other character, a line is drawn slopingly through it; to correct a wrong word or phrase or two wrong letters, across them; and the right letter, point, word, or phrase, or the appropriate mark, is written in the margin, opposite the error.

4. When letters, words, points, characters, or spaces have been omitted, a caret is put where they are to be introduced, the corrections, as before, being written in the margin.

PROOF-READING.

5. A line drawn in a sloping direction from right to left is put after all the points written in the margin, with the exception of the period, which is placed within a circle, and of the apostrophe, reference-marks, and superiors, which are inserted in a figure resembling a capital V. The lines are used to separate one mark from another with which it is unconnected, or to attract the eye to corrections, which, from their smallness, are liable to be overlooked.

6. If a space be wanting between two words, a mark like that opposite Nos. 8 and 27 is put in the margin. But if letters that should join be separated, the mark  must be used, both under them and in the margin opposite.

7. A little line is written under letters or other printed characters that are inverted, broken, or dirty, and also under those which are too large or too small, as in Nos. 5 and 24. To draw attention to an inverted letter, a mark resembling the figure 9, but sloped, is written in the margin, No. 5; to a bad or foul type, a small cross, like an Italic *x*, No. 24; and to a character of an improper size, the abbreviation *w. f.* (denoting a wrong font).

8. When a word, character, or point is erased, a *d*, written with a line through it from the top, and appropriately called a *dele* ("strike out"), is placed in the margin.

9. If a space stick up between two words, a mark like a double dagger should be put opposite.

10. Should two words be transposed, note the mistake by drawing a line over the first word, and continuing it under the second; and by placing the abbreviation *tr.* ("transpose") in the margin. If the misplaced word belongs to a different line of print, encircle the word, and draw a line from it to the place where it should be inserted. When several words are to be transposed, indicate the order by placing the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., over them, and by drawing a line under them, *tr.* being, as in the other modes of transposition, written in the margin.

11. Should a character, word, or phrase be struck out that is afterward approved, dots are placed under it, and the Latin direction *Stet* ("let it stand or remain") placed in the margin.

12. When lines of print are close that should be separate, write in the margin the term *Lead* or *Leads*; and when lines are apart that should be close, say, *Dele lead*, using, however, the peculiar mark for the first of these words.

13. When several words or lines have been left out, they should be

PROOF-READING.

written at the side, top, or bottom of the page, as is most convenient, and a line drawn from the place where they are to be introduced to the first word of the written phrase or passage. But if more matter is to be inserted than can be contained in the margin, the direction *See Copy* and the folio of the manuscript should be written within a circle, opposite the line where the omission has been made.

14. In the left-hand margin of our specimen page occurs the direction, *No break*; and in another place the mark ¶. The former denotes that the sentences between which a line is drawn are to be put in one and the same paragraph; and the latter, that the passage preceded by the crotchet [is to begin a *new* paragraph. The last mark is also used for a different purpose in the first line, where the first word is to be brought to the commencement of the line without being indented.

15. If a line be irregularly spaced—that is, if some of the words be too close, and others too wide apart—let the direction *Space better* be written opposite, in the margin.

16. When the reader of the proof-sheet is doubtful as to the spelling of any word, or the correctness of any expression, he writes on the opposite margin the abbreviation *Qy.* (for *query*), with his suggestion.

17. Crooked letters or words are noticed by means of horizontal lines [] drawn above and below them, and also in the margin.

19. Corrections are usually placed in the margin to the right, as being more convenient to the hand of the proof-reader and the eye of the compositor; the left-hand margin being appropriated to directions and marks for which there is little room in the opposite margin. All the corrections or emendations should be put in the order in which they occur.*

* Wilson's Treatise on English Punctuation. Price \$1 00.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS EXEMPLIFIED.

WORTH OF HUMAN NATURE.

- WORTH OF HUMAN NATURE.
- No. 1. [Where, unreasonable complainer! dost thou stand, and
2. what is around thee? The world spreads before ~~thee~~ its sub-
3. lime mysteries, where the thoughts of ages lose themselves in
4. wonder: the ocean lifts up its eternal anthems to thine ear; the
5. golden sun lights thy path; the wide Heavens stretch them-
6. selves above thee, and worlds rise upon worlds, and systems
7. beyond systems, to infinity; and dost thou stand in center of
8. all this, to complain of thy lot and place?
9. Pupil of that infinite teaching minister at Nature's great
10. altar! child of Heaven's favor! ennobled being! redeemed
11. creature! must thou pine in ~~maping~~ and envious melancholy,
12. amid the plenitude of the whole creation? "But thy neigh-
13. bor is above thee, thou sayest. What then? What is that to
14. thee? What though the shout of millions rose around him?
15. What is that to the million voiced nature that God has given
16. thee? That shout dies away into the vacant air; it is not his
17. but thy nature, thy favored, sacred, and glorious nature,
18. thine; it is the reality, to which praise is but a fleeting breath.
19. Thou canst meditate the things which ~~please~~ but cele-
20. brates.
21. In that thou art a man, thou art exalted infinitely above
22. what any man can be, in that ~~that~~ he is praised. I would
23. rather be the humblest man in the world, than barely be
24. thought greater than the greatest. Not one of the crowds
25. that listened to the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero—not
26. one who has bent with admiration over the pages of Homer
27. and Shakespeare—not one who followed in the train of Caesar
28. or of Napoleon, would part with the humblest power of thought,
29. for all the fame that is echoing over the world and through
30. the ages.

The beggar is greater as a man, than
is the man merely as a king.

PRECEDING PAGE AFTER CORRECTION.

WORTH OF HUMAN NATURE.

WHERE, unreasonable complainer! dost thou stand, and what is around thee? The world spreads before thee its sublime mysteries, where the thoughts of sages lose themselves in wonder; the ocean lifts up its eternal anthems to thine ear; the golden sun lights thy path; the wide heavens stretch themselves above thee, and worlds rise upon worlds, and systems beyond systems, to infinity; and dost thou stand in the center of all this, to complain of thy lot and place? Pupil of that infinite teaching! minister at Nature's great altar! child of Heaven's favor! ennobled being! redeemed creature! must thou pine in sullen and envious melancholy, amid the plenitude of the whole creation?

"But thy neighbor is above thee," thou sayest. What then? What is that to thee? What though the shout of millions rose around him? What is that to the million-voiced nature that God has given *thee*? That shout dies away into the vacant air; it is not his: but thy *nature* — thy favored, sacred, and glorious nature — is thine. It is the reality, to which praise is but a fleeting breath. Thou canst meditate the things which applause but celebrates.

In that thou art a man, thou art infinitely exalted above what any man can be, in that he is praised. I would rather *be* the humblest man in the world, than barely *be thought* greater than the greatest. The beggar is greater as a man, than is the man merely as a king. Not one of the crowds that listened to the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero — not one who has bent with admiration over the pages of Homer and Shakespeare — not one who followed in the train of Cæsar or of Napoleon, would part with the humblest power of thought, for all the fame that is echoing over the world and through the ages.

DEWEY.

APPENDIX.

HARD WORDS MADE EASY.

USE OF CONSONANT G.—This is one of the difficulties of conversation and reading with those whose education has been somewhat scanty. It is usually soft before *e* or *i*, but hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant. For instance, *ge* and *gi* soft, like *j*—genus, gerand, generous, gentian, gentleman, geography, etc., gilliflower, gin, gingle, etc.—*ga*, *go*, and *gu* hard, like *g* in gammon, gabardine, gablon, gallinaceous, gomphosis, gordian, guillotine, grunsel, guttural, etc. The sound of *g* is irregular in such words as judgment, abridgment, etc., but when these words are spelled correctly, the *e*, following the *g*, gives the necessary hint for sounding the *g* softly. It is an innovation very injurious to write these words without the *e* in the middle; as judgement and abridgement—it is incorrect and prejudicial to pronunciation. Mr. Smart says: “In the parent language of modern English, *g* seems to have been regularly hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and it is still so in geck, geese, geld, and its relations; get; as a verb, and its compounds and relations; and also as a common termination, as in *drugget*, if not preceded by *d*; in *gewgaw*, *finger*, *monger*, and generally in the termination *ger* in old Saxon words and others not related to words in which *g* is soft, or in which the *g* is not preceded by *d*, in *gib*, *gibout*, *gibber*, *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglot*, *gild*, *gill*, *gimblet*, *gimmel*, *gird*, and its relations. Generally, it is a rule that *g* is hard in any common termination affixed to a word in which it was previously hard, as in ragged, dragger, dragger, dagger, craggy, etc. On the same principle the *g* may be hard in laryngeal or laryngean, from their relationship to *larynx* (lar-ingks). *G* is hard in gingham and ginglymold, but soft in gymnasium, gymnosophist, gypsum, gypsy, gyve, and gyre. Before *n*, *g* usually becomes mute, as gnome (nome), gnomiometrical (the measurement of angles in crystals), pronounced no'-meo-met-re-kl. In gnostic the *g* is also mute, and we say noe'-tic. The sound of *ng* requires delicate management. In Lan-

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cashire they add another *g* to words ending *ng*, and instead of saying king, they say king-*g*. Yet where *ng* finishes a syllable not at the end of a word, it is necessary to discriminate where to break the word asunder in uttering it, and whether to add another *g*. In pronouncing singer, for instance, it is correct to say *sing-er*, but finger must be pronounced *fing-er*.

CH, SCH, K, KK.—The first sound of *ch* is soft, as in church, and is really a compound of *tch*. With this form there is no difficulty. The second form, *sch*, is somewhat more puzzling. In *schism* the *s* gives its own sound to the word *sizm*, but in scheme and its relations we have the sound of *sk*, as we have also in sceptic, which is correctly pronounced *skeptic*, though all other English words commencing *sch* have the soft sound of scene. All English words commencing *sch* have the harsher sound approaching *sk*, as in scavenger.

It is an important point in words commencing with *ch* soft to note whether we are to use the sound of *tch* or *sh*. As no definite rule can be given, we here present the reader with a list of all words commencing with *ch* which take the sound of *sh*.

SH.

CHABASITE—shab'-a-cite.
CHAGREEN—sha-green'.
CHAGRIN—sha-grin'.
CHAISE—shalz.
CHAMADE—sha-mahd'.
CHAMOIS—sham'-wah.
CHAMPAGNE—sham-pane'.
CHAMPAIGN—sham-pane'.
CHAMPERTY—sham-per'-ty.
CHAMPERTOR—sham-per'-tor.
CHAMPIGNON—sham-pin'-yon.
CHANCER—shang-cur'.
CHANDLIER—shan'-de-leer'.
CHANSON—shaung'-song.
CHAPERON—shap'-er-ong.
CHARADE—sha-rade'.
CHARLATAN—shar'-la-tan.
CHASSERAS—shas'-se-las.
CHATEAU—shah-to'.

* This word often occasions a difficulty. It is sometimes, and indeed more commonly, spelled *campagna*—an open country, a plain—and then must be pronounced kam-pane, but when spelled with *ch*, pronounced sham-pane, as described. Some persons read *champaign* kam-pane, which is incorrect.

CHATOYANT—sha-toy'-ant.
CHAUMONTELLE—sho-mon-tel'.
CEMISE—shem-eer'.
CHEVAL—shev-val'.
CHEVAUX—shev-vo.
CHEVALIER—shev-a-leer'.
CHIVALEY—shiv'-al-ry.
CHIVALROUS—shiv'-al-rus.
CHIVALEIRO—shiv-al'-ric.

* * Note the difference of accent in these two words.

CHEVISANOE—shev'-e-zance.
CHEVRON—shev'-ron.
CHICANE—she'-cane.
CHIMINAGE—shim'-e-nage.

K.

CHALCEDONY—kal-sed'-o-ney.
CHALCOGRAPHY—kal-cog'-ra-fey.
CHALDAIC—kal-da'-ick.
CHALYBEATE—ka-lib'-e-ate.
CHAM—kam.
CHAMBRELL—kam'-brell.
CHAMLET—kam'-let.
CHAMELEON—ka-me'-le-on.
CHAMOMILE—kam'-o-mila.
CHAOS—ka'-os.

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CHARACTER—kar'-ac-ter.

CHARTA—kar'-ta.

. The word chart, a map, is properly pronounced tchar't, but charta, a document, karta; hence it is correct to say mag'-na kar'-ta, the ordinary usage, mag'-na tchar'-ta, being wrong.

CHASM—kas'm.

CHELONIAN—ke-lo'-ne-an.

CHELY—ke'-ley.

CHEMISTEY—kem'-is-trey.

CHERSONESE—ker-so-nece.

CHIARO-OSCURO—ke-ar'-o-os-oo'o-ro.

. This is another word just now very much abused.

CHILIAD—kil'-e-ad.

CHILIFACTIVE—kil'-e-fac'-tive.

CHIMERA—ke-mere'-a.

CHIRAGRA—ki-ra'-gra.

CHIROLOGY—ki-rol'-o-gy.

CHIROGRAPHY—ki-rog'-ra'-phy.

CHIROMANCY—ki'-ro'-man'-cy.

CHIROPODIST—ki-rop'-o-dist.

CHIRURGEON—ki-rur'-ge-on.

CHLAMYs—klam'-iss.

CHLOROUS—klore'-us.

CHLORIS—klo'-ris.

CHLORINE—klo'-rin.

CHLOROPHYL—klo'-ro-phyl.

CHLOROSIS—klo'-ro-sis.

CHOIR—kwire.

CHOLER—kol'-er.

CHOLIAMBIC—ko-le-am'-bi-a.

CHONDRODITE—kon'-dro-di'e.

CHORAL—kore'-al.

CHORAGUS—ko-ra'-gus.

CHORD—kawd.

CHOREUS—ko-re'-us.

CHORION—kore'-e-on.

CHOROGRAPHY—ko-rog'-ra-phy.

CHOREPISCOPAL—ko'-re-pis'-co-pal.

CHRISM—krism.

CHRISMATORY—kris'-ma-tor-y.

CHRIST—krist.

CHRISTENDOM—kris'-ten-dom.

CHROMATIC—khro-mat'-ic.

CHRONIC—kron'-ic.

CHRONICAL—kron'-e-kl.

CHRONOGRAPHY—kro-nog'-ra-phy.

CHRYsalis—kris'-a-lis.

CHYLE—kile.

CHYME—kime.

ON ACCENT.—One half the blunders in pronunciation arise from the difficulty of placing the accent correctly in words of many syllables. In dissyllables the ordinary rule in English is to place the accent on the penultimate, that is, the last syllable but one; but in words of many syllables the accent usually falls on the antepenultimate, or the last syllable but two. But there is a tendency in English speech to distinguish nouns from verbs, and to place the accent earlier in nouns than in verbs; for instance, the noun *a torment* we accent on the first syllable, but the verb *to torment* we accent on the last; and this rule holds good with a large number of dissyllables, which serve both as nouns and verbs. Several words which our forefathers accented on the last syllable, or on the penultimate, have their accent pushed forward to the antepenultimate, as *advertise*, which used to be accented *ad-ver-tise'*, is now accented *ad-ver-tise*. Balcany follows the same rule; and Mr. Smart expresses his belief that anchovy is not far behind, the accent being now in process of removal from the second to the first syllable. Among the vulgar we often hear the accent placed in a low seat, which gives a most illiterate tone to their conversation. Thus we hear *admi'rabl*e instead of *ad'mir-able*, *indica'tives* instead of *indic'ative*, and so on. Where the speaker is in doubt, it is always a safer practice to throw the accent forward than

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to place it on a low seat, except in the case of verbs, where the accent tends toward the penultimate. And where custom does not interpose to render the practice barbarous, it is better in verbs to place the accent on the penultimate, or last syllable but one, than on the syllable preceding it, as *contem'plate*, *confis'cate*, *compen'sate*, *demon'strate*, etc. Prepositions and adjectives both tend to accentuation in a low seat. But there is a rule which creates some exceptions; and it is that where a word is a derivative, or derived from another, it retains, if it be possible, the accent of the parent word. For instance, *return'* and *retort'*, as nouns, are accented on the second syllable instead of the first; whereas the adjective *imp'ish* is accented on the first instead of the second. A little consideration, however, renders this matter very simple. If we look for the roots of these words, we find that the first two, *return'* and *retort'*, both spring from verbs, and hence the accent is the same as the parent words; while *imp'ish*, as an *adjective*, should have the accent in a low seat, were it not that it springs from *imp*, a noun, and preserves the accent of its original, and in the former instance.

The exceptions to the rule here given are not numerous, but there are a few requiring special mention, because, as they refer to words in very frequent use, errors in accent are more likely to creep in, to the injury of the word, and creep out again, to the injury of the speaker. These words are contrary, chastisement, blasphemous, penurious. The first springs from *contra*, a Latin preposition, and follows the accent of its parent *contra'ry*. To hear a person say *contra'ry* would mark him as unlettered in the extreme. But there is a word from the same root which few, even of the skillful in accent, would utter correctly—it is the word *contran'tency*. Ninety-nine of every hundred persons, of moderate education, would make *contran'tency* of it, but it should be *contran'tency*, throwing the accent in a secondary manner on the first syllable, and in a primary manner on the third. But chastisement, blasphemous, and penurious do not follow the rule of *chast'ise*, *blasphemy*, and *pen'ury*; they shift it thus—*chas'tisement*, *blas'phemous*, *penu'rious*.

In words of a compound character, having syllables which are common to many other words, the accent is never placed on such common syllables, but on the preceding distinguishing syllables. Thus, *bi'ly*, *it'y*, *tion*, *case* (in book-case, etc.), *ly*, *al*, etc., have no accent; and in like manner most common prefixes are without accent, such as *ad*, *de*, *con*, etc.

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JAW-BREAKERS.—Some consonant compounds occasion a good deal of trouble to those who have not had the advantages of education. Such words as apothegm and phthisical, for instance, cause many a pause and look of perplexity, and yet such words, which, perhaps, may be regarded as the hardest of hard words, are wonderfully simple in their pronunciation.

As, however, these words have a terrifying look, we give the reader a list of the most difficult of them, with the pronunciation of each. The derivations are in many cases omitted, they having the same pronunciation as the roots, terminations excepted:

PHAGEDENA—fag'-e-de'-na.
 PHENOMENA—fe-nom'-e-na.
 PHETON—fa'-e-ton.
 PHALANGIOUS—fa-lan'-ge-us.
 PHALANX—fal-angks. [e-a.
 PHANTASMAGORIA—fan-tas-ma-gor'-.
 PHARMACEUTICAL—far-ma-su-te-ki.
 PHENICOPTER—fe-ne-kop'-ter.
 PHENOGAMIAN—fe-no-ga'-me-an.
 PHILANTHROPY—fi-lan'-thro-py.
 PHILANTHROPIO—fi-lan-throp'-ic.

*. * These words are inserted here to show the shifting of accent. They are words that sometimes occasion difficulty as to their correct accentuation.

PHLEGMATIC—fleg-mat'-ic.
 PHOENIX—fe'-nicks.
 PHTHISIS—ti'-cis.
 PNEUMATIC—nu-mat'-ick.
 PNEUMATOLOGY—nu'-ma-tol'-o-gy.
 PNEUMATOCELE—nu-mat'-o-ceel.
 POLYNOMIAL—pol-e-no'-me-al.
 POLYONOMOUS—pol-e-on'-o-mus.
 POLYPHYLLOUS—pol-if-il-us.

POLYSTYLLABICAL—pol'-e-sil-lab'-.
 POMPHOLYX—pom'-fo-licks. [e-cl.

*. * There are no words in *pr* to occasion difficulty.

PSALM—sahm.
 PSALMODY—sul'-mo-dey.
 PSALMOGRAPHY—sahm-mog'-ra-fe.
 PSAMMITE—sam'-mite.
 PSEUDO—su'-do.
 PSEUDOCCHINA—su'-dou-ki-na.
 PSEUDONYMOUS—su-don'-e-mus.

*. * Other uses of this prefix need not be cited, since the pronunciation is so plain.

PSITTACIOUS—sit-ta'-shus.
 PSOAS—so'-as.
 PSORA—sore'-a.
 PSYCHOLOGY—si-kol'-o-ge.
 PSYCHOMANCY—si'-ko-man'-cy.
 PTARMIGAN—tar'-me-gan.
 PTISAN—tiz'-an.
 PTOLEMAIC—tol-e-ma'-ick.
 PTYALISM—ti'-a-lizm.
 PTZSMAGOGUE—tis'-ma-gog.

It may here be remarked that the genius of our language inclines always to ease of utterance. We find it easier to say ap-o-them for apophthegm than to preserve the sound of the first *ph*, and say ap-of-them. Hence the first pronunciation is correct. So, also, the easy mode becomes the rule when two consonants, such as *ct*, *cn*, *bd*, *gn*, *mn*, *ts*, and, as just illustrated, *pt*, *ps*, etc., occur together in such a way as to give the tongue unusual difficulty to pronounce them properly. Hence the first consonant is dropped in such words as Czar, Ctesilas, Ctesiphon, bdellium, gnostic, and others of similar structure, so that we pronounce them as if written Zar, Tesilas, Tesifon, dellium, and nostic.

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Wherever a vowel assumes a consonant sound, it is a mark of vulgarity to neglect it, though such neglect is indeed very common. Thus *u* in *buoy* has the sound of *w*; and though sailors always say *boy*, the correct pronunciation is *buoy*. Thus, also, *u* in *suasive* should have the *w* sound, as also in *quibble*, *cutrass*, *languid*, and many others of similar structure.

PROPER NAMES.—No rules can be given for the pronunciation of proper names. Usage of persons and places alone determines their accuracy; and although we may look foolish for pronouncing the name of a person or place incorrectly, yet accurate knowledge is only to be gained of each individual word. Rules can not be made applicable so as to guide the reader to their pronunciation without the help of a knowledge of usage.

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